



# Public Archaeology Facility Report

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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATERBURG ROAD OVER TAUGHNNOCK CREEK  
(BIN 331440)  
TOWN OF ULYSSES  
TOMPKINS COUNTY, NY MCD 10909

BY:

ANDREA ZLOTUCHA KOZUB

SUBMITTED TO:

DELTA ENGINEERS  
860 HOOPER ROAD  
ENDWELL, NY 13760

SPONSORED BY:

TOMPKINS COUNTY DPW, NYSDOT, & FHWA

DECEMBER 21, 2012

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Binghamton University, State University of New York  
Binghamton, New York 13902-6000

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**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

**PIN/BIN:** BIN 331440

**DOT PROJECT TYPE AND FUNDING:** Replacement of BIN 331440 carrying Waterburg Road over Taughanock Creek; Federal, State, and County funding.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY TYPE:** Archaeological Survey

**LOCATION INFORMATION:**

Route: Waterburg Road  
Town: Ulysses  
County: Tompkins  
Minor Civil Division: 10909

**SURVEY AREA:**

Four polygonal impact areas around bridge totally approximately 0.3 ha (0.71 ac).

**USGS 7.5 MINUTE QUAD MAP:** Genoa, NY

**SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT:**

Prehistoric: moderate for resource procurement/processing locations or small encampments  
Historic: high in MDS locations

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY:**

Number of Shovel Test Pits: 14  
Number of Units: None  
Surface Survey: None  
Number of Trenches: None

**RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:**

*Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0*  
*Number & name of historic sites identified: 1 – Waterburgh Mill Complex (SUBi-3032)*  
*Number of sites recommended for investigation: 0*  
*Numbr of listed/eligible or potentially eligible National Register sites that may be impacted: 0*

**Architectural Survey:**

None requested. The bridge is listed as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**AUTHOR/INSTITUTION:** Andrea Zlotucha Kozub, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University.

**DATE OF REPORT:** December 21, 2012

**SPONSOR:** Tompkins County Department of Public Works, NYSDOT, and FHWA

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase 1 archaeological survey conducted by the Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) for proposed replacement of BIN 331440 in the Town of Ulysses, Tompkins County, New York. The fieldwork summarized in this document was performed under the supervision of Dr. Nina M. Versaggi, Director of the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University. Andrea Zlotucha Kozub served as the project director and author of this report. Drue Bormann, Alex Button, and Miranda Kearney served as archaeological field crew. Claire Horn catalogued the artifacts. Mary Lou Supa constructed the project databases. Maria Pezzuti and Annie Pisani performed all related administrative duties.

In compliance with the New York State Education Department Cultural Resources Survey Program Work Scope Specifications for Department of Transportation Projects (2004), standards and guidance from the New York State Historic Preservation Office (1994, 2005), and the National Park Service's Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Historic Properties (2000), the area within the project limits is considered the area of impact for the purpose of conducting the survey. *The results of the research performed for this report do not apply to any territory outside the project area.*

### 1.1 Project Description

The proposed plans call for the replacement of BIN 33114400 which carries Waterburg Road over Taughannock Creek. Four small, polygonal impact areas were identified: Area 1 is located at the southern tip of a triangular piece of land inside the intersection of Pine Ridge and Waterburg Roads; Area 2 is the northern edge of this triangle; Area 3 is located along Waterburg Road immediately south of the bridge; Area 4 is located immediately north of the bridge. The project areas total approximately 0.3 ha (0.71 ac) of land combined.

### 1.2 General Project Area

Figure 1 places the project within Tompkins County and New York State. Figure 2 shows the project area on the 7.5 minute Trumansburg (1970) quadrangle. Photos 1-4 show current land use in the project area.

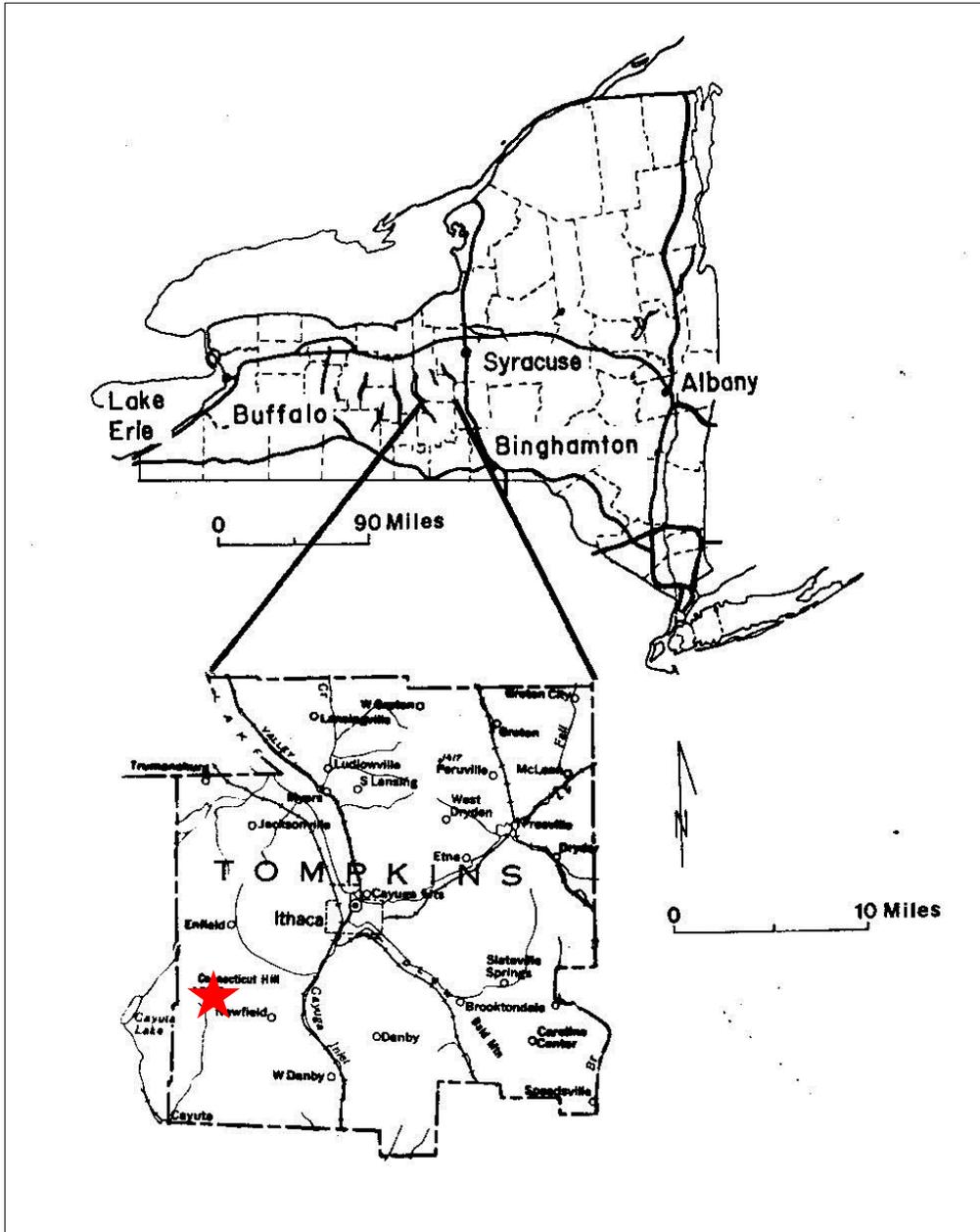


Figure 1. Approximate location of the project area in Tompkins County and New York State.

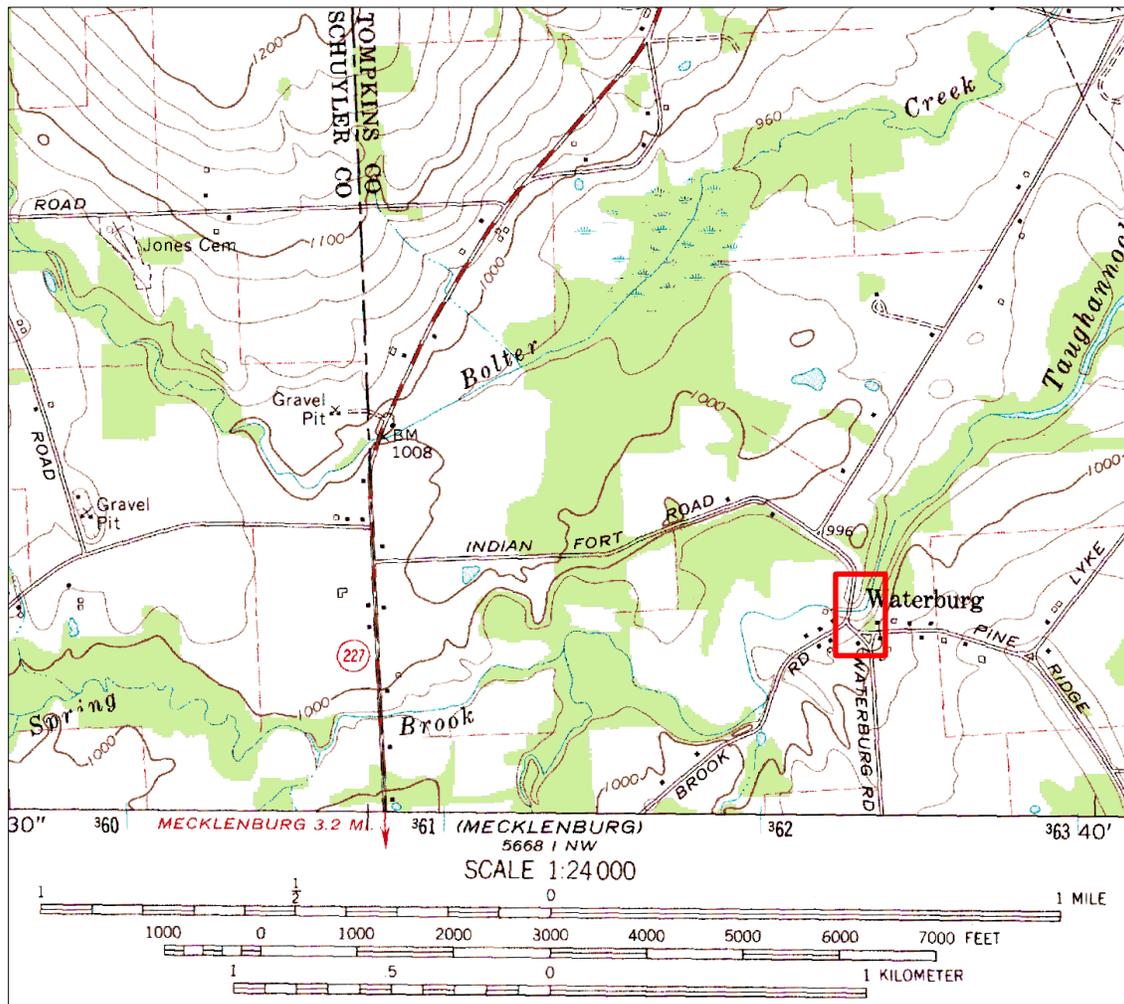


Figure 2. General location of the project areas on the Trumansburg, NY 7.5' USGS Quadrangle.



Photo 1. View of Area 1, facing north.



Photo 2. View of Area 2, facing west.



Photo 3. View of Area 3 and BIN 3314400, facing northwest.



Photo 4. View of Area 4 facing north from bridge. Cleft in rock below silo reported to be location of former mill machinery.

## II. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 2.1 Environmental Context

The project area is situated between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes in the Finger Lakes Region of central New York State. BIN 3314400 crosses Taughannock Creek, an upland creek that carves its way through the bedrock as it flows eastward into Cayuga Lake. This stream is one of the principal tributaries of the lake. In the vicinity of the project area, the creek is deeply sunk into the bedrock with no alluvial land in the project area. Rock outcroppings are visible on each side of the creek. The soils in the project area are shallow, upland soils (Figure 3, Table 1). Much of the project area is situated on a moderate grade, and may exhibit a relatively thin A horizon. No deeply buried cultural materials are expected for this landform, so recommended testing should extend to a minimum 15 cm (6 in) into sterile subsoil. The project area is depicted in Photos 1-6, pp. 4-6.



Figure 3. USDA soils map of the project areas (in red).

KEY: HdA = Howard gravelly loam, 0-5% slopes; HdC = Howard gravelly loam, 5-15% slopes; LbC = Lansing gravelly silt loam, 8-15% slopes; Ro = Rock outcrop.

Table 1. USDA soil descriptions.

Name (Map Code)	Horizon/Depth cm(in)	Description	Drainage	Landforms
Howard gravelly loam, 0-5% and 5-15% slopes (HdA and HdC)	Ap: 0-15 (0-6) B: 15-46 (8-18) B2: 46-91 (18-36)	Dk Gr Br Grv Si Lo Yl Br Grv Lo Dk Yl Br or Br Grv Clay Lo	Well drained	Upland terraces and hills
Lansing gravelly silt loam, 8-15% slope (LbC)	Ap: 0-18 (0-7) B1: 18-36 (7-14) B2: 31-76 (14-30)	Dk Gr Br Grv Si Lo Yl Br to Br Grv Si Lo Yl Br Grv Cl Lo	Well drained	Glacial till

KEY: Dk = Dark; Li = Light; Gr = Gray/Grayish; Br = Brown; Yl = Yellow/Yellowish; Ol = Olive; Si = Silt; Lo = Loam; Grv = Gravelly

## 2.2 Prehistoric Context

The prehistory of New York State and the Northeast was characterized by two broad subsistence patterns, both of which influenced settlement and land use patterns, as well as material culture. The first, designated as the pre-agricultural hunter-gatherer, began with the arrival of highly mobile groups during the Paleo-Indian and Early-Middle Archaic periods around 10,000-4000 BC. Mobility was an important adaptation, as these groups relied on gathered plants, game animals, and fish for their subsistence. These groups often followed herds of animals, or migrated from one resource-rich landform (e.g., upland wetlands) to another. Starting in the Late Archaic period and extending through the Middle Woodland (4000 BC to AD 900), hunter-gatherers became seasonally nomadic. People created relatively large base camps in major river or lake valleys, from which daily foragers would radiate outward in search of local resources. During seasons of resource dispersal, the camps would break up into smaller, more mobile units capable of foraging for themselves. Sites associated with hunter-gatherers include the short term camps and resource processing stations used by the early nomads, as well as larger base camps and lithic scatters associated with the daily foragers of the seasonally nomadic groups.

Beginning around AD 900, the Late Woodland period is defined by the widespread shift towards agriculture as a subsistence base, along with the associated sedentism necessary for agricultural pursuits. While these groups continued to forage for plant and animal resources, they relied heavily on cultigens as a primary food source. Permanent villages developed in the region, along with a matrilineal kin structure. Increased needs for defense prompted many groups to place their villages on elevated landforms situated above major waterways. For example, several Cayuga earthworks are located about a half mile west of the project area along Taughannock Creek (Parker 1922). One of these, Indian Fort Road Site, has been investigated repeatedly since its documentation in 1897 (see Levine 2003 for summary). The site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and was recently acquired for preservation by the Archaeological Conservancy.

### *Prehistoric Sensitivity Assessment*

Research by Versaggi (1996) has identified base-line models of prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement along the Upper Susquehanna Valley, and defined a set of site types that can be employed in an examination of hunter-gatherer sites. Versaggi's analysis identified four site groupings: base-camps, single-task field camps, multi-task field camps, and resource-processing stations.

- **Base-camps** are large sites with high frequencies of artifacts, tools, features, and spatial clusters. Base-camps were typically located at confluences near winter deer aggregation areas and dense spring fish runs.
- **Single-task field camps** are typically smaller size occupations that contain large numbers of artifacts and specialized tools. Bifacial reduction debitage is prominent as bifacial tool-kits are replaced and maintained. Single-task temporary camps appear to have been occupied by few people for a short duration, and there may have been little need to organize and divide space. Fewer spatial clusters would result and these would tend to be similar in composition, reflecting a focus on a single or limited range of tasks.
- **Multi-task field camps** are typically smaller size occupations that contain lower numbers of artifacts and tools. These sites resemble forager-like camps in which the occupants moved frequently in pursuit of low density and dispersed resources. Multi-task camps occur in a wide variety of contexts. Some were widely scattered within the valleys of major and secondary drainages, and others were mapped onto specific resource patches in the uplands.
- **Resource processing locations** and encounter-like hunting/butchering stations are small occupations with very low numbers of artifacts, tools, and spatial clusters. Expedient flake production and use characterize these small lithic sites. Generally, these sites are expected within the daily foraging radius around a camp or village, as well as around dispersed single and multi-task camps.

The gently to steeply sloping project area would have limited utilization of the project area to more ephemeral and opportunistic activities, such as resource processing. Such sites could be part of the daily foraging radius around the Cayuga settlements located west of Waterburg, though the research of Levine (2003) and Kastl and Carrington Carter (2002) demonstrated that the rugged upland Taughannock drainage system was used

throughout the Woodland period and into the Late Archaic. None of the five sites she recorded are in the vicinity of Waterburg, but their presence and that of the elaborate Late Woodland earthworks west of Waterburg show that the drainage is sensitive for a variety of prehistoric settlements and activities.

### 2.3 Historic Context

The Town of Ulysses was founded in 1799. The project area is situated in the hamlet of Waterburg (or Waterburgh), which was a 19<sup>th</sup> century community with an economy centered on harvesting the power of Taughannock Creek. At least three mills once stood by the bridge, and the 1866 map shows other industries (blacksmith, wagon shop) located nearby. The hamlet was founded after 1820 and had an established post office as of 1833 (Northrup and Dean, n.d.). This was abandoned in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the population has dwindled. Today, there are a few houses but no businesses, schools, or churches, and the mills are visible only as traces.

#### *Historic Sensitivity Assessment*

Historic maps from three years (1853, 1866, and the 1902 quadrangle) are available for the project area (Figures 4-6). They show that the roads have been reconfigured slightly south of the bridge. Area 3 (south of the bridge) may contain historic sites based on the presence of a residential structure to the west of the project limits (the owner claims this is the oldest standing structure in the hamlet), and the industrial/commercial structures on the east side of the road. These include a blacksmith (MDS A), wagon shop (MDS B), post office (MDS C), and grist mill (MDS D). The 1866 map shows a mill (MDS E) north of the river that has a mill race that crossed Waterburg Road. The race is associated with a mill pond which was constructed on the flats west of the project area after 1853, and which was still flooded through the turn of the century. MDS E appears to be outside the project limits, so cultural material may not be present.

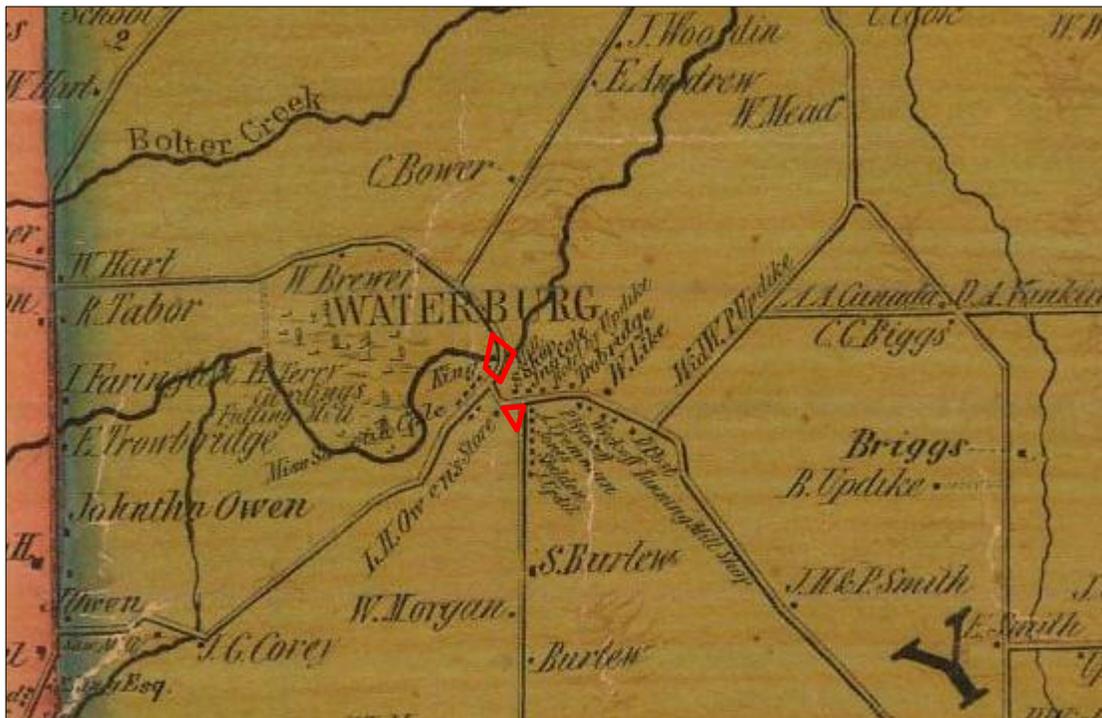


Figure 4. Approximate locations of project areas on the 1853 map. Areas 1 and 2 and Areas 3 and 4 are combined due to the scale of the map.

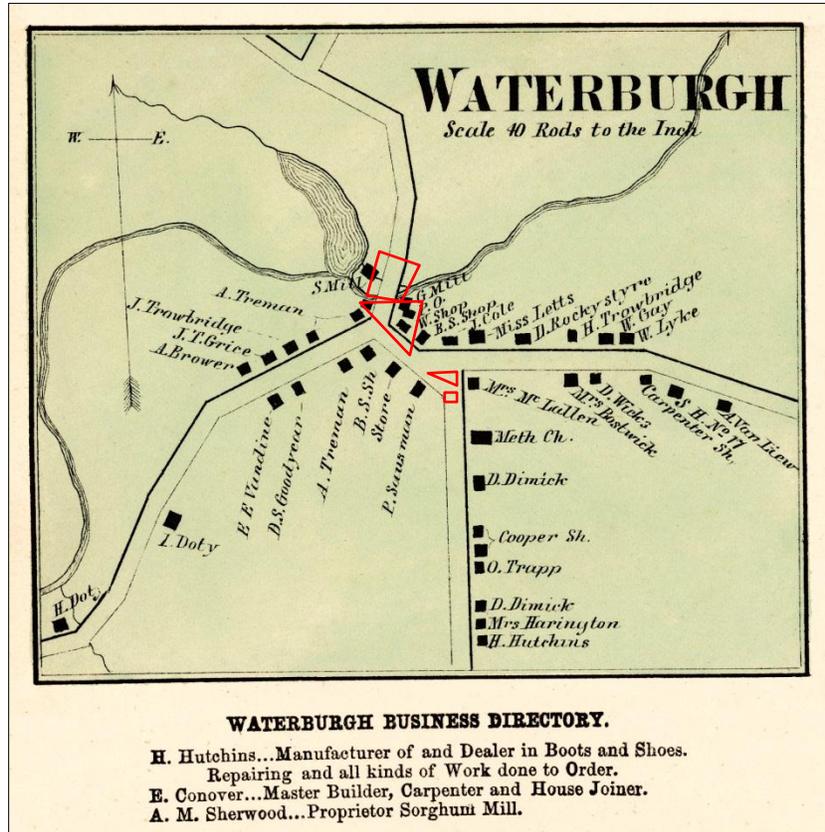


Figure 5. Detail of Waterburg on the 1866 map with approximate project area locations in red.

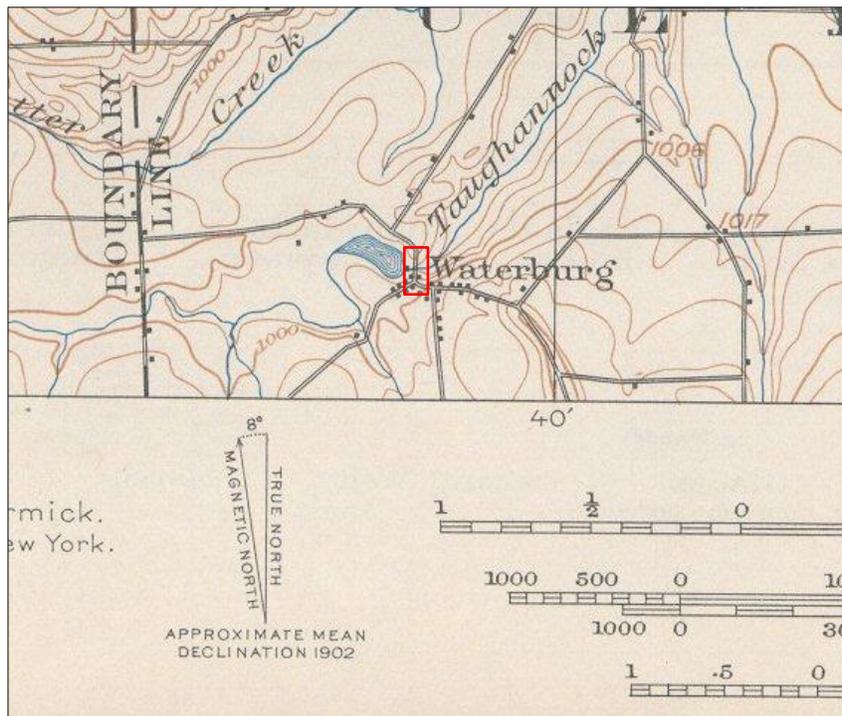


Figure 6. Location of the general project area in red on the 1902 quadrangle.

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Project Walkover

The purpose of the walkover was to identify visible cultural features, determine if there has been any prior ground disturbance, and assess suitability for subsurface testing. Photographs of the project areas are included on pp. 4-6. The project area includes the steep bedrock creek embankments which are unsuitable for testing.

North of the creek in Area 4, there is room for shovel testing in the vicinity of the mill MDS which is now occupied by a small silo. The project area on the west side of the road is situated in the cut and the drainage ditch. Testing is possible on the east side of the road in Area 4. No sign of the mill race was visible, though a fragment of stone retaining wall is visible just beyond the project limits. This was part of a grist mill foundation, according to the landowner. He also stated the saw mill MDS had machinery located in a large cleft in the bedrock along the water line, though none was visible.

South of the creek in Area 3, there is room for a single STP on the west side of the road. This area consists of gravel driveway, a narrow strip of scrubby growth, and the bedrock embankment. On the east side of the road, the ground is uneven with drainage ditches and low fill piles evident. A fragment of mortared stone foundation is present along the water line in this area; this lies on the edge of the project area.

Areas 1 and 2 are situated in the gently to moderately sloping triangular median between Waterburg Road and Pine Ridge Road. Area 1 is open and has room for a single shovel test pit (STP). Area 2 is partially disturbed by a deep drainage ditch, but there is available ground for testing to the south of the ditch.

#### 3.2 Archaeological Testing Procedures

The survey fieldwork was conducted in December 2012. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 15 m (49 ft) intervals in Areas 1, 2, and 4, and at 7.5 m (25 ft) intervals on the east side of Area 3 by the MDSs. STPs were not excavated on steep slope or in the road cut along Waterburg Road. The project map is included as Figure 7.

The STPs were excavated with hand tools and were generally 35 cm (14 in) in diameter, and extended at least 15 cm (6 in) into culturally sterile B horizon soils, unless obstructed by rocks, roots, or standing water. All soil was sifted through 7 mm (0.25 in) hardware cloth, and artifacts from each recognizable soil horizon were bagged separately. Notation was made of coal ash, brick fragments, and modern refuse (plastic, asphalt, etc.), and these items were discarded in the field. Similarly, artifacts recovered from filled soils were noted and discarded. Written descriptions of soil color and texture, artifact content, and digging conditions were made at the time of excavation. The STP soil records are presented in Appendix 2.1, p. 24.

#### 3.3 Laboratory Procedures

Following fieldwork, all artifacts were processed and analyzed in the laboratories of PAF. Processing included cleaning, along with checking and retagging the artifact bags. All artifacts recovered were analyzed according to standard PAF systems. Lithic artifacts were categorized by specific characteristics and raw material. The historic artifacts were catalogued according to a PAF system based on South's classification (South 1976). Each piece was classified as to general functional groups (e.g., food-related, faunal remains, clothing related, architectural remains, etc.) and then according to specific types, forms and patterns (e.g., blue transfer print cup, sun-purpled bottle glass, cut nail, animal bone, etc.). Where possible, time ranges for these artifacts were assigned.

The resulting artifact catalogues were entered into a relational database management program (Paradox) to facilitate subsequent analysis, and are included in Appendix 2.2, p. 25. All of the artifacts, notes, and other documentation of the reconnaissance testing are curated according to federal (36 CFR Part 79) and state (NYAC 1994) guidelines in the facilities of the Department of Anthropology at Binghamton University.

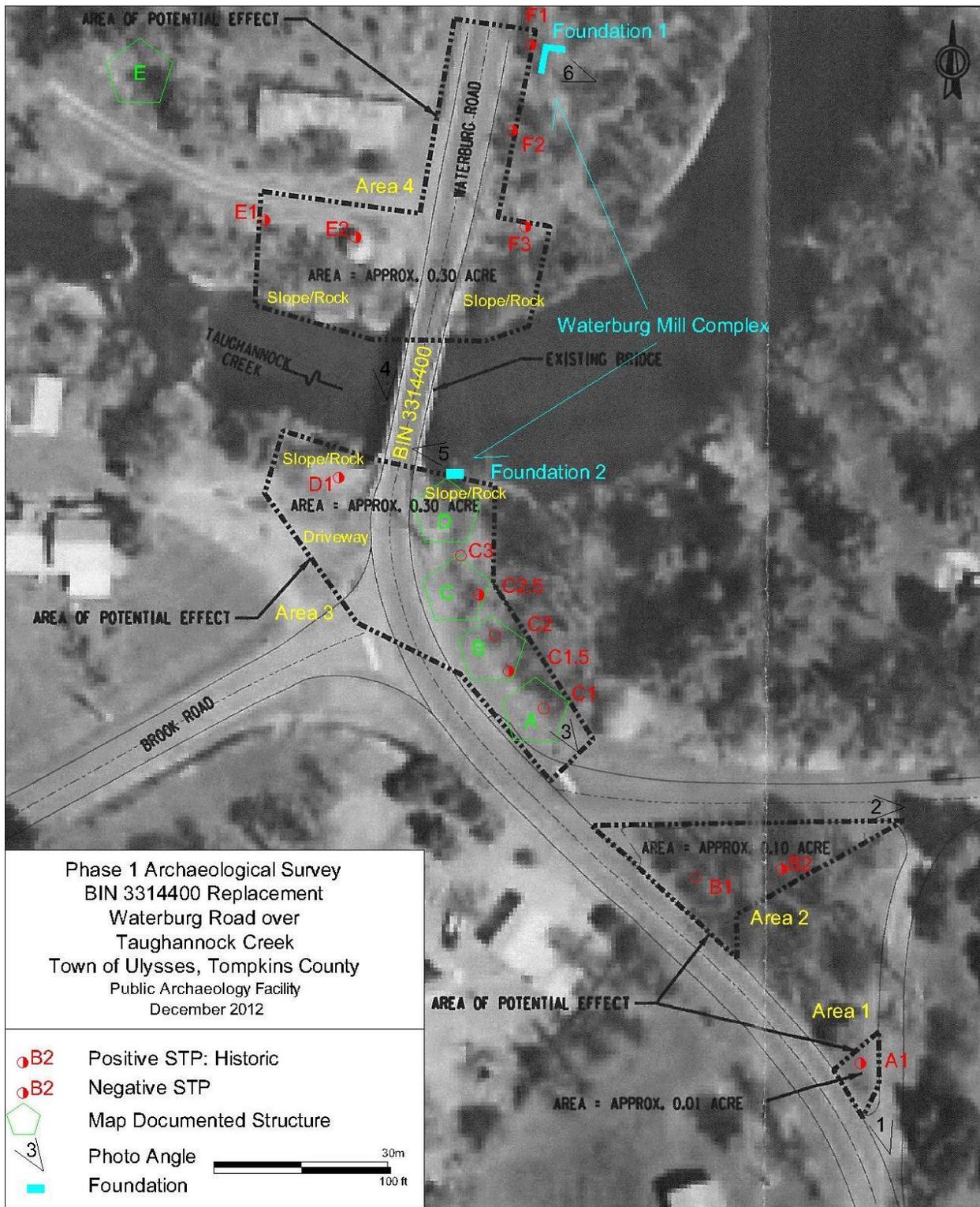


Figure 7. Project area map.

## IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

### 4.1 Overview

Archaeological crews excavated a total of 14 STPs across the testable portions of the project area (Figure 7). The STPs ranged in depth from 27-95 cm (11-37 in), with an average depth of 46 cm (18 in). No prehistoric material was recovered from the project areas. The mill foundation remnants have been designated a site, the Waterburgh Mill Complex (SUBi-3032), and are described in Section 4.2.

STPs A1, B1-B2 (Areas 1 and 2) encountered natural soils with little fill. In Area 3, STPs C1 and C2 contained dense crusher run fill, but natural soils were eventually encountered in the other STPs in this area. No trace of the MDS on the east side of Waterburg Road was observed. The STPs excavated in Area 4 by the saw mill MDS yielded small amounts of cultural material, but no site was designated. STPs F1 and F3 were excavated on the east side and yielded moderately high amounts of architectural material. Much of this material is associated with the refuse pile of architectural debris that was discarded in this location. Table 2 outlines the testing at the MDS and standing structure locations.

Table 2. Summary of testing conducted on historic properties.

MDS/ Address	Map Year	Name(s)	Tested?	STP Interval	# Artifacts	Comments
MDS A	1866	B.S. Shop	Yes	1 at 7.5m: C1	0	No further work recommended within current project limits.
MDS B	1866	W. Shop	Yes	2 at 7.5m: C1.5-C2	0	No further work recommended within current project limits.
MDS C	1866	P.O.	Yes	1 at 7.5m: C2.5	0	No further work is recommended within the current project limits.
MDS D	1853 1866 1902	Mill G. Mill (none)	Yes	1 at 7.5m: C3	0	Mill foundation fragment found along water line and designated part of Waterburgh Mill Complex Site (SUBi-3032). No further work is recommended within the current project limits.
MDS E	1866 1902	Saw Mill (none)	Yes	2 at 15m: E1 – E2	5	MDS may be west of project limits. Artifacts include metal, cut nail, porcelain, 2 window glass. No site was designated, and no further work recommended within the current project limits.
Residence at intersection of Brook and Waterburg Roads	1853 1866 1902	King A. Treman? (none)	Yes	1	0	Limited area for testing. No further work is recommended within the current project limits.

## 4.2 Waterburgh Mill Complex (SUBi-3032)

*Site Location.* The site is composed of two mill foundation fragments located on either side of the Taughannock Creek in the hamlet of Waterburg, Town of Ulysses, Tompkins County.

*Context.* The first road to Waterburg was constructed around 1820 with a post office in place by 1833. The hamlet was originally named Middleburgh, but was quickly changed to avoid confusion with another New York community. The water power afforded by the Taughannock Creek was quickly utilized by the early settlers of the region, including pioneer Captain John Owen who reputedly built the grist and saw mills. Subsequent mill operators included Henry McLallen (brother of another noted pioneer) and James H. Moss, who owned the mills at the turn of the century (Selkreg 1894).

The 1853 map shows the grist mill which stood southeast of the bridge through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A saw mill was built northwest of the bridge after a low-lying field adjacent to the creek and west of the project limits was flooded to create a mill pond. This occurred between 1853 and 1866, when the pond is evident on the historic map and the saw mill is in place. The maps seem to imply that the saw mill was located outside the project limits, though the current landowner places the mill in the approximate location of a standing silo. The 1866 map also shows an apparent raceway which crossed Waterburg Road north of the bridge. The raceway prism is no longer visible and was not discovered through testing. However, a foundation/retaining wall is evident just east of the project limits northeast of the bridge. The current landowner states that this was a grist mill foundation, though no mill is on the available historic maps. It may also be a structure associated with the ca. 1866 raceway. The landowner also attributes a cleft in the bedrock on the northwest side of the bridge to the former location of mill machinery, though no cultural remains are present now.

*Foundation Characteristics.* Foundation 1 is a remnant of the grist mill southeast of the bridge at the water line. It is composed of fieldstone, the mortar of which is decomposing. The fragment is approximately 3 m (10 ft) long along the water line and is about 110 cm (43 in) high. Foundation 2 is the retaining wall located approximately 7 m (23 ft) east of the Waterburg Road pavement north of the bridge, and lying parallel with the road. Approximately 5.5 m (18 ft) of the dry-laid wall is visible in the north corner. The intersecting wall is evident only as a dirt embankment; no stones are visible.

*Summary of Artifacts.* No artifacts were recovered from STP C3, which was located near Foundation 1. STP F1, located between the shoulder of Waterburg Road and Foundation 2, yielded: 1 bolt, 1 clamp, 4 lamp chimney glass, 1 cut nail, and 1 undiagnostic metal. These materials may have originated with the foundation, or may be refuse discarded along the road as was evident elsewhere.

*Integrity.* Both foundations are fragmented and further deterioration is likely due to the tree and shrub roots buried in the walls, and in the case of Foundation 1, the probable effects of water erosion.

*Research Potential.* The foundations do not retain any of their functional divisions or machinery, and archaeological deposits that could be directly associated with them were not found in their vicinities. They therefore have low research potential.

*Potential Impacts.* Foundation 1 is located within the Area 3 project limits along the water line and may be impacted by the proposed project. Foundation 2 is located 7 m (23 ft) from the shoulder of Waterburg Road and may thus be avoided by the project.

*Recommendations.* We recommend that the foundations are not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended within the current project limits.

## 4.3 Archaeological Survey Recommendations

The Phase 1 archaeological survey identified one historic site, the Waterburg Mill Complex, within the project limits. The site is recommended as not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Testing conducted in the remainder of the project area did not encounter any prehistoric or historic sites, so no further work is recommended within the project areas.



Photo 5. View of Foundation 1 of MDS D (grist mill), facing east.



Photo 6. View of Foundation 2 (possible grist mill or raceway structure), facing west.

**NEW YORK OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION**  
**HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

**For Office Use Only - Site Identifier:****Project Identifier:** BIN 3311440**Date:** December 2012**Your Name:** Andrea Zlotucha Kozub**Organization/Address:** Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton NY**Phone:** 607-777-4786**1. Site Identifier(s):** Waterburgh Mill Complex (SUBi-3032)**2. Location:**

County: Tompkins

City:

Town: Ulysses

Incorporated Village

Unincorporated Village or Hamlet: Waterburg

**3. Present Owner:** Charles SimmonsAddress: PO Box 421301  
Kissimmee, FL 34741**4. Site Description:***Superstructure:*

Complete\_\_ Partial\_\_ Collapsed\_X\_\_ Not Evident\_\_

*Foundation:*

Above\_X\_ Below\_\_ Not Evident\_\_ Buried Traces\_\_

Structural Subdivisions Apparent\_\_ Surface Traces Visible\_\_

*Construction Materials:* Foundation 1 (grist mill) = Mortared fieldstone, Foundation 2 (unknown – possible raceway structure or grist mill) = dry laid field stone.*Grounds:*

Under Cultivation\_\_ Previously Cultivated\_\_ Never Cultivated\_\_ Eroded\_X\_

Woodland\_\_ Upland\_X\_ Floodplain\_\_ Pasture\_\_

*Drainage:*

Excellent\_X\_ Good\_\_ Fair\_\_ Poor\_\_

*Slope:*

Flat\_\_ Gentle\_\_ Moderate\_\_ Steep\_X\_

*Distance to nearest water:* Adjacent to Taughannock Creek*Elevation:* 293 m (960 ft)**5) Site Investigation - submit map(s) with form***Surface Inspection Dates:* none*Subsurface Testing Dates:* Survey: December 2012

Shovel Testing\_X\_ Coring\_\_ Other\_\_ Unit Size: 35" diameter

*Excavation Dates:*

Unit Size: # Units:

*Investigator:* Andrea Zlotucha Kozub*Manuscript/Report:*

Zlotucha Kozub, Andrea

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Waterburg Road over Taughannock Creek (BIN 3314400), Town of Ulysses, Tompkins County, NY. Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton, NY.

*Present Repository of Material:* Public Archaeology Facility

**6. Site Inventory**

*Date Constructed or Occupation Period:*

Foundation 1: ca. 1850s – ca. 1902; Foundation 2: Unknown

*Previous Owners:* Jonathan Owen, Henry McLallen, James Moss

*Modifications:*

**7. Site Documentation**

*Historic Map References:* Foundation 1 - 1853 (Mill), 1866 (G. Mill), 1902 (none given)

*Primary and Secondary Source Information:* mentioned in Selkreg (1894)

**8. Describe Cultural Materials**

No cultural material recovered for Foundation 1. STP near Foundation 2 yielded 1 bolt, 1 clamp, 1 cut nail, 1 metal, 4 lamp chimney glass.

*If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form: \_\_\_\_*

**9. Map References:**

*USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle:* Trumansburg, NY

*For Office Use Only- UTM Coordinates:*

**10: Photography:**

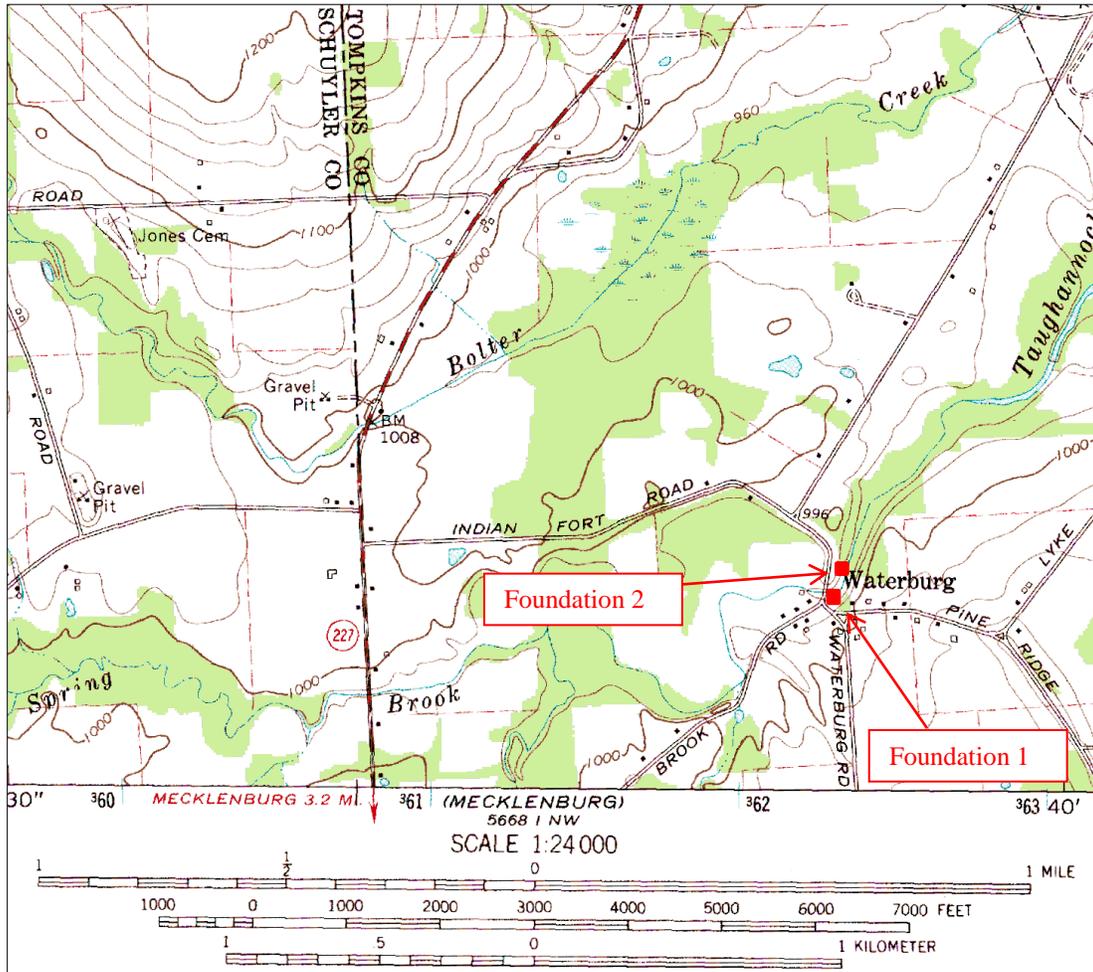


Figure 8. Location of the Waterburg Mill Complex on the Trumansburg, NY USGS quadrangle.

**APPENDIX I. REFERENCES**

- Geil, Samuel  
1853 *Map of Tompkins County New York From Actual Surveys*. Philadelphia.
- Levine, Mary Ann  
2003 The Cayuga Lake Archaeology Project: Surveying Marginalized Landscapes in New York's Finger Lakes Region. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 31:133-149.
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## APPENDIX II. STP DATA

## 2.1 Soil Records

PA=PALE LT=LIGHT MD=MEDIUM DK=DARK  
 BR=BROWN GR=GRAY YL=YELLOW OL=OLIVE TN=TAN RD=RED BK=BLACK WH=WHITE  
 SI=SILT SA=SAND CL=CLAY LO=LOAM GVL=GRAVEL  
 P=PREHISTORIC H=HISTORIC N=NO CULTURAL MATERIAL  
 DISC.=DISCARDED

STP	Lev	Beg	End	Soil Description	CM?	Crew	Date
A	1	1	0	25 BR SI LO W/ ROCKS; BRICK - DISC.	H	DB/MK	12/6/2012
A	1	2	25	30 BR SI LO W/ ROCKS	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
A	1	3	30	46 YL BR SA SI W/ ROOTS	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
B	1	1	0	20 GR BR SI LO	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
B	1	2	20	41 YL BR CL LO W/ ROOTS	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
B	2	1	0	25 BR SI LO W/ ROCKS; MORTAR, COAL - DISC.	H	DB/MK	12/6/2012
B	2	2	25	32 BR SI LO W/ ROCKS	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
B	2	3	32	47 YL BR CL SI	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
C	1	1	0	18 DK GR BR SI LO W/ SA & GVL FILL	N	AZK	12/6/2012
C	1	2	18	43 DK YL BR SA CL LO W/ ROCK	N	AZK	12/6/2012
C	1.5	1	0	25 DK BR SI LO W/ GVL; COAL - DISC.	H	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	1.5	2	25	30 DK BR SI LO	H	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	1.5	3	30	50 VERY DK YL BR SI LO W/ ROCKS	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2	1	0	22 DK GR BR SI LO W/ SA & GVL FILL	N	AZK	12/6/2012
C	2	2	22	30 GVL FILL; STOPPED BY COMPACT GVL FILL	N	AZK	12/6/2012
C	2.5	1	0	25 VERY DK BR SI SA W/ GVL	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2.5	2	25	32 VERY DK BR SI SA W/ GVL	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2.5	3	32	34 YL BR SI LO	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2.5	4	34	60 BR SI LO W/ GVL & ROCKS	H	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2.5	5	60	85 BR SI LO W/ GVL & ROCKS	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	2.5	6	85	95 BR SI LO W/ GVL & ROCKS	N	AB/AZK	12/14/2012
C	3	1	0	10 DK GR BR SI LO	N	AZK	12/6/2012
C	3	2	10	36 YL BR CL SI MOTTLED DK BR SI LO / YL BR CL / GR BR SA SI; MODERN GLASS, PLASTIC ELECTRIC PLUG, MODERN NAILS, MODERN METAL HINGE - DISC.; STOPPED BY SHALE BEDROCK	N	AZK	12/6/2012
D	1	1	0	42	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
E	1	1	0	6 GR BR SI LO W/ LIGHT AMOUNTS OF GVL FILL	H	AZK	12/6/2012
E	1	2	6	27 YL BR CL SI	N	AZK	12/6/2012
E	2	1	0	20 BR SI LO W/ ROCK	H	DB/MK	12/6/2012
E	2	2	20	40 YL BR SA LO	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
F	1	1	0	17 DK BR SI LO W/ PEA GVL (FILL)	H	DB/MK	12/6/2012
F	1	2	17	37 OL BR SI W/ ROCKS; STOPPED BY ROCKS & ROOTS	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
F	2	1	0	22 DK GR BR SI SA W/ GVL - FILL	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
F	2	2	22	40 GR BR SA W/ GVL - FILL	N	DB/MK	12/6/2012
F	3	1	0	30 SLAG & COAL	H	AZK	12/6/2012
F	3	2	30	70 DK OL BR CL LO	N	AZK	12/6/2012

## 2.2 Artifact Catalogue

STP	Beg	End	Artifact	Comments	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Beg Date	End Date
A 1	0	25	FERROUS METAL CUT NAIL		1	7.4		
A 1	0	25	WHITEWARE HAND PAINTED POLYCHROME TABLEWARE	BLACK & GREEN; BURNED	1	3.2	1830	1860
B 2	0	25	BONE MAMMAL		1	4.7		
B 2	0	25	GLASS CLEAR UNDIFF. GLASS		1	0.1		
B 2	0	25	PLASTIC WHITE WHITEWARE BANDED/EDGED BROWN TABLEWARE/TEAWARE	BURNED	1	0.2	1830	2012
B 1.								
C 5	0	25	FERROUS METAL CUT NAIL FRAG		1	1.3		
C 1.								
C 5	25	30	SHELL UNDIAG. SHELL	PROBABLY CLAM	1	1.3		
C 2.								
C 5	34	60	GLASS CLEAR BOTTLE-UNID.		1	2.2		
E 1	0	6	FERROUS METAL UNDIAG.		1	25.4		
E 2	0	20	FERROUS METAL CUT NAIL FRAG SEMI-PORCELAIN UNDIFF.		1	3.8		
E 2	0	20	CERAMIC		1	6.7	1890	2012
E 2	0	20	WINDOW GLASS		2	5.9		
F 1	0	17	FERROUS METAL BOLT		1	41.5		
F 1	0	17	FERROUS METAL CLAMP	W/ 2 BOLTS; SIMILAR TO THE OTHER BOLTS IN METAL STRIP FOUND IN THIS STP	1	1,268.0		
F 1	0	17	FERROUS METAL CUT NAIL	10d	1	7.7		
F 1	0	17	FERROUS METAL UNDIAG.	METAL STRIP W/ 2 BOLTS & 1 POSS. NAIL	1	431		
F 1	0	17	GLASS CLEAR LAMP CHIMNEY		4	1.6		
F 3	0	30	FERROUS METAL CUT NAIL FRAG		3	15.9		
F 3	0	30	FERROUS METAL WIRE NAIL	20d	1	15.3		