

**PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
TIOGA COUNTY OFFICE COMPLEX
SOUTHSIDE DRIVE, VILLAGE OF OWEGO
TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist has been retained by Clough, Harbour and Associates, LLP to complete a Phase 1A archaeological study of the proposed Tioga County Office Building site on Southside Drive in the Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York. The proposed project area consists of a total of 36.5 acres on a steep wooded hillside with small flat terraces.

The proposed Tioga County Office Complex project has been regulated under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), for which the Tioga County is the lead agency. This study has been made prior to project approval in order to identify whether further archaeological testing is recommended within the property under consideration.

A Phase 1A archaeological study has been completed. Historical documents, site file searches and previous archaeological reports indicate low to moderate archaeological sensitivity of the project area. As consequence of the assessed archaeological sensitivity, Phase 1B intensive walkover and subsurface testing of the small, relatively flat areas are recommended to determine if archaeological sites are present within the project area.

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

The proposed site for the Tioga County Office Building is located on Southside Drive in the Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York. The proposed undertaking includes construction of a new office complex within the 36.5 acre project area.

The Phase 1A archaeological survey was conducted to meet the procedures and information requirements of all federal, state and local regulatory processes. The report content and format follow the standards adopted by the New York State Archaeological Council recommended by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Purpose and Scope of Work

The purpose of this archaeological study is to identify the presence or absence of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, evaluate the potential that archaeological sites could occur and identify archaeological sites that may be in construction areas. The scope of work of this undertaking includes (1) assessment of the environmental setting and any indications of prior disturbance; (2) background study including site files research, map research and documentary sources; and (3) a report of findings with recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed office building site is bordered on the north by Southside Drive. It is located on a steep hillside with some small, flat terraces or minor interruptions in ground contour. The project area is approximately 1100 feet south of the Susquehanna River and approximately 1 ¼ miles east-northeast from the confluence of Owego Creek and the Susquehanna. The 36.5 acres project site is mostly wooded, but includes a residential property on Southside Drive.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The general prehistoric background of the upper Susquehanna drainage has been summarized by Funk (1993). Briefly, the upper Susquehanna drainage has been occupied by humans since approximately 13,000 to 14,000 calendar (or 11,000-12,000 radiocarbon) years ago, when Paleo-Indians first appeared in the region (Fiedel 1999). These people probably hunted a variety of game and gathered available plants. Certain large game such as caribou (now locally extinct) may have been an important focus of the hunt, especially during the early Paleo-Indian period (particularly the Younger Dryas climatic episode) when the environment was a mosaic of tundra and spruce parkland.

Remains of mastadon, mammoth and musk ox have been found in Chemung, Thompkins and Broome counties (Ritchie 1965).

The Archaic period, beginning about 10,000 radiocarbon (c. 11,000 calendar) years ago, marks a shift in human adaptation to hunting and gathering in mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Some of the earliest Archaic period sites identified in this region have been found in the vicinity of Wells Bridge on the Susquehanna, and radiocarbon-dated to the period 10,000-7,000 years ago (Funk 1993).

As climatic conditions ameliorated, evergreen forests were replaced by deciduous forests. The nut production in the deciduous forests supported the growth of both human and animal populations. Midway through the Late Archaic period, approximately 4500 years ago, human populations seem to have been relatively large, distributed over a broad area, and more settled than their Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic predecessors. Important Late Archaic period sites have been found along the Susquehanna River in the Town of Vestal (just west of Binghamton) to the adjoining Schoharie valley (Funk 1978, 1993). The Castle Gardens site in Vestal, east of the project area in Broome County, was excavated in 1965 by the New York State Museum and SUNY Binghamton. Discoveries included over forty pits and hearths as well as a mixture of Lamoka and Vestal phase diagnostics that suggested an intensive occupation by Late Archaic groups (Funk 1998). Additional Late Archaic period occupation in Tioga County was found west of the project area at the Haner property site in the Town of Nichols where Orient phase projectile points were recovered (Hartgen Archaeological Associates 1998).

About 3000 years ago ancient Native Americans began to construct ceramic cooking vessels. The use of pottery is the hallmark of a new period, the Woodland. Susquehanna valley Indian populations of the Early (1000-1 BC) and Middle (AD 1-1000) Woodland periods were involved to some extent with elaborate mortuary rituals practiced in a broad eastern North American cultural sphere. Artifacts made from copper, exotic stone, and other materials in characteristic styles show that the local Native Americans were involved in exchange networks with the Adena and Hopewell cultures of the Ohio drainage. Burial sites found over the years in the Mohawk valley, Finger Lakes region, and western New York demonstrate these mortuary and trade connections (Ritchie 1969; Snow and Starna 1986). Early and Middle Woodland period sites have been found in several Susquehanna and nearby Schoharie valley sites including Brown Knoll (Versaggi 1987), Street (Funk 1993), Lopuc 3 (Lindner and Folb 1996), Schoharie Outfall (Curtin 1998), Nahrwold and Westheimer (Ritchie and Funk 1973). The Cottage site several miles east of Owego in Apalachin, New York is an example of a site with a substantial Middle Woodland component. Canoe Point phase materials and a C-14 sample from a hearth date the component to AD 140 plus or minus 100 years (Funk 1998). This occupation was succeeded by a Kipp Island phase occupation, found in an appropriately stratified relationship to the Canoe Point occupation.

These Middle Woodland populations appear to have had a broad subsistence strategy, including the exploitation of a variety of mammals, birds, fish, nuts, and other plants. A growing body of evidence is beginning to show that just before AD 1000,

northeastern Indians began to grow corn and other plants (Cassedy *et al.*, 1993; Kuhn 1994). Current paleoethnobotanical research derived from the Roundtop site in Endicott, New York produces the earliest direct-dated occurrence of the maize, beans and squash triad and beans alone in the Northeast. However, the date of the Roundtop beans suggests that these domesticates were not introduced into New York State until 400 years after maize, c. AD 1200-1300 (Hart 1999). These findings challenge Ritchie's 1969 and 1973 reports that Roundtop's maize, beans, and squash, associated with his site date of AD 1070 +/- 60 was the oldest evidence of beans, and/or maize, and/or squash in the Northeast (Hart 1999).

The cultural changes involving the adoption of horticulture, ceramic design changes, the earliest longhouses, and occasionally, fortified settlements signal the beginning of the Late Woodland (Owasco) period, the period in which the historic Indian cultures of the Northeast developed. The upper Susquehanna valley is known as the homeland of the earliest of these developments at sites such as Roundtop (ca. A.D. 1000-1300), Boland (ca. A.D. 1000-1200) and Castle Creek (ca. A.D. 1200-1300) in south-central New York state (Prezzano 1996; Ritchie and Funk 1973). A variety of Late Woodland period (Owasco) sites have been identified along the Susquehanna, its tributaries and headwaters, including seasonal camps or small residences, in and adjacent to Tioga County (Funk 1998; Hartgen Archaeological Associates 1998). The Onondaga and Cayuga tribal homelands are found to the north (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1994), while the Susquehannock tribe formed on the north branch of the Susquehanna from the Binghamton-Owego-Waverly stretch to the Wyoming valley (Jennings 1978).

During the proto-historic period the Upper Susquehanna valley (c. 1500 AD) was inhabited by Iroquoians known as the Susquehannocks. Archaeological research suggests that the Susquehannock culture derived from the Late Owasco period (Snow 1994:29). Bradford County, Pennsylvania and Tioga County, New York have the most abundant Susquehannock sites for this time period, approximately twenty, that are all described as small villages (Snow 1994:49; Bradley 1987:95). The Englebert site, found during construction of Route 17 east of Nichols in Tioga County in 1967-8, documents a complex occupation history including the Lamoka phase (c. 2000 B.C.), an Owasco phase (c. 1100-1500 AD), and a Susquehannock phase in the late 16th century (McEnteer 1990). Artifacts from this site including marine shell, tubular beads and early diagnostic brass spiral hoops suggest that the Susquehanna corridor was a prominent trade route for mid-Atlantic materials very early in the Contact period (Bradley 1987; Snow 1994). Sometime in the late 16th century, the Susquehannocks were forced from their villages by the Iroquois and relocated to the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania area.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The historic period in the Susquehanna Valley begins with the expedition of the French explorer Etienne Brule in 1615. Brule, a member of Champlain's contingent, was the first non-native person to travel within the area, which is now Tioga County. Brule was sent by Champlain to the Tioga area to visit Karantouan, a Susquehannock village

where he was to recruit men to ally with Champlain on an attack against the Onondagas (McEnteer 1990).

The Seneca and Cayuga nations waged an intermittent war with the Susquehannocks throughout the mid-17th century. The Seneca finally defeated the Susquehannocks in 1676. This defeat forced the Susquehannocks to exist under the rule and jurisdiction of the Five Nations, and most of the upper Susquehanna was claimed by the Iroquois Confederacy by that time (Trelease 1997:239). In 1683, the Cayuga and Onondaga nations formally gave New York some lands along the Susquehanna River, including the land of modern Tioga County (McEnteer 1990).

Owego (pronounced Ah-wa-gay in Iroquois) was a small Indian settlement at the time of the American Revolution (Kingman 1907). Documentary sources claim but cannot substantiate that the village was located on the north bank of the Susquehanna and west of Owego Creek in Tioga (Kingman 1897). In 1779, General Sullivan's army marched through and destroyed the village by fire as part of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, forcing the removal of the native British supporters (Graymont 1972).

The close of the Revolution brought increased settlement of western New York. Many American soldiers were the first to settle in what is now Tioga County (Kingman 1907). In 1787, Massachusetts claimed the territory of Tioga County, stimulating immigration by settlers from Massachusetts and Connecticut (Gay 1887).

Two men are specifically associated with the earliest European settlement of Owego. Amos Draper arrived in the area in 1784. He was a trader that lived north of Owego at Choconut. James McMaster, from Montgomery County, came to Owego seasonally in 1785 and moved permanently with his family in 1788. McMaster settled east of Owego Creek and north of the Susquehanna River (Kingman 1897).

Tioga County was organized on February 16, 1791. Originally, the land was part of Montgomery County, which had been part of Tryon County before and during the Revolution. At the time of incorporation, Tioga County included the present Chemung, Broome and Chenango counties. By 1836, Tioga County had reduced its size to what it is today (Kingman 1897). Meanwhile, Owego had been incorporated as a village in 1827.

Between 1790 and 1800 the population of Tioga County greatly increased with new settlers. Increase in population forced a need for construction of better transportation systems, improving upon the old Indian trails and riverside paths. In 1808, the Owego and Ithaca turnpike was constructed. This road made Owego a commercial center for salt, plaster and other materials that were brought down from Cayuga Lake. Most of the early merchants in Owego dealt in these materials, as well as with lumber, wheat and potash. Their stores were built on the river bank (Kingman 1897). Owego's advantageous location on the Susquehanna made trade and mercantile activities much more profitable, making the village a center for land and water transport. This was especially true from the 1820s to the 1840s when the Erie Canal opened (1825), the

Ithaca and Owego horsecar route started (1834), and the Erie Railroad to Owego provided a direct connection to New York City (1849) (Gay 1887).

The late 19th and early 20th centuries in Tioga County and Owego brought expansion in transportation systems with increased road construction and road improvements. A million dollar highway bill was introduced in 1911 to build a state highway through Owego that would run from Binghamton to Geneva (McEnteer 1991). Various secondary roads were commissioned to be built in 1920 all over Tioga County.

By this time, wagon travel became obsolete and motor car production was beginning. Companies in Owego started to develop and manufacture motorized transportation to keep up with times. The Champion Wagon Works in Owego produced the Champion Motor Wagon around 1900 which was simply an electric wagon. Another company in Owego, the Ives Manufacturing Company, started manufacturing motorcycles in 1907, continuing through World War I. By 1941, 53,907 cars were travelling in Tioga County. That number jumped to 67,689 cars in 1952 (McEnteer 1991).

SITE FILES RESEARCH

The archaeological site files of the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were examined at OPRHP. No archaeological sites are recorded within the project area. Twenty-nine sites are recorded within two miles. These sites are recorded in the table below.

NYSM Sites	NYS OPRHP Sites	Description
	A10705.000003	SUBi 671 Squaw Island site. Late Archaic-Transitional. Reported by Joy L. Bush & Nina M. Versaggi.
	A10706.000008	SUBi 333. O. White Site. Reported by Susan C. Prezzano.
	A10706.000013	No File.
	A10706.000078	SUBi 1995. Little Nanticoke Creek site. Artifacts found include, 5 cortical chert flakes, 21 non-cortical chert flakes, 13 utilized non-cortical chert chunks, 15 pieces of chert shatter, 1 utilized chert flake core, Orient fishtail projectile point. Stage 2 chert biface, a projectile point base (Meadowood?) a possible net weight and 13 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Reported by James Levandowski.
	A10706.000079	SUBi 1896. Little Nanticoke Creek site. Artifacts include 4 non-cortical chert waste flakes and 1 chert shatter. Reported by James Levandowski.
	A10710.000008	SUBi 674 Ellis site. Reported by Douglas Bailey.

	A10740.000009	SUBi 673. Site 20 (Parker). Site 14 E & W (Lipe). Southside Plant (Bailey). Archaic/Early-Middle Woodland. Reported by Arthur C. Parker, Douglas Bailey and Dr. William Lipe.
	A10740.000011	SUBi 677. Late Woodland. Documentary material claims this to be a Cayuga Indian Village. Newspaper article (Binghamton Morning Sun) regarding finds at 35 River St. - July 13, 1920. Water and River Streets site. Reported by Douglas Bailey
	A10740.000012	SUBi 675. UB 913. Lackawanna Ave. site. Eastern part was Nichol's site referred by Arthur C. Parker. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000024	Old Dam. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000025	Numerous Scatters. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000026	Fair Ground. Artifacts found include 1 grooved stone axe and 1 celt. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000028	SUBi 672. Site at Pumpelly Creek. Reported by Joy L. Bush and Nina M. Versaggi
	A10740.000487	Owego Creek (RMSC Owego 008.001). Unidentified Woodland. Artifacts found debitage, pottery. Reported by Al Kinner.
	A10740.000488	SUBi 1453. The Archibald site. C. 1850. Reported by Louann Wurst.
	A10740.000491	SUBi 1341. Owego Courthouse Annex site. Burial remains and historic deposits. Reported by N. Versaggi.
159		Refer to Laccetti maps and notes.
160		Bells Fruit Stand. Reported by Laccetti.
178		Canawanna Howe. "Artifacts collected by Lacetti included c. 12 sm bd+narrow stem+notched pp.s 2-3 Susquehanna-like (2 Rhyolite), c. 10 Levanna, C.30 Levanna-madison, metal pot frags, c.7 gun flints, 3 brass pp.s, kaolin pipe stems (ground by Laccetti into beads), c. 16 worked slate frags, beads identified by P. Pratt as C. 1680-1700." Reported by M. Laccetti.
180		Pumpelly's. Reported by M. Lacetti.
1674		Strong. Reported by William Engelbrecht.
2245		SUBi 0277. Owego Sewage Plant. .
2318		Cultural materials from Test pits. Project published in Binghamton Wastewater Management, map 4.
4969		ACP TIGA-20. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
4972		ACP TIGA-23. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
4976		ACP TIGA-27. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
4978		ACP TIGA-29. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
5016		ACP TIGA. No #. Camp. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
6900		ACP TIGA. No #. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.

Although no archaeological sites in the files fall within the project area, two sites are located within one mile of the project area. One site was reported by Arthur Parker and identified as a village (NYSM #4969). The other site is the Little Nanticoke Creek site reported by James Levandowski (OPRHP #A10706.000079). Artifacts found here include 4 non-cortical chert waste flakes and 1 chert shatter.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following archaeological surveys were conducted in or nearby the Village of Owego and/or Tioga County:

Bailey Douglas L., Edward V. Curtin, Mary E. Deegan

1976 Town of Owego Water Pollution Control Plant No 1 Proposed Expansion Phase II.

- Investigated SUBi 277

Bailey Douglas L.

1976 Town of Owego Water Pollution Control Plant Number 1 Expansion.

- Identified SUBi 277

Bailey Douglas L.,

1976 Village of Owego Sewerage Project, Archaeological Phase II and Reroute Study.

- Identified SUBi 672, 674, 675, 676, 677.

Dean L. Robert, Dean And Associates

1991 Cultural Resource Investigation of Owego/ Susquehanna River Gas Pipeline.

Versaggi Nina M. & Timothy Jones, Public Archaeology

1988 Archaeological Site Boundary Study, SUBi 677 the William - River Street Site, Owego, New York.

- Identified OPRHP A10740.000001, Prehistoric site

Wurst Louann

1992 Cultural Resource Management Survey 1992 Highway Program, Paragraph 3 Reconnaissance, Pin 6047.06, Bin 1060150, SR 96 (Court Street) Susquehanna River, Village of Owego, Town of Owego, Tioga County.

- Identified OPRHP A10740.000488

Black A., J. McDonald, G. McCafferty

1993 Stage 1,2,3, Archaeological Investigations of the Tioga County Courthouse Annex and Analysis of Excavations at SUBi 1341.

- Identified, investigated OPRHP A10740.000491

Levandowski, Jim and Jessie Ravage

1998 Cultural Resource Management Survey, 1998 Highway Program, PIN 6041.18.101. New York Route 17C over Little Nanticoke Creek: Town of Owego, Tioga County, New York. Report prepared by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, for the New York State Museum and Education Department.

MAP RESEARCH

The following maps were consulted to identify possible historic sites:

Map Date	Map Description
1771	Map of Colonial New York (Guy Johnson)
1791	Map of Tioga County Territory
1855	Map of Village of Owego (Geil)
1866	Map of Tioga County (Beers)
1866	Map of Town of Owego (Beers)
1889	Map of Village of Owego (Beers)

Owego is depicted on the 1771 map as an "Indian Village" which correlates with Revolutionary War references to the village as an Indian settlement. In the 1791 map, Owego is located within the Town of Union. The map indicates that Owego was within the 230,400 acres that was ceded to Massachusetts at this time. This substantiates historical documentation of Massachusetts settlers moving into Tioga County in the late 18th century. The 19th century maps analyzed for this project show that the project area was owned by George Nichols in 1855 and E. B. Phelps in 1889. However, the maps do not show any buildings within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Archaeological sensitivity of the project area is low to moderate. Although it is located adjacent to the Susquehanna floodplain, which is very sensitive for prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic Native American settlements, the project area itself is on highly sloped land along the hillside. Both the distance from the river itself (more than 1000 feet) and the high slope greatly reduce archaeological sensitivity. Small, sporadic or isolated areas of lower slope within the project area have a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric or other Native American archaeological sites (if these features have not been

caused by erosion and landslides following historic period forest clearing). There is no documented evidence of historic occupation in the project area. Therefore, the project area is not considered to be sensitive for the occurrence of historic period archaeological sites.

PROJECT AREA WALKOVER

A walkover of the project area was performed on November 3, 2000. At that time the project area was evaluated for indications of prior disturbance or archaeological sensitivity. A twentieth century house constructed on Southside Drive has disturbed a small part of the project area, as have one or more drainage features. A prominent drainage ditch or channelized swale with spoil piled adjacent was observed oriented downhill in the southern part of the project area.

The project area is characterized by a high slope and no immediate access to important surface water sources (although intermittent seepage or drainage may be present). Small areas of relatively level ground and slight elevation above the typical ground contour may have some sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological sites, if these are not relatively recent features related to past land clearance and erosion.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

A comprehensive Phase 1A archaeological study has been completed for the proposed Tioga County Office Complex site on Southside Drive in Owego, New York. Low to moderate archaeological sensitivity of the project area has been identified, both from the environmental characteristics and the lack of previously recorded or map documented archaeological sites. Therefore, a specifically designed and focused Phase 1B survey is recommended. The recommended Phase 1B survey includes an intensive walkover with archaeologists spaced no more than fifteen meters (50 feet) apart, enabling the systematic identification of locations having a relatively low degree of slope. It is recommended that these small areas be shovel-tested, but that more characteristic, higher sloped terrain be excluded from subsurface testing as not archaeologically sensitive. It is also recommended that obvious spoil from drainage ditch excavation or other sources be excluded from subsurface testing.

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PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

**PHASE IA OFFICE PARK
TIOGA COUNTY ROUTE 434
E=MT³ MIXED USE OFFICE PARK PROJECT
TOWN AND VILLAGE OF OWEGO
TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**OPRHP 05PR01120
HAA 3653**

SUBMITTED TO:

**TIOGA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING
56 MAIN STREET
OWEGO, NEW YORK 10601**

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JANUARY 2006

ABSTRACT

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance for 8.25 acres within the 85-acre proposed Tioga County Route 434 E=mt³ Mixed Use Office Park Project. This project was undertaken under contract with the Tioga County Industrial Agency. The survey consisted of a walkover of the project and screened shovel testing at 50-foot intervals. In all, 153 shovel tests were excavated, 145 on the survey grid and eight tests around one test that yielded a single chert debitage flake.

A Phase I literature review and archeological sensitivity assessment was completed for this project by Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist, in 2000. That report concluded that both the precontact and historic sensitivity of the project was low to moderate. Subsequent to Curtin's report the project was more than doubled in size from 36.5 to 85 acres. HAA, Inc. superimposed the enlarged project onto two mid-19th-century maps to reassess the historic archeological sensitivity. No 19th-century map documented structures lay within the larger project. However, the 20th-century Dubois house, garage, and shed are now encompassed by the project. Neither the house nor associated trash deposits found during testing are likely to be considered National Register eligible. Archeological testing also found evidence of a mobile home site that is indicated on a 2001 survey of the office park; the mobile home has since been removed.

Confirmation tests within one and two meters of the shovel test that produced the single chert trim flake produced no additional lithic material or other evidence of precontact use of the 8.25-acre Phase IA office park. No historic or precontact deposits or features were encountered that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the results of the Phase IB field reconnaissance, no further archeological investigation is warranted or recommended for the Phase IA office building component of the larger office park project.

HAA, Inc. recommends that the Tioga County Industrial Development Agency confer with OPRHP on the need for and work scope of further cultural resource management studies for this project as the various phased components are initiated.

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PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE PHASE IA OFFICE PARK

INTRODUCTION

Under contract with the Tioga County Industrial Development Agency, (Tioga County IDA), Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) conducted a Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance for a relatively small portion of a larger proposed undertaking called the Tioga County Route 434 E=mt³ Mixed Use Office Park Project. The survey consisted of a walkover of the project and screened shovel testing at 50-foot (15 m) intervals. No historic or precontact deposits or features were encountered that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, no further archeological investigation of this portion of the project is warranted or recommended. However, construction of the remainder of the proposed development in the future will probably require additional archeological survey.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Tioga County IDA proposes a mixed use development on 85 acres (34.4 ha) of land on the south side of the Susquehanna River opposite the Village of Owego (Maps 1 and 2). The lay of the land consists of moderately to steeply sloping terrain with the more nearly level ground being found closer to the river, as well as on one or two benches on the hillside, and at the crest of the hill that dominates the site. Development will occur throughout the property, but about eight acres (3.25 ha) of the most steeply sloping terrain will be retained as green space with nature trails (Map 2). In all, the total area of potential effect (APE) for the project is about 77 acres (31.2 ha) plus the park nature trails. The ground cover varies lawn to hayfields and forest. Elevations range over 400 feet (120 m) from 508 feet (260 m) along NYS Rout 434 in the north to 1190 feet (360 m) on the crest of the hill. Typical views of the Phase IA office space portion of the site are presented in Photos 1-6. Photo angles are included on the test location map (Map 3).

The economic viability of the project is uncertain at this time, so the county proposes building the development in as many as four phases, with Phase 1 being further subdivided into A and B components. Phase IA is an office park consisting of two Class A office buildings. The office part will encompass about seven acres (2.8 ha) of the northernmost section of the property adjacent to NYS Route 434. This report presents the results of the archeological field reconnaissance for the two Class A office buildings that make up Hphase IA of the project. Ground disturbance will stem from topsoil stripping, grading, building construction, access roads, parking lots, landscaping, and gas, water, electric, and sewer utilities.

Subsequent components of the mixed use development will extend southward in order from the Phase IA office buildings and include:

- **Phase IB.** Light Industrial (11.5 acres–4.7 ha).
- **Phase 2.** Retail (7 acres–2.8 ha).
- **Phase 3.** Senior Housing Residential and Institutional, Multi-Family Residential, and Open Space (23.5 acres–9.5 ha).
- **Phase 4.** Single-Family Residential and Park Node (36 acres–14.6 ha).

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE PHASE IA LITERATURE REVIEW

A Phase IA literature review for a portion of this project was conducted by Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist (Curtin 2000). At the time that Curtin's study was completed the project boundaries were somewhat smaller than they are now, encompassing only 36.5 acres (14.8 ha) rather than 85 (34.4 ha). No maps accompanied the copy of the report provided to HAA, Inc. Presumably, the area assessed for archeological potential by Curtin included the northern section of the property extending southward from NYS Route 434. In any case, there were no standing structures reported within the project area at the time. (The Phase IA report as furnished to HAA, Inc. bears no page numbers. The page numbers listed in the citations were assigned by HAA, Inc. to the photocopied report provided by the Tioga County IDA. Curtin's Phase IA survey is presented in this report as Appendix 1.) According to Curtin project lands were owned by George Nichols in 1855 and E.B. Phelps in 1889 (Curtin 2000:8).

Because the project area was expanded since the Curtin report was completed in 2000, HAA, Inc. prepared two historic maps showing the outline of the larger site. It was difficult to locate the outline of the project on each map since there are relatively few landscape features to assist in the task. The earlier of the two historical maps is the 1855 Geil map of Tioga County (Map 4). The map shows that the closest landowner is J.J. Taylor whose house today may be the Ellis property close to NYS Route 434. Curtin reported that the nearest property owner in 1855 was G. Nichols, but his name is not shown on the 1855 map, appearing on the 1869 Beers atlas map of the Town of Owego instead (Map 5). (Curtin reports a date of 1866 for Beers maps of the town and village of Owego [Curtin 2000:8].) However, even on the 1869 map, the line indicating which property G. Nichols owned does not point to a structure near the project area, but rather one farther east along what is now NYS Route 434. The Beers map does show an unlabeled structure in the approximate location of the modern-day Knight house, but does not show one at roadside where the Ellis residence now stands. To the west of the present-day mixed use project boundary on the 1869 maps is a structure associated with the name G. Brice, as well as the name Dana, which does not appear to be associated with any building. In the final analysis, neither the 1855 nor the 1869 maps are confusing rather than revealing concerning historic development along the north side of the mixed use property.

The southern boundary of the mixed use property runs to Strong Road, which appears on both the 1855 Geil and 1869 Beers maps. On the earlier plat the southwest corner of the mixed use parcel jogs around a structure associated with the name J. Steel (Map 4). The name W.H. Smith appears in the same location on the 1869 map (Map 5). No other structures appear within the bounds of the mixed use property.

The table and text appearing on pages 5-7 of Curtin's 2000 literature review list 27 precontact and historic period sites within two miles of the original 36.5-acre (14.8 ha) mixed use development. None of the sites extended into the project area (Curtin 2000:7). Six sites were reported in Parker (1920), and 12 sites were reported by SUNY Binghamton. For sites for which periods of precontact occupation periods were listed, two sites were Late Archaic-Transitional, one was archaic/Early-Middle Woodland, one was Late Woodland, and one was Woodland. The multi-component Canawanna Howe site reported by the state museum (NYSM 158) was characterized as yielding Susquehanna-like, Levanna, Levanna-Madison, metal pot fragments, gun flints, brass projectile points, kaolin pipe stems, and worked slate (Curtin 2000:6).

The archeological sensitivity of the project area was characterized as low to moderate. While the property was relatively close to the Susquehanna River, the project area "itself is on highly sloped land along the hillside. Both the distance from the river itself (more than 1000 feet) and the high slope greatly reduce archaeological sensitivity. Small, sporadic or isolated areas of lower slope within the project area have a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric or other Native American archaeological sites" (Curtin 2000:8). Curtin noted that there documented historic occupation was known for the property and, therefore, it was not sensitive for historic sites (Curtin 2000:9).

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THE EXPANDED ROUTE 434 SITE

The Tioga County IDA increased the size of the development site to 85 acres (34.4 ha) from 36.5 acres (14.8 ha) after Curtin completed the Phase IA literature review in 2000. However, the increase seems not to have altered the sensitivity rating of the project substantially. The most salient change consisted of the expansion of the project to include a 20th-century structure now owned by the Tioga County IDA that is set on a ¼-acre (0.3 ha) lot in the northwest corner of the property next to NYS Route 434 (Maps 1 and 3). Other structures include the mid-19th-century Ellis house at roadside that borders the east side of the project. This may be the Taylor house shown on the 1855 Geil Tioga County map (Map 4). In 2001 the unnamed structure shown on the 1869 Beers atlas map was owned by Knight (Map 3) (Williams & Edsall 2001).

The enlarged project also now extends southward to Strong Road (Maps 1 and 2) where the boundary skirts around two historic structure complexes. The more easterly of these appears on the 1855 map labeled J. Steel and on the 1869 Beers map as W.H. Smith. The other house apparently dates to 20th century based upon architectural style.

The Tioga County IDA has provided information to OPRHP concerning all the buildings within or adjacent to the project. Jeffrey Stoke, Deputy Director of Economic Development, indicated that OPRHP has no concern for any of the residences, although OPRHP may be interested in one barn along Strong Road (personal communication, Jeffrey Stoke). The list of structures and their owners in the vicinity of the Route 434 project includes the following:

- Tioga County IDA, 130 Southside Drive (encompassed within the northern project boundary)
- Steven G. Ellis, 132 South Side Drive (along NYS Route 434 east of the project boundary)
- Timothy P. Knight, 128 South Side Drive (300 feet [100 m] south of NYS Route 434 east of the project boundary)
- Thomas H.E. Cottrell, 291 Strong Road (southwest of the south project boundary)
- Gregory G./ Marion, 307 Strong Road (west of the south project boundary)
- Leroy C. Crank, 337 Strong Road, (encompassed by the south project boundary)
- Shawn A. Fahey, 471 Strong Road (east of the south project boundary)

PRIOR DISTURBANCE AND STRUCTURES WITHIN THE EXPANDED PROJECT AREA

There are only three standing structures within the expanded project area. The most substantial building is a 1930s or 1940s, two-story wood frame residence at 130 Southside Drive now owned by the Tioga County IDA. This building appears on the 2001 survey of the site associated with the name Dubois; it is along the northwest boundary of the project.) The two smaller ones are an associated garage and shed on the ¾-acre (0.3 ha), partially wooded lot in the northwest quadrant of the proposed development site (Map 3). Photo 2 shows 130 Southside Drive during the excavation of Tests 93 and 94. Photo 3 shows the concrete foundation of the house as a demonstration of its 20th-century construction.

Prior disturbance on site includes 130 Southside Drive's filled front lawn, probably with material from the cut rear yard (Photo 4), and fill from the cellar hole as well. The overgrown lot south of the house is about five feet (1.5 m) higher than the adjacent yard. (See the contours of this part of the site on Map 3.)

Other ground disturbance was apparent between the project's north property line and the south side of NYS Route 434. A large sewer line has been installed here (Photo 5). The northern project access road will pass across this zone, but the surface is now about three feet (1 m) lower than the adjacent unaltered terrain to the south. That, along with the installation of the large-diameter sewer line, obviated the need to test this area.

PHASE IB WORK SCOPE

Project Phase IA, the two Class A office buildings with their associated access roads, landscaping, utilities, and the like, encompasses about seven acres (2.8 ha) situated at the north end of the project along NYS Route 434 (Map 2). The slope of this part of the project is about 10 feet in a 100 (10%). The absence of potable water or other subsistence resources would have made the place unsuited for anything but brief habitation in the precontact past. In conformance with NYAC and OPRHP guidelines, the entire Phase IA plot was examined along a buffer consisting of a band of ground about 50 feet wide on the uphill (south) side of project Phase IA. The outline of the Phase IB archeology survey area is shown on Map 3.

A word concerning the test location map is warranted before presenting the results of the Phase IB field reconnaissance (Map 3). The map shows some features that were evidenced by the field results, but which are no longer present. Of particular note is a complex of structures including a mobile home, shed, and driveway in the vicinity of Tests 2, 12 and 22, and the well and utility pole between Tests 13 and 23 just west of the shed. Also, a tree is shown between Tests 32 and 42. None of these features was extant at the time that the archeological field reconnaissance was undertaken.

FIELD METHODS AND LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The survey consisted of hand excavating screened shovel tests at 50-foot intervals along transects that were oriented to take advantage of property lines. In all, 145 tests were excavated on the 50-foot grid in the undisturbed portions of the property (Tests 1-145). An additional eight tests (Tests 146-153) were excavated around Test 50 where a single chert debitage flake was found. The field crew consisted of Christopher Morris and J.W. Bouchard. The survey was conducted during the week of October 4-7, 2005, under the overall direction of Karen S. Hartgen, RPA. The weather was generally sunny to partly cloudy. No time was lost to inclement weather.

Shovel tests were 40 cm (16 in) in diameter and were excavated into undisturbed subsoil whenever possible. Excavated soils were passed through a 0.25-inch hardware cloth to improve the recovery of artifacts. Cultural materials such as ceramics, glass, food remains, and building materials were retrieved. Coal, slag, and cinder were noted but generally not retained unless accompanied by more highly valued materials. In Test 82 in a trash pit, brick, coal, glass, and nails were not kept, while a single patent-medicine bottle was.

Shovel test depths were recorded for each soil level, as well as soil type, texture, and color; the latter was determined using the Munsell terminology (Munsell 1992). A termination reason was noted for subsoil or rocks. The test excavation records are presented in Appendix 1.

The artifacts retrieved during the Phase IB survey were transported to the HAA, Inc. laboratory in North Greenbush, New York, where they were washed or brushed and inventoried. The artifact catalog organized test and level is presented as Appendix 2.

FIELD RESULTS

Except for a dozen tests on the house lot adjacent to NYS Route 434, the other tests were excavated in open farm fields or abandoned farm fields grown up to brush. As might be expected under these conditions, most tests had two or three levels, the plow zone over one or two undisturbed subsoil strata. Soils in different parts of the field were characterized as silty loam, sandy silt, clayey silt, sandy clay, loamy silt, sandy clayey loam, and the like. The topsoil/plow zone typically varied from dark yellowish brown and brownish yellow to very dark grayish brown. Usually it was called dark yellowish brown. The underlying subsoil was lighter colored, typically yellowish brown or dark yellowish brown. In locations that were otherwise undisturbed the plow zone ranged from as thin as 13 centimeters (5 in) in Test 110 to as much as 46 centimeters (18 in) in Test 12. The average depth of the plow zone in 129 tests with two levels was 26 centimeters (10 in). The overall depth of all 153 shovel tests was more than 41 centimeters (16 in).

Among reasons for ceasing excavation, subsoil was encountered in 135 tests, rock in 11 tests, rock and water in two tests, and subsoil and water in two tests.

Table. Artifacts from Shovel Testing in the Phase IA Office Park.

Test/Level ¹	Cultural Material ²	
	Collected	Uncollected
Mobile Home Site		
3/1	5 window glass	
22/1	art glass	
23/1	drainage tile, galvanized roofing nail, 3 nails	
31/2	pale aqua vessel glass, steel trailer leveling crank	
32/1	2 vessel glass, gray plastic, 2 unidentified	
42/1	colorless glass	
Knight Site (128 Southside Drive)		
5/2	Clear bottle glass	
6/1	window glass	
7/2	Green bottle glass	
130 Southside Drive Site		
82/2	Clear glass patent medicine bottle(whole)	brick, coal, cinder, glass, nails
94/1-3		brick, slag, clinker
General Provenience		
13/1		coal
20/1	2 window glass	
21/1		slag
24/1		coal, charcoal, slag
26/1	Plain whiteware	
34/1		coal
35/1		cinder
39/1	5 plain whiteware	
40/1		coal, charcoal, slag
50/1	chert trim flake	
52/1	unglazed red earthenware	
57/1		coal, charcoal, brick dust

Test/Level ¹	Cultural Material ²	
	Collected	Uncollected
62/1	Albany stoneware beer/soda bottle	
69/1	two-hole white metal button	
72/1	iron hardware	
81/1		coal
97/1	2 plain whiteware	
138/1		slag
147/1		slag
148/1	window glass	

¹Test numbers in **bold** are shown as positive (red) on Map 3.

²Most glass, household ceramics, wood, tile, plastic, and brick are fragmentary; items such as nails are usually whole. Materials are single items unless a number appears before item.

Testing Around the Former Mobile Home Site

A scatter of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts was retrieved from testing in the farm fields. These materials are tallied above in the artifact table. Some clusters of artifacts deserve individual discussion including materials from Tests 3, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 42 at the site of the mobile home in the northeast corner of the survey area. About 20 items relating to the short-term use of this part of the proposed mixed use development property as a mobile home site were retrieved one to five items at a time from these six tests. This deposit along with the associated electric utility pole, water well casing, and charred wood and charcoal evidence the mobile home site. These materials are less than 50 years old and do not constitute a potentially National Register eligible historic property.

Testing in the Vicinity of the Knight House (128 Southside Drive)

Tests 5, 6, and 7 were placed along the east margin of the project area opposite the 19th-century house now or recently owned by Knight (Map 3). One piece of clear bottle glass came from Test 5 while one fragment of window glass and one piece of green bottle glass came from Tests 6 and 7, respectively. In the absence of any convincing evidence that there was ever a historic site here, these materials are interpreted as reflecting the disposal of household trash from the neighboring Knight house to the east. This scatter of materials is not interpreted as a historic archeological site with significant research potential.

Testing on the 130 Southside Drive Lot

Tests 83-94 were excavated around the house at 130 Southside Drive. Test 82 east of the garage encountered a trash deposit contemporaneous with the house. The stratigraphy of Tests 84-91 in the overgrown section of the house lot generally had two levels. It was not apparent that the topsoil there had been plowed, but that could have been a reflection of this land not being tilled for 70 years or so. Tests 93 and 94 on the front lawn encountered deep levels of fill from the cellar hole and back yard excavation. The fill was used to raise the front yard.

The only excavations around the house lot at 130 Southside Drive that produced artifacts were Test 82 at the edge of the lot on the east side of the house and Test 94 on the west side of the lawn in front of the house. Test 82 was excavated into an ash pit that contained a patent medicine bottle, brick, coal, cinder, glass, and nails among other household items and building materials. Brick and coal slag and cinder were found in the first three strata of yard Test

94. The trash deposit from Test 82 is an intact feature dating from about the middle of the 20th century. However, no further investigation of this deposit is recommended.

Testing Elsewhere within the Phase IA Office Buildings Development Site

Besides the materials encountered during testing in the three locations discussed above, a scatter of artifacts was found across the rest of the property. The distribution of the tests yielding this assemblage is Map 3. The artifact inventory is tallied in the latter part of the artifact table. Collected historic materials the included window glass, plain whiteware, unglazed red earthenware, pieces of an Albany stoneware bottle, one metal button, and iron hardware. None of these materials was concentrated in a manner that suggested an intact historic period site.

One chert trim flake was obtained from Test 50 on the hillside in the south central part of the site. An additional eight shovel tests were placed around Test 50 to examine the location for precontact artifacts. None was found. The flake may have been fortuitously struck off a piece of field chert or, more likely, represents a short-term precontact occupation consisting of a very limited, low density assemblage with extremely limited research value.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HAA, Inc. was retained by the Tioga County IDA to complete a Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance for the seven-acre (2.8 ha) Phase IA office space portion of the Tioga County Route 434 E=mt³ Mixed Use Office Park Project in the Town and Village of Owego. A Phase IA literature for 36.5 acres (14.8 ha) of this project was completed by Edward V. Curtin, Archaeological Consultant in December 2000, but the project now has been expanded to about 85 acres (34.4 ha). As part of the Phase IB survey for the seven-acre (2.8 ha) Phase IA office space, HAA, Inc. added the project outline two historic maps to assess the extent of 19th-century development on the property. Both maps reveal nearby structures, but no buildings within the project area.

There were no stranding structures within the project area as configured five years ago at the time that the Curtin survey was completed. Now, however, the enlarged project contains three structures, one the 1930s or 1940s house at 130 Southside Dive, the other two the garage and shed associated with the same residence. A 2001 survey of the property showed a mobile home site and associated shed, but these structures were removed by the time the Phase IB survey was conducted in October 2005.

While 20 or more precontact sites are reported within two miles of the mixed use property, Curtin assessed the precontact archeological sensitivity to be low to moderate mostly based upon the 1,000-foot (300 m) distance to the Susquehanna River, the absence of an onsite source of potable water, and the slope of most of the Phase IA office space section of the property. The historic sensitivity was judged to be low since no historic period occupation was documented.

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance encompassed the seven acres (2.8 ha) for the Phase IA office space and added a 1.25-acre (0.5 ha) construction buffer on the south side of the proposed offices. In all, then, the Phase IB survey covered about 8.25 acres (3.3 ha) and consisted of excavating 153 screened shovel tests. All except eight of the tests were excavated on a 50-foot (15 m) grid. Two locations produced artifacts relating to the historic occupation of the property: the late 20th-century mobile home site and the mid-20th-century house at 130 Southside Drive. A third set of three tests produced a few 20th-century artifacts probably related to the occupation of the nearby 19th-century Knight property. None of the three historic finds represents a historic deposit of archeological interest nor are they potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation of these historic finds is recommended.

The only other find of note was the recovery of one chert debitage trim flake from a single test in the south central portion of the project Phase IA office space survey area. The eight confirmation tests excavated one to two meters (3-6 feet) away from the original test produced no further precontact artifacts and no features were noted. The

flake may have been struck off a piece of field chert by tilling equipment or could relate to a very low density precontact site with extremely limited research potential. No further examination of this site is warranted since additional work is unlikely to reveal that it is National Register eligible.

For this report, the project boundary was outlined on two historical maps dating to 1855 and 1869 to help assess the expanded project's possible effect on historic development. Neither map showed early structures within the enlarged site. With this in mind, HAA, Inc. recommends a full-scale update of the Phase IA literature review and archeological sensitivity assessment not be required by OPRHP for this project. Furthermore, in light of the negative results of the Phase IB survey described in this report, HAA, Inc. recommends that Tioga County IDA confer with OPRHP concerning the need for and scope of the Phase IB field reconnaissance for the remainder of the mixed use development property.

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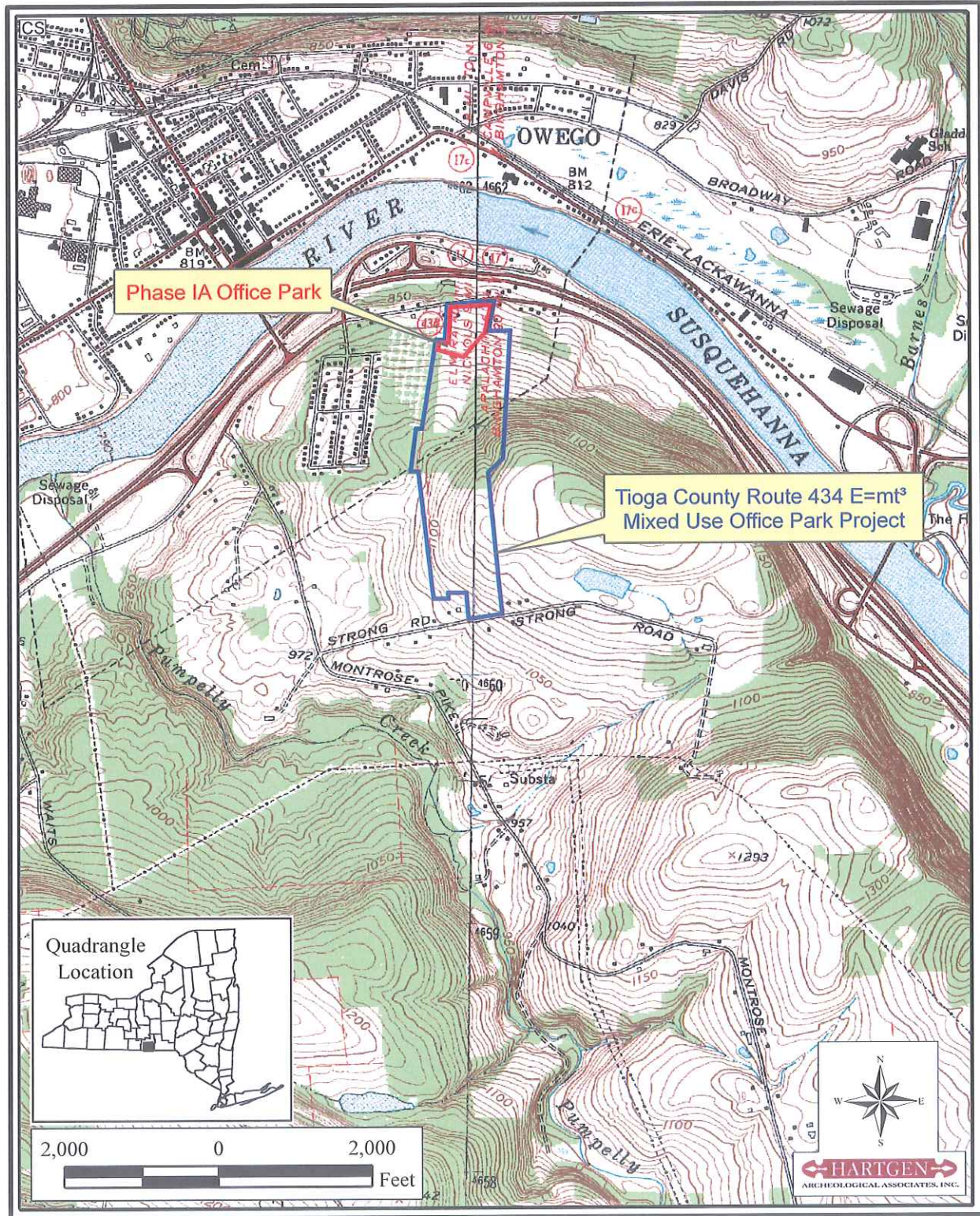
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MAPS

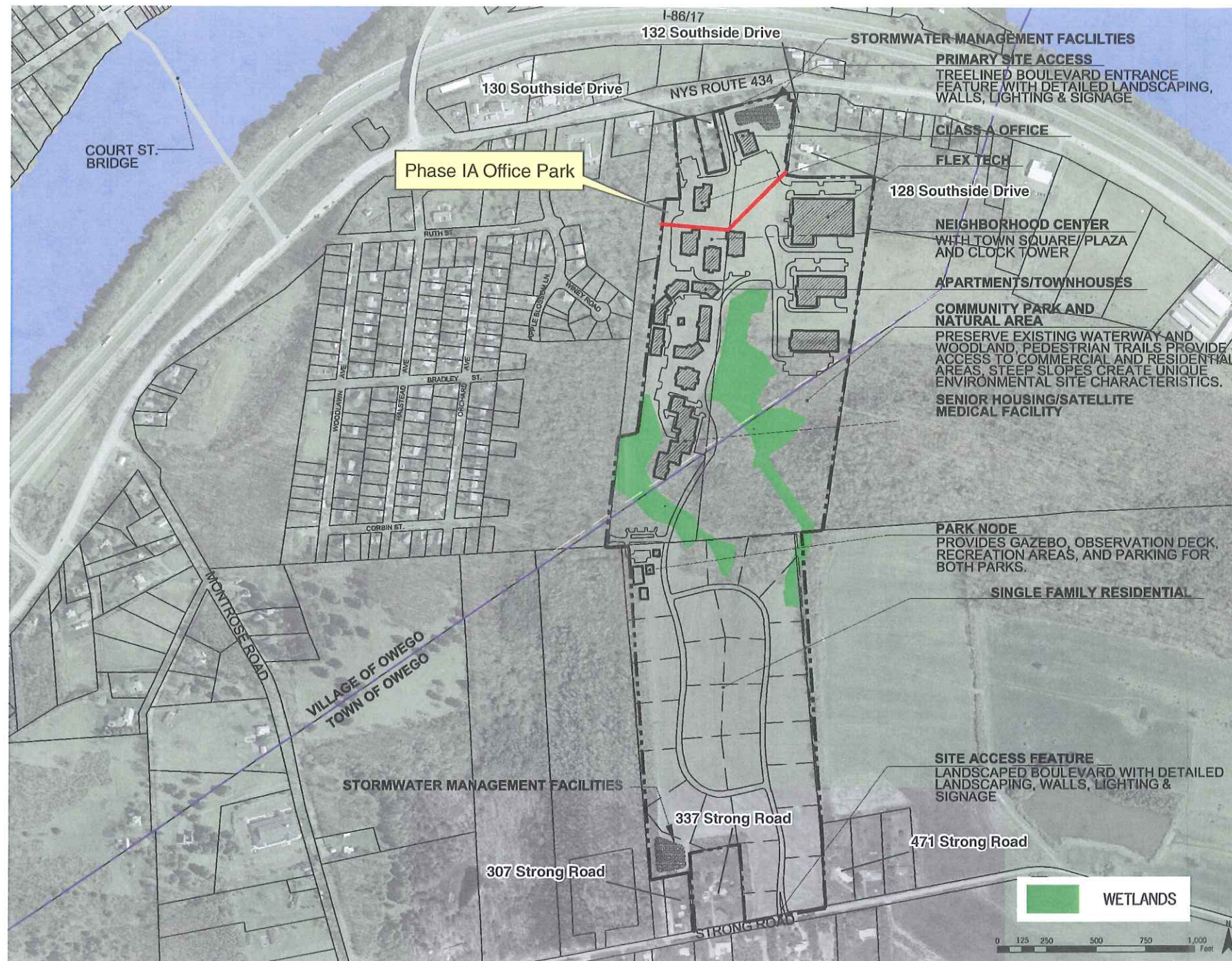
Phase IB, Tioga County Route 434 E=mt³ Mixed Use Office Park Project



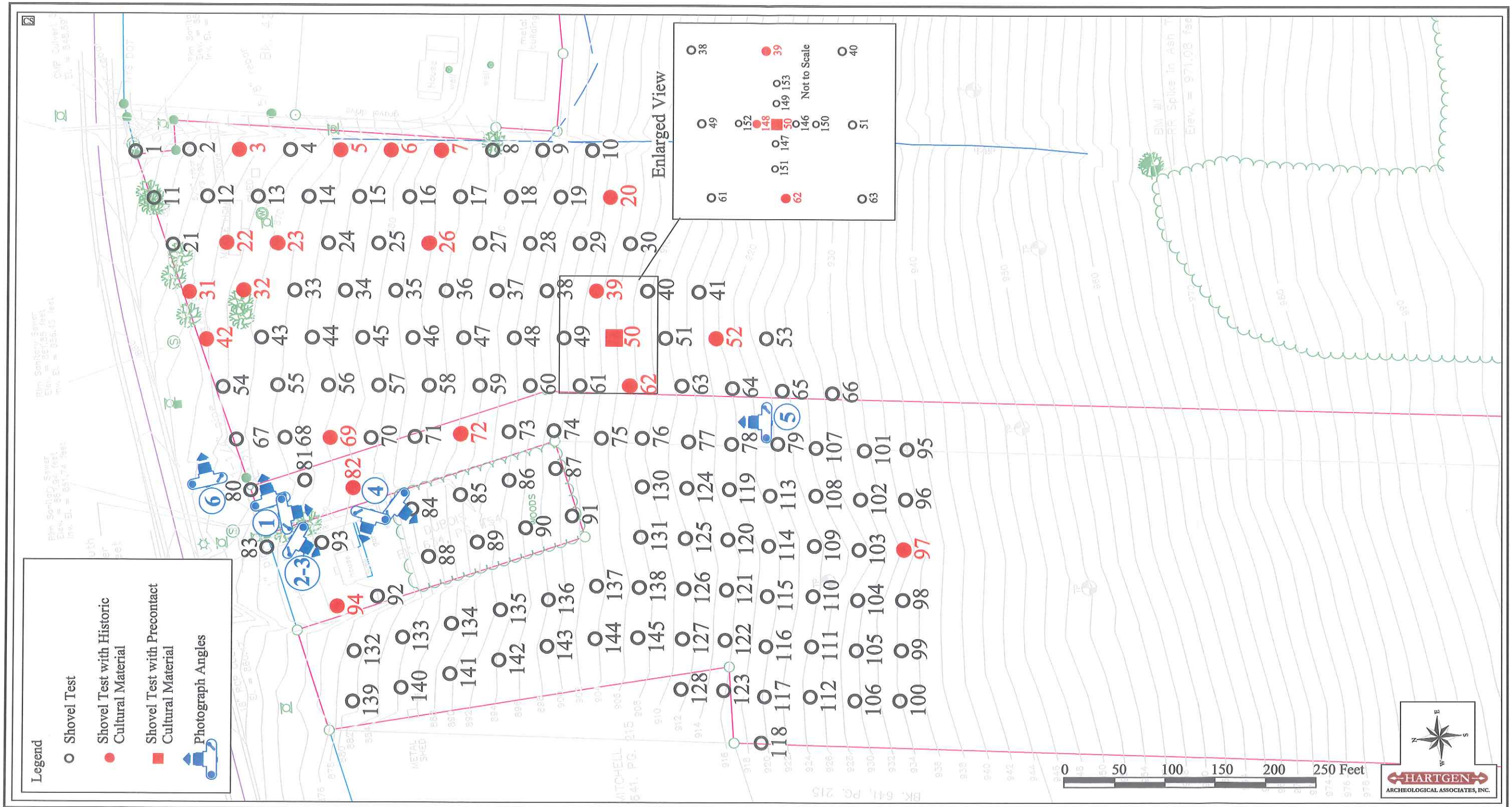
Map 1

1969 USGS Owego and Apalachin 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles, New York

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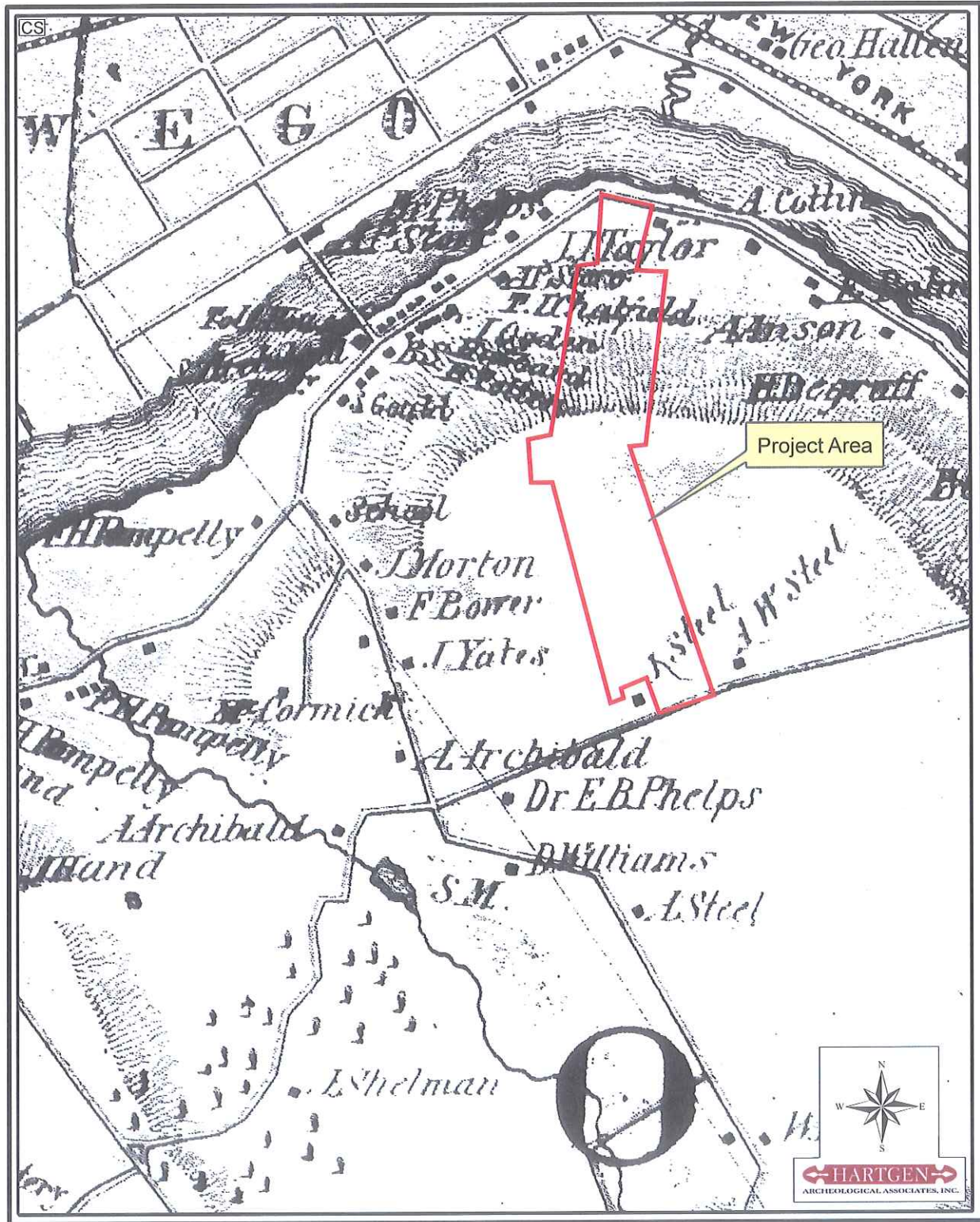


Map 2



Map 3

2001 Williams and Edsall; 2005 HAA, Inc. *Shovel Tests and Photo Angles*



Map 4
1855 Geil Map of Tioga County

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. View from northeast to southeast from the vicinity of Test 81 south of NYS Route 434 showing the general lay of the land in the Phase IA office part portion of the proposed Tioga County Route 434 E=mt³ multiuse development site.



Photo 2. The 20th-century house at 130 Southside Drive in the northwest quadrant of project Phase IA. Tests 93 (left) and 94 are shown.



Photo 3. Poured concrete foundation at the northeast corner of 130 Southside Drive.



Photo 4. Facing southwest across the yard at the rear (south side) of the 20th-century house at 130 Southside Drive along NYS Route 434. The leveled ground is four to five feet lower than the adjacent unaltered terrain to the west and south.



Photo 5. The wooded southern section of the ¼-acre (0.3 ha) lot of the 130 Southside Drive is along the left. This view is facing north from Test 79 with NYS Route 434 in the background.



Photo 6. Facing east with NYS Route 434 on the left showing the disturbed sewer utility corridor along the northern boundary of the mixed use site.

APPENDIX 1:
*Phase 1A Archaeological Survey,
Tioga County Office Complex Southside Drive,
Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York
(Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist 2000)*

TIOGA COUNTY LEGISLATURE
56 MAIN ST.
OWEGO, NY 13827

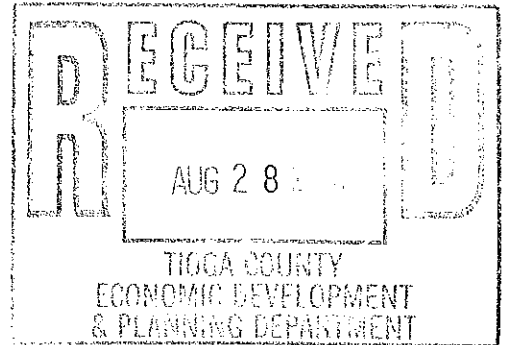
PROJECT NOTEBOOK FILING 17
PROJ # 10026

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT
BIDDING
MEETINGS
LEGAL DOCUMENTS ✓
CONSTRUCTION
SUPPORT
COST ESTIMATES

SITE ANALYSIS

DUE DILIGENCE FOR PROPERTY ACQUISITION IN PREPARATION FOR THE TIOGA COUNTY OFFICE COMPLEX

FEBRUARY 2001
FINAL



Prepared By

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SITE ANALYSIS

DUE DILIGENCE FOR PROPERTY ACQUISITION IN PREPARATION FOR THE TIOGA COUNTY OFFICE COMPLEX

INTRODUCTION

Clough, Harbour & Associates (CHA) recently completed a study for the Legislature entitled "Final Site Selection Analysis" dated July 2000. In that study, CHA examined several potential sites for the proposed Tioga County Office Building and facilitated a planning Charette to assist in the decision making process. That study was concluded when the Legislature unanimously determined that a site located on the south side of the river, east of the Court St. Bridge (site number 7) was the best candidate for the proposed facility. The Legislature then placed a purchase offer, with contingencies, on that site. The purpose of this report is to address those contingencies that represent the concerns regarding the feasibility of constructing the proposed facility on this site and will address the following issues:

1. Subsurface Investigation
2. State Environmental Quality Review Act Compliance
3. Phase 1A Archeological Investigation
4. Stormwater Management
5. Utility Analysis
6. Traffic Studies
7. Site Benefits/Constraints/Conceptual Cost Estimate

Upon addressing each of these site concerns, no fatal flaws were identified at this level of study. As with any site, there are various issues that must be addressed to increase the likelihood of a well functioning, low maintenance facility. The emphasis of this report is to identify major issues and identify potential impacts to the project that would influence the Legislature's decision to purchase the property. These impacts include but are not limited to: cost, schedule and quality of the proposed project. It is important to note that the following report is based on a planning level analysis, which represents very preliminary engineering with large amounts of judgment applied where actual information does not exist.

PHASE 1A ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist was been retained by CHA to complete a Phase 1A archaeological study of the proposed Tioga County Office Complex site on Southside Drive in the Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York. The proposed project area consists of a total of 36.5 acres on a steep wooded hillside with small flat terraces.

The proposed Tioga County Office Complex project will be regulated under SEQRA, for which the Tioga County is proposed to be the lead agency. This study has been made prior to project approval in order to identify whether further archaeological testing is recommended within the property under consideration.

Historical documents, site file searches and previous archaeological reports indicate low to moderate archaeological sensitivity of the project area. As consequence of the assessed archaeological sensitivity, Phase 1B intensive walkover and subsurface testing of the small, relatively flat areas are recommended to determine if archaeological sites are present within the project area.

The complete Phase 1A archaeological investigation can be found in Appendix B.

**PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
TIOGA COUNTY OFFICE COMPLEX
SOUTHSIDE DRIVE, VILLAGE OF OWEGO
TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Prepared for:

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December, 2000



MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Edward V. Curtin, Consulting Archaeologist has been retained by Clough, Harbour and Associates, LLP to complete a Phase 1A archaeological study of the proposed Tioga County Office Building site on Southside Drive in the Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York. The proposed project area consists of a total of 36.5 acres on a steep wooded hillside with small flat terraces.

The proposed Tioga County Office Complex project has been regulated under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), for which the Tioga County is the lead agency. This study has been made prior to project approval in order to identify whether further archaeological testing is recommended within the property under consideration.



A Phase 1A archaeological study has been completed. Historical documents, site file searches and previous archaeological reports indicate low to moderate archaeological sensitivity of the project area. As consequence of the assessed archaeological sensitivity, Phase 1B intensive walkover and subsurface testing of the small, relatively flat areas are recommended to determine if archaeological sites are present within the project area.

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

The proposed site for the Tioga County Office Building is located on Southside Drive in the Village of Owego, Tioga County, New York. The proposed undertaking includes construction of a new office complex within the 36.5 acre project area.

The Phase 1A archaeological survey was conducted to meet the procedures and information requirements of all federal, state and local regulatory processes. The report content and format follow the standards adopted by the New York State Archaeological Council recommended by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Purpose and Scope of Work

The purpose of this archaeological study is to identify the presence or absence of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area, evaluate the potential that archaeological sites could occur and identify archaeological sites that may be in construction areas. The scope of work of this undertaking includes (1) assessment of the environmental setting and any indications of prior disturbance; (2) background study including site files research, map research and documentary sources; and (3) a report of findings with recommendations.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed office building site is bordered on the north by Southside Drive. It is located on a steep hillside with some small, flat terraces or minor interruptions in ground contour. The project area is approximately 1100 feet south of the Susquehanna River and approximately 1 ¼ miles east-northeast from the confluence of Owego Creek and the Susquehanna. The 36.5 acres project site is mostly wooded, but includes a residential property on Southside Drive.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The general prehistoric background of the upper Susquehanna drainage has been summarized by Funk (1993). Briefly, the upper Susquehanna drainage has been occupied by humans since approximately 13,000 to 14,000 calendar (or 11,000-12,000 radiocarbon) years ago, when Paleo-Indians first appeared in the region (Fiedel 1999). These people probably hunted a variety of game and gathered available plants. Certain large game such as caribou (now locally extinct) may have been an important focus of the hunt, especially during the early Paleo-Indian period (particularly the Younger Dryas climatic episode) when the environment was a mosaic of tundra and spruce parkland.

Remains of mastadon, mammoth and musk ox have been found in Chemung, Thompson and Broome counties (Ritchie 1965).

The Archaic period, beginning about 10,000 radiocarbon (c. 11,000 calendar) years ago, marks a shift in human adaptation to hunting and gathering in mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Some of the earliest Archaic period sites identified in this region have been found in the vicinity of Wells Bridge on the Susquehanna, and radiocarbon-dated to the period 10,000-7,000 years ago (Funk 1993).

As climatic conditions ameliorated, evergreen forests were replaced by deciduous forests. The nut production in the deciduous forests supported the growth of both human and animal populations. Midway through the Late Archaic period, approximately 4500 years ago, human populations seem to have been relatively large, distributed over a broad area, and more settled than their Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic predecessors. Important Late Archaic period sites have been found along the Susquehanna River in the Town of Vestal (just west of Binghamton) to the adjoining Schoharie valley (Funk 1978, 1993). The Castle Gardens site in Vestal, east of the project area in Broome County, was excavated in 1965 by the New York State Museum and SUNY Binghamton. Discoveries included over forty pits and hearths as well as a mixture of Lamoka and Vestal phase diagnostics that suggested an intensive occupation by Late Archaic groups (Funk 1998). Additional Late Archaic period occupation in Tioga County was found west of the project area at the Haner property site in the Town of Nichols where Orient phase projectile points were recovered (Hartgen Archaeological Associates 1998).

About 3000 years ago ancient Native Americans began to construct ceramic cooking vessels. The use of pottery is the hallmark of a new period, the Woodland. Susquehanna valley Indian populations of the Early (1000-1 BC) and Middle (AD 1-1000) Woodland periods were involved to some extent with elaborate mortuary rituals practiced in a broad eastern North American cultural sphere. Artifacts made from copper, exotic stone, and other materials in characteristic styles show that the local Native Americans were involved in exchange networks with the Adena and Hopewell cultures of the Ohio drainage. Burial sites found over the years in the Mohawk valley, Finger Lakes region, and western New York demonstrate these mortuary and trade connections (Ritchie 1969; Snow and Starna 1986). Early and Middle Woodland period sites have been found in several Susquehanna and nearby Schoharie valley sites including Brown Knoll (Versaggi 1987), Street (Funk 1993), Lopuc 3 (Lindner and Folb 1996), Schoharie Outfall (Curtin 1998), Nahrwold and Westheimer (Ritchie and Funk 1973). The Cottage site several miles east of Owego in Apalachin, New York is an example of a site with a substantial Middle Woodland component. Canoe Point phase materials and a C-14 sample from a hearth date the component to AD 140 plus or minus 100 years (Funk 1998). This occupation was succeeded by a Kipp Island phase occupation, found in an appropriately stratified relationship to the Canoe Point occupation.

These Middle Woodland populations appear to have had a broad subsistence strategy, including the exploitation of a variety of mammals, birds, fish, nuts, and other plants. A growing body of evidence is beginning to show that just before AD 1000,


northeastern Indians began to grow corn and other plants (Cassedy *et al.*, 1993; Kuhn 1994). Current paleoethnobotanical research derived from the Roundtop site in Endicott, New York produces the earliest direct-dated occurrence of the maize, beans and squash triad and beans alone in the Northeast. However, the date of the Roundtop beans suggests that these domesticates were not introduced into New York State until 400 years after maize, c. AD 1200-1300 (Hart 1999). These findings challenge Ritchie's 1969 and 1973 reports that Roundtop's maize, beans, and squash, associated with his site date of AD 1070 +/- 60 was the oldest evidence of beans, and/or maize, and/or squash in the Northeast (Hart 1999).

The cultural changes involving the adoption of horticulture, ceramic design changes, the earliest longhouses, and occasionally, fortified settlements signal the beginning of the Late Woodland (Owasco) period, the period in which the historic Indian cultures of the Northeast developed. The upper Susquehanna valley is known as the homeland of the earliest of these developments at sites such as Roundtop (ca. A.D. 1000-1300), Boland (ca. A.D. 1000-1200) and Castle Creek (ca. A.D. 1200-1300) in south-central New York state (Prezzano 1996; Ritchie and Funk 1973). A variety of Late Woodland period (Owasco) sites have been identified along the Susquehanna, its tributaries and headwaters, including seasonal camps or small residences, in and adjacent to Tioga County (Funk 1998; Hartgen Archaeological Associates 1998). The Onondaga and Cayuga tribal homelands are found to the north (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1994), while the Susquehannock tribe formed on the north branch of the Susquehanna from the Binghamton-Owego-Waverly stretch to the Wyoming valley (Jennings 1978).

During the proto-historic period the Upper Susquehanna valley (c. 1500 AD) was inhabited by Iroquoians known as the Susquehannocks. Archaeological research suggests that the Susquehannock culture derived from the Late Owasco period (Snow 1994:29). Bradford County, Pennsylvania and Tioga County, New York have the most abundant Susquehannock sites for this time period, approximately twenty, that are all described as small villages (Snow 1994:49; Bradley 1987:95). The Englebert site, found during construction of Route 17 east of Nichols in Tioga County in 1967-8, documents a complex occupation history including the Lamoka phase (c. 2000 B.C.), an Owasco phase (c. 1100-1500 AD), and a Susquehannock phase in the late 16th century (McEnteer 1990). Artifacts from this site including marine shell, tubular beads and early diagnostic brass spiral hoops suggest that the Susquehanna corridor was a prominent trade route for mid-Atlantic materials very early in the Contact period (Bradley 1987; Snow 1994). Sometime in the late 16th century, the Susquehannocks were forced from their villages by the Iroquois and relocated to the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania area.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The historic period in the Susquehanna Valley begins with the expedition of the French explorer Etienne Brule in 1615. Brule, a member of Champlain's contingent, was the first non-native person to travel within the area, which is now Tioga County. Brule was sent by Champlain to the Tioga area to visit Karantouan, a Susquehannock village




where he was to recruit men to ally with Champlain on an attack against the Onondagas (McEnteer 1990).

The Seneca and Cayuga nations waged an intermittent war with the Susquehannocks throughout the mid-17th century. The Seneca finally defeated the Susquehannocks in 1676. This defeat forced the Susquehannocks to exist under the rule and jurisdiction of the Five Nations, and most of the upper Susquehanna was claimed by the Iroquois Confederacy by that time (Trelease 1997:239). In 1683, the Cayuga and Onondaga nations formally gave New York some lands along the Susquehanna River, including the land of modern Tioga County (McEnteer 1990).

Owego (pronounced Ah-wa-gay in Iroquois) was a small Indian settlement at the time of the American Revolution (Kingman 1907). Documentary sources claim but cannot substantiate that the village was located on the north bank of the Susquehanna and west of Owego Creek in Tioga (Kingman 1897). In 1779, General Sullivan's army marched through and destroyed the village by fire as part of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, forcing the removal of the native British supporters (Graymont 1972).

The close of the Revolution brought increased settlement of western New York. Many American soldiers were the first to settle in what is now Tioga County (Kingman 1907). In 1787, Massachusetts claimed the territory of Tioga County, stimulating immigration by settlers from Massachusetts and Connecticut (Gay 1887).



Two men are specifically associated with the earliest European settlement of Owego. Amos Draper arrived in the area in 1784. He was a trader that lived north of Owego at Choconut. James McMaster, from Montgomery County, came to Owego seasonally in 1785 and moved permanently with his family in 1788. McMaster settled east of Owego Creek and north of the Susquehanna River (Kingman 1897).

Tioga County was organized on February 16, 1791. Originally, the land was part of Montgomery County, which had been part of Tryon County before and during the Revolution. At the time of incorporation, Tioga County included the present Chemung, Broome and Chenango counties. By 1836, Tioga County had reduced its size to what it is today (Kingman 1897). Meanwhile, Owego had been incorporated as a village in 1827.

Between 1790 and 1800 the population of Tioga County greatly increased with new settlers. Increase in population forced a need for construction of better transportation systems, improving upon the old Indian trails and riverside paths. In 1808, the Owego and Ithaca turnpike was constructed. This road made Owego a commercial center for salt, plaster and other materials that were brought down from Cayuga Lake. Most of the early merchants in Owego dealt in these materials, as well as with lumber, wheat and potash. Their stores were built on the river bank (Kingman 1897). Owego's advantageous location on the Susquehanna made trade and mercantile activities much more profitable, making the village a center for land and water transport. This was especially true from the 1820s to the 1840s when the Erie Canal opened (1825), the

Ithaca and Owego horsecar route started (1834), and the Erie Railroad to Owego provided a direct connection to New York City (1849) (Gay 1887).

The late 19th and early 20th centuries in Tioga County and Owego brought expansion in transportation systems with increased road construction and road improvements. A million dollar highway bill was introduced in 1911 to build a state highway through Owego that would run from Binghamton to Geneva (McEnteer 1991). Various secondary roads were commissioned to be built in 1920 all over Tioga County.

By this time, wagon travel became obsolete and motor car production was beginning. Companies in Owego started to develop and manufacture motorized transportation to keep up with times. The Champion Wagon Works in Owego produced the Champion Motor Wagon around 1900 which was simply an electric wagon. Another company in Owego, the Ives Manufacturing Company, started manufacturing motorcycles in 1907, continuing through World War I. By 1941, 53,907 cars were travelling in Tioga County. That number jumped to 67,689 cars in 1952 (McEnteer 1991).

SITE FILES RESEARCH

The archaeological site files of the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were examined at OPRHP. No archaeological sites are recorded within the project area. Twenty-nine sites are recorded within two miles. These sites are recorded in the table below.

NYSM Sites	NYS OPRHP Sites	Description
	A10705.000003	SUBi 671 Squaw Island site. Late Archaic-Transitional. Reported by Joy L. Bush & Nina M. Versaggi.
	A10706.000008	SUBi 333. O. White Site. Reported by Susan C. Prezzano.
	A10706.000013	No File.
	A10706.000078	SUBi 1995. Little Nanticoke Creek site. Artifacts found include, 5 cortical chert flakes, 21 non-cortical chert flakes, 13 utilized non-cortical chert chunks, 15 pieces of chert shatter, 1 utilized chert flake core, Orient fishtail projectile point. Stage 2 chert biface, a projectile point base (Meadowwood?) a possible net weight and 13 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Reported by James Levandowski.
	A10706.000079	SUBi 1896. Little Nanticoke Creek site. Artifacts include 4 non-cortical chert waste flakes and 1 chert shatter. Reported by James Levandowski
	A10710.000008	SUBi 674 Ellis site. Reported by Douglas Bailey.

	A10740.000009	SUBi 673. Site 20 (Parker). Site 14 E & W (Lipe). Southside Plant (Bailey). Archaic/Early-Middle Woodland. Reported by Arthur C. Parker, Douglas Bailey and Dr. William Lipe.
	A10740.000011	SUBi 677. Late Woodland. Documentary material claims this to be a Cayuga Indian Village. Newspaper article (Binghamton Morning Sun) regarding finds at 35 River St. – July 13, 1920. Water and River Streets site. Reported by Douglas Bailey
	A10740.000012	SUBi 675. UB 913. Lackawanna Ave. site. Eastern part was Nichol's site referred by Arthur C. Parker. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000024	Old Dam. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000025	Numerous Scatters. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000026	Fair Ground. Artifacts found include 1 grooved stone axe and 1 celt. Reported by Douglas Bailey.
	A10740.000028	SUBi 672. Site at Pumpelly Creek. Reported by Joy L. Bush and Nina M. Versaggi
	A10740.000487	Owego Creek (RMSC Owego 008.001). Unidentified Woodland. Artifacts found debitage, pottery. Reported by Al Kinner.
	A10740.000488	SUBi 1453. The Archibald site. C. 1850. Reported by Louann Wurst.
	A10740.000491	SUBi 1341. Owego Courthouse Annex site. Burial remains and historic deposits. Reported by N. Versaggi.
159		Refer to Laccetti maps and notes.
160		Bells Fruit Stand. Reported by Laccetti.
178		Canawanna Howe. "Artifacts collected by Lacetti included c. 12 sm bd+narrow stem+notched pp.s 2-3 Susquehanna-like (2 Rhyolite), c. 10 Levanna, C.30 Levanna-madison, metal pot frags, c.7 gun flints, 3 brass pp.s, kaolin pipe stems (ground by Laccetti into beads), c. 16 worked slate frags, beads identified by P. Pratt as C. 1680-1700." Reported by M. Laccetti.
180		Pumpelly's. Reported by M. Lacetti.
1674		Strong. Reported by William Engelbrecht.
2245		SUBi 0277. Owego Sewage Plant. .
2318		Cultural materials from Test pits. Project published in Binghamton Wastewater Management, map 4.
4969		ACP TIGA-20. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
4972		ACP TIGA-23. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
4976		ACP TIGA-27. Village. Reported by Arthur C, Parker.
4978		ACP TIGA-29. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
5016		ACP TIGA. No #. Camp. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.
6900		ACP TIGA. No #. Village. Reported by Arthur C. Parker.

Although no archaeological sites in the files fall within the project area, two sites are located within one mile of the project area. One site was reported by Arthur Parker and identified as a village (NYSM #4969). The other site is the Little Nanticoke Creek site reported by James Levandowski (OPRHP #A10706.000079). Artifacts found here include 4 non-cortical chert waste flakes and 1 chert shatter.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following archaeological surveys were conducted in or nearby the Village of Owego and/or Tioga County:

Bailey Douglas L., Edward V. Curtin, Mary E. Deegan

1976 Town of Owego Water Pollution Control Plant No 1 Proposed Expansion Phase II.

- Investigated SUBi 277

Bailey Douglas L.

1976 Town of Owego Water Pollution Control Plant Number 1 Expansion.

- Identified SUBi 277

Bailey Douglas L.,

1976 Village of Owego Sewerage Project, Archaeological Phase II and Reroute Study.

- Identified SUBi 672, 674, 675, 676, 677.

Dean L. Robert, Dean And Associates

1991 Cultural Resource Investigation of Owego/ Susquehanna River Gas Pipeline.

Versaggi Nina M. & Timothy Jones, Public Archaeology

1988 Archaeological Site Boundary Study, SUBi 677 the William - River Street Site, Owego, New York.

- Identified OPRHP A10740.000001, Prehistoric site

Wurst Louann

1992 Cultural Resource Management Survey 1992 Highway Program, Paragraph 3 Reconnaissance, Pin 6047.06, Bin 1060150, SR 96 (Court Street) Susquehanna River, Village of Owego, Town of Owego, Tioga County.

- Identified OPRHP A10740.000488

Black A., J. McDonald, G. McCaffertry

1993 Stage 1,2,3, Archaeological Investigations of the Tioga County Courthouse Annex and Analysis of Excavations at SUBi 1341.

- Identified, investigated OPRHP A10740.000491

Levandowski, Jim and Jessie Ravage

1998 Cultural Resource Management Survey, 1998 Highway Program, PIN 6041.18.101. New York Route 17C over Little Nanticoke Creek: Town of Owego, Tioga County, New York. Report prepared by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, for the New York State Museum and Education Department.

MAP RESEARCH

The following maps were consulted to identify possible historic sites:

Map Date	Map Description
1771	Map of Colonial New York (Guy Johnson)
1791	Map of Tioga County Territory
1855	Map of Village of Owego (Geil)
1866	Map of Tioga County (Beers)
1866	Map of Town of Owego (Beers)
1889	Map of Village of Owego (Beers)

Owego is depicted on the 1771 map as an “Indian Village” which correlates with Revolutionary War references to the village as an Indian settlement. In the 1791 map, Owego is located within the Town of Union. The map indicates that Owego was within the 230,400 acres that was ceded to Massachusetts at this time. This substantiates historical documentation of Massachusetts settlers moving into Tioga County in the late 18th century. The 19th century maps analyzed for this project show that the project area was owned by George Nichols in 1855 and E. B. Phelps in 1889. However, the maps do not show any buildings within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Archaeological sensitivity of the project area is low to moderate. Although it located adjacent to the Susquehanna floodplain, which is very sensitive for prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic Native American settlements, the project area itself is on highly sloped land along the hillside. Both the distance from the river itself (more than 1000 feet) and the high slope greatly reduce archaeological sensitivity. Small, sporadic or isolated areas of lower slope within the project area have a moderate sensitivity for prehistoric or other Native American archaeological sites (if these features have not been

caused by erosion and landslides following historic period forest clearing). There is no documented evidence of historic occupation in the project area. Therefore, the project area is not considered to be sensitive for the occurrence of historic period archaeological sites.

PROJECT AREA WALKOVER

A walkover of the project area was performed on November 3, 2000. At that time the project area was evaluated for indications of prior disturbance or archaeological sensitivity. A twentieth century house constructed on Southside Drive has disturbed a small part of the project area, as have one or more drainage features. A prominent drainage ditch or channelized swale with spoil piled adjacent was observed oriented downhill in the southern part of the project area.

The project area is characterized by a high slope and no immediate access to important surface water sources (although intermittent seepage or drainage may be present). Small areas of relatively level ground and slight elevation above the typical ground contour may have some sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological sites, if these are not relatively recent features related to past land clearance and erosion.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

A comprehensive Phase 1A archaeological study has been completed for the proposed Tioga County Office Complex site on Southside Drive in Owego, New York. Low to moderate archaeological sensitivity of the project area has been identified, both from the environmental characteristics and the lack of previously recorded or map documented archaeological sites. Therefore, a specifically designed and focused Phase 1B survey is recommended. The recommended Phase 1B survey includes an intensive walkover with archaeologists spaced no more than fifteen meters (50 feet) apart, enabling the systematic identification of locations having a relatively low degree of slope. It is recommended that these small areas be shovel-tested, but that more characteristic, higher sloped terrain be excluded from subsurface testing as not archaeologically sensitive. It is also recommended that obvious spoil from drainage ditch excavation or other sources be excluded from subsurface testing.

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**APPENDIX 2:
Shovel Test Excavation Records**

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason	
Area: A						
1	0 - 10	silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	10 - 18	sandy silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	18 - 38	clayey silt		10YR 7/3	very pale brown	subsoil
2	0 - 23	sandy clay	fill	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	23 - 39	sandy clay		10YR 4/3	brown	
	39 - 47	sandy clay		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
3	0 - 38	loamy silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	37 - 48	silt		10YR 8/3	very pale brown	subsoil
4	0 - 24	clayey sand	fill	10YR 4/3	brown	
	24 - 40	clayey sand		10YR 4/3	brown	
		clayey sand		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	40 - 50	clayey sand		2.5Y 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
		clayey sand		2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
5	0 - 20	silty clay	gravel	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	30 - 30	clayey silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
6	0 - 34	sandy clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
		sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	34 - 48	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/3	brown	subsoil
		sandy clayey loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
7	0 - 30	silty clay	gravel	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
		silty clay		10YR 7/3	very pale brown	
	30 - 41	clayey sand	10YR 7/3	very pale brown	subsoil	
		clayey sand	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil	
8	0 - 26	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	26 - 37	sandy clayey loam		2.5Y 6/3	light yellowish brown	subsoil
		sandy clayey loam		7.5YR 4/4	brown	subsoil
9	0 - 26	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 37	sandy silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
10	0 - 36	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	36 - 50	sandy clayey loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
11	0 - 25	loamy silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	25 - 42	silt		10YR 7/3	very pale brown	subsoil
12	0 - 46	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	46 - 55	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
13	0 - 23	clayey silt		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	23 - 35	sandy silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
14	0 - 35	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	35 - 49	clayey silty loam		2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
15	0 - 30	clayey silt		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	30 - 42	sandy silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
16	0 - 24	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	24 - 36	clayey silty loam		2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
17	0 - 20	silty clay		10YR 2/1	black	
		silty clay		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	20 - 31	sandy silty clay		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
18	0 - 19	silty clayey loam		10YR 2/1	black	
	19 - 34	silty clay		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	subsoil
19	0 - 32	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	32 - 42	clayey silty loam		2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
20	0 - 30	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	30 - 43	sandy clayey silt		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	subsoil
		sandy clayey silt		10YR 8/6	yellow	subsoil
21	0 - 30	loamy silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 45	silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
22	0 - 23	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	23 - 35	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
23	0 - 20	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	20 - 30	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 38	silty clayey loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
24	0 - 39	loamy sandy silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	39 - 50	sandy silty clay		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
25	0 - 27	sandy loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	27 - 45	sandy clayey silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
26	0 - 32	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 44	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
27	0 - 30	silty clayey loam		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	30 - 50	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
28	0 - 28	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	28 - 40	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
29	0 - 33	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	33 - 48	sandy silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
30	0 - 36	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
		clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	36 - 47	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
		clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
31	0 - 16	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	16 - 30	sandy silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
32	0 - 32	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 44	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>	
Area: A						
33	0 - 25	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	25 - 38	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
34	0 - 30	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	30 - 42	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
35	0 - 30	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	30 - 41	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	41 - 51	clayey silty loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	subsoil
36	0 - 25	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	25 - 38	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
37	0 - 26	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 37	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
38	0 - 29	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29 - 41	sandy silt	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
39	0 - 41	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	41 - 50	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
40	0 - 32	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 45	sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
41	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 43	sand	rock	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
42	0 - 43	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	43 - 51	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
43	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 41	silty sand	rock	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
44	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 42	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
45	0 - 30	clayey loam		10YR 4/1	dark gray	
	30 - 44	silty clayey loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	subsoil
		silty clayey loam		7.5YR 5/6	strong brown	subsoil
46	0 - 30	silty loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 43	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
47	0 - 28	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	28 - 42	silty clayey loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
48	0 - 30	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 41	sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
49	0 - 29	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	29 - 38	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
50	0 - 20	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	20 - 40	sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
51	0 - 28	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	28 - 38	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
52	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 42	silt	rock	10YR 3/3	dark brown	subsoil
53	0 - 31	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	31 - 43	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
54	0 - 43	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	43 - 54	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
55	0 - 40	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	40 - 53	silty clay		10YR 2/2	very dark brown	subsoil
56	0 - 11	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	11 - 32	clay		10YR 2/1	black	subsoil
57	0 - 32	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	32 - 45	silty clay		10YR 2/1	black	subsoil
58	0 - 24	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/1	dark gray	
	24 - 41	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	subsoil
59	0 - 23	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	23 - 37	sandy silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
60	0 - 25	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/1	dark gray	
	25 - 36	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
61	0 - 20	silty clay		10YR 2/1	black	
	20 - 35	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
62	0 - 29	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	29 - 38	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
63	0 - 30	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 35	clayey silt	rock	10YR 2/1	black	
	35 - 46	sandy silt	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
64	0 - 30	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	30 - 33	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	rock
65	0 - 30	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 44	silty clay	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
66	0 - 34	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	34 - 52	clayey silt	rock	10YR 8/3	very pale brown	subsoil
		clayey silt	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
67	0 - 26	loamy silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 40	silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
68	0 - 30	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	30 - 43	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
		clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	43 - 49	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A					
69	0 - 27	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	27 - 35	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown rock
70	0 - 23	silty clay		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	23 - 35	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow subsoil
71	0 - 24	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	24 - 37	silty clay		10YR 2/1	black subsoil
72	0 - 20	clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	20 - 30	clayey loam		10YR 4/1	dark gray
	30 - 41	clayey loam		10YR 4/1	dark gray subsoil
		clayey loam		10YR 5/1	gray subsoil
73	0 - 19	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	19 - 30	silty sand	rock	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
74	0 - 25	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	25 - 35	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown subsoil
75	0 - 23	silty loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	23 - 38	sandy silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
76	0 - 20	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	20 - 33	sandy silt	rock	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
77	0 - 24	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	24 - 33	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown rock
		clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown rock
78	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	30 - 41	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown subsoil
79	0 - 26	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	26 - 35	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown rock
80	0 - 30	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	36 - 47	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown subsoil
81	0 - 30	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	30 - 43	sandy loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown subsoil
82	0 - 12	sandy silty loam	fill	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	12 - 30	sandy silty loam	fill	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	30 - 45	silty sandy loam	fill	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
		silty sandy loam	fill	10YR 4/3	brown
		silty sandy loam	fill	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown
	45 - 60	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown
60 - 75	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown subsoil	
83	0 - 24	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	24 - 35	silt		10YR 5/3	brown subsoil
84	0 - 25	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	25 - 47	silty loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
85	0 - 21	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	21 - 35	clayey silt	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
86	0 - 27	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	rock
87	0 - 20	silty loam	rock and roots	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	20 - 31	loamy silt	rock and roots	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
88	0 - 30	silty loam	rock and roots	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 40	loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
89	0 - 27	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	27 - 39	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/2	grayish brown	subsoil
90	0 - 29	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	29 - 41	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/2	grayish brown	subsoil
91	0 - 22	silty loam	rock and roots	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	rock
92	0 - 23	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	23 - 43	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
93	0 - 20	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	20 - 69	clayey silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	fill
94	0 - 45	loamy silt	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	45 - 53	clayey silt	rock	10YR 7/3	very pale brown	
	53 - 60	clayey silt		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	60 - 87	loamy silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
95	0 - 33	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	33 - 40	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/2	grayish brown	subsoil
96	0 - 33	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	33 - 37	clayey silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	rock
97	0 - 40	clayey silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	40 - 52	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	rock
98	0 - 32	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	32 - 42	silty loam		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
99	0 - 27	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	27 - 41	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
100	0 - 27	clayey silty loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	27 - 47	clayey silty loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	subsoil
101	0 - 27	clayey silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	27 - 39	sandy clayey silt		10YR 8/3	very pale brown	subsoil
		sandy clayey silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
102	0 - 29	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	29 - 40	sandy clayey silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
		sandy clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
103	0 - 6	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	6 - 32	clay		10YR 2/1	black	subsoil
104	0 - 34	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	34 - 44	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
105	0 - 29	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29 - 41	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
106	0 - 26	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 37	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
107	0 - 30	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 40	clayey silt	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
108	0 - 29	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29 - 41	clayey silt	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	subsoil
		clayey silt	rock	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
109	0 - 45	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	rock
110	0 - 13	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	
	13 - 24	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	24 - 35	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
111	0 - 29	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29 - 40	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
112	0 - 25	silty clayey loam	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	25 - 39	silty clay	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
113	0 - 29	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	29 - 38	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	subsoil
114	0 - 35	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	35 - 42	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	rock
115	0 - 46	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	16 - 56	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	subsoil
116	0 - 33	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	33 - 42	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
117	0 - 29	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	29 - 38	silty loam		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
118	0 - 24	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	24 - 36	silty loam		2.5Y 4/2	dark grayish brown	subsoil
119	0 - 30	silty loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	30 - 45	silty clay	rock	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
120	0 - 26	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 37	clayey silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
121	0 - 36	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	36 - 50	silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
122	0 - 26	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	26 - 38	clayey silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
123	0 - 27	loamy silt	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	27 - 40	silty clay		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
124	0 - 27	silty loam	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	27 - 47	silt	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
125	0 - 25	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	25 - 37	clayey silt	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
126	0 - 28	silty clayey loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	28 - 43	clayey silt		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
127	0 - 28	silty loam	rock	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	
	28 - 40	clayey silt		10YR 7/3	very pale brown	subsoil
128	0 - 25	sandy silty clay		10YR 4/3	brown	
	25 - 35	silty clay		10YR 8/4	very pale brown	subsoil
129	0 - 20	sandy silty clay		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	rock and water
130	0 - 30	sandy silty clay	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	30 - 42	silty clay	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil/water
131	0 - 32	sandy silty clay		10YR 4/3	brown	
	32 - 45	silty clay	rock	10YR 8/4	very pale brown	subsoil
132	0 - 31	silty clay		10YR 4/3	brown	
	31 - 46	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
133	0 - 24	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	24 - 36	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
134	0 - 26	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	26 - 38	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
135	0 - 40	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	rock and water
136	0 - 22	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	22 - 35	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil/water
137	0 - 28	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	28 - 30	sandy silty clay	rock	10YR 5/3	brown	rock
138	0 - 33	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	33 - 45	sandy silty clay		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
139	0 - 45	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	45 - 55	sandy silty clay	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
140	0 - 28	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	28 - 40	sandy silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
141	0 - 32	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	32 - 45	sandy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil

**Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development
Shovel Test Records**

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
Area: A						
142	0 - 19	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	19 - 35	silty sand		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
143	0 - 29	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	29 - 40	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
144	0 - 26	silty clay	rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	26 - 40	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
145	0 - 32	silty clay	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 45	sandy silty clay		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
146	0 - 24	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	24 - 40	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
147	0 - 22	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	22 - 38	loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
148	0 - 24	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	24 - 37	loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
149	0 - 25	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	25 - 37	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
150	0 - 23	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	23 - 40	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
151	0 - 23	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	23 - 34	loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
152	0 - 25	silty loam	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	25 - 40	loamy silt		10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
153	0 - 20	silty loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	20 - 42	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

**APPENDIX 3:
Artifact Catalog**

**Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development
Artifact Inventory, Shovel Tests, Area A**

<u>SITP</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt.#</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
2		1		1	1	1	wood, fragment	0.5 g
3		1		2	1	5	window, glass, fragment	97.1 g
5		2		3	1	1	bottle, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment, thermally altered/ frost fracture	5 g
					2	1	mineral sample, chert, fragment	1.3 g
6		1		4	1	1	window, glass, fragment	3.9 g
7		1		5	1	1	bottle, glass, body, green, mold blown, fragment	2.1 g
					2	1	mineral sample, chert, fragment	1.2 g
20		1		6	1	2	window, glass, fragment	0.9 g
22		1		7	1	1	art glass, glass, colorless, fragment	3.2 g
23		1		8	1	1	drainage tile, sewer, ceramic, body, brown, fragment	146 g
					2	1	nail, roofing, iron alloy, complete, wire	2.1 g
					3	2	nail, iron alloy, complete, wire	12.2 g
					4	1	nail, iron alloy, fragment	2.4 g
26		1		9	1	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, fragment	1.8 g
31		2		10	1	1	vessel, glass, body, pale aqua, fragment, bags 10 - 11	0.2 g
					2	1	machine part, iron alloy, handle, crank, bags 10 - 11	1075 g
32		1		12	1	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.4 g
					2	1	vessel, glass, body, colorless, melted	0.6 g
					3	1	plastic, gray, fragment	0.1 g
					4	2	unidentified, yellow, fragment	1.8 g
39		1		13	1	5	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	5.4 g
42		1		14	1	1	unidentified, glass, colorless, melted	0.7 g
50		1		15	1	1	debitage, trim, chert, distal fragment, thermally altered, rubified, pot lid ventral surface	0.1 g
52		1		16	1	1	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment	4.3 g
62		1		17	1	1	bottle, beer/soda, glass, shoulder, Albany slip & salt-glazed, fragment, buff bodied	30.2 g
69		1		18	1	1	button, two hole sew through, white metal, complete, painted, green, 1.3cm diameter	0.4 g
72		1		19	1	1	unidentified hardware, iron alloy, fragment	3.1 g
82		2		20	1	1	bottle, pharmaceutical, glass, complete, embossed, colorless, machine molded, "K1004 2", two recessed panels, packer finish, one neck ring, round shouldered, rectangular with chamfered corners	221.4 g
97		1		21	1	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, base, undecorated, illegible mark, fragment	2.8 g
					2	1	whiteware, refined earthenware, body, undecorated, fragment	0.1 g

**Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development
Artifact Inventory, Shovel Tests, Area A**

STP	Feature	Level	Cxt #	Bag #	Item	Count	Artifact Description	Weight
148		1		22	1	1	window, glass, fragment	1.5 g

Tioga County Route 434 Multiuse Development Shovel Test Records

<u>Test</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Area: A			
13	1	coal	
14	1	3 coal, 1 cinder	
21	1	slag	
24	1	coal, charcoal, slag	
34	1	coal, charcoal	
35	1	1 cinder	
40	1	coal, charcoal, slag	
43	1	charcoal	
44	1	charcoal	
57	1	coal, charcoal	
	2	brick dust	
73	1	charcoal	
80	1	charcoal	
81	1	coal	
82	2	brick, coal, cinder, glass, nails	
83	1	coal, charcoal	
94	1	coal, slag	
	2	clinker, coal, slag, charcoal	
	3	clinker, coal, slag, charcoal	
108	1	charcoal	
109	1	charcoal	
110	2	field chert	
111	1	field chert, charcoal	
124	1	field chert	
138	1	slag, charcoal	
147	1	coal, slag	
	2	coal, slag	

**APPENDIX 4:
OPHRP Project Review Cover Form**

PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

Please complete this form and attach it to the top of any and all information submitted to this office for review. Accurate and complete forms will assist this office in the timely processing and response to your request.

This information relating to a previously submitted project
PROJECT NUMBER 05 PR 01120

If you have checked this box and noted the previous Project Review (PR) number assigned by this office you do not need to continue unless any of the required information below has changed.

This is a new project

If you have checked this box you will need to complete ALL of the following information

Project Name _____

Location _____
You MUST include street number, street name and/or County, State of Interstate route number if applicable

City/Town/Village _____
List the correct municipality in which your project is being undertaken. If in a NON-INCORPORATED hamlet/village you must also provide the name of the town.

County _____

If your project covers multiple communities/counties please attach a list defining all municipalities/counties included.

TYPE OF REVIEW REQUIRED/REQUESTED

1. Is this project being developed using New York State funds? Federal funds? If you checked either or both of these boxes list the New York State and/or Federal Agency or Program that is providing the funding:

2. Does this project require a New York State permit? Federal permit?

If you checked either or both of these boxes, list the New York State and/or Federal Agency or Program that is providing the permit and the type of permit being requested.

3. SEQRA New York State Environmental Quality Review Act

4. Information Request
No state or federal funding or permit(s) involved

CONTACT PERSON FOR PROJECT

Name J. Wm. Bouchard Title Project Manager

Firm/Agency Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.

Address 524 Broadway City Albany State N.Y.

Zip 12207 Phone 518.427.0382 Fax 518.427.0384



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

September 26, 2006

Lee Ann Tinney
Tioga County Industrial Development Agency
County Office Building
56 Main Street
Owego, New York 13827

Re: CORPS, DEC
Mixed Use Office Park/
Construction Phase IA (8.25 a)
Town of Owego, Tioga County
05PR01120

Dear Ms. Tinney:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation Report, prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates and dated January 2006, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Based upon this review, it is the SHPO's opinion that Construction Phase 1A (8.25) will have **No Effect** upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the National Registers of Historic Places. Please note that this clearance is only for Construction Phase IA. Phase IB archaeological investigation is still necessary for the remainder of the Mixed Use Office Park project area.

The SHPO appreciates the opportunity to comment on this information. It should be noted that further consultation with the SHPO will be necessary if there are any changes to the project. Please telephone me at ext. 3280 with any questions you may have. Please also refer to the PR# above in any future correspondences for this project.

Sincerely,

Nancy Herter
Historic Preservation Program Analyst,
Archaeology

cc. Bill Bouchard, Hartgen