

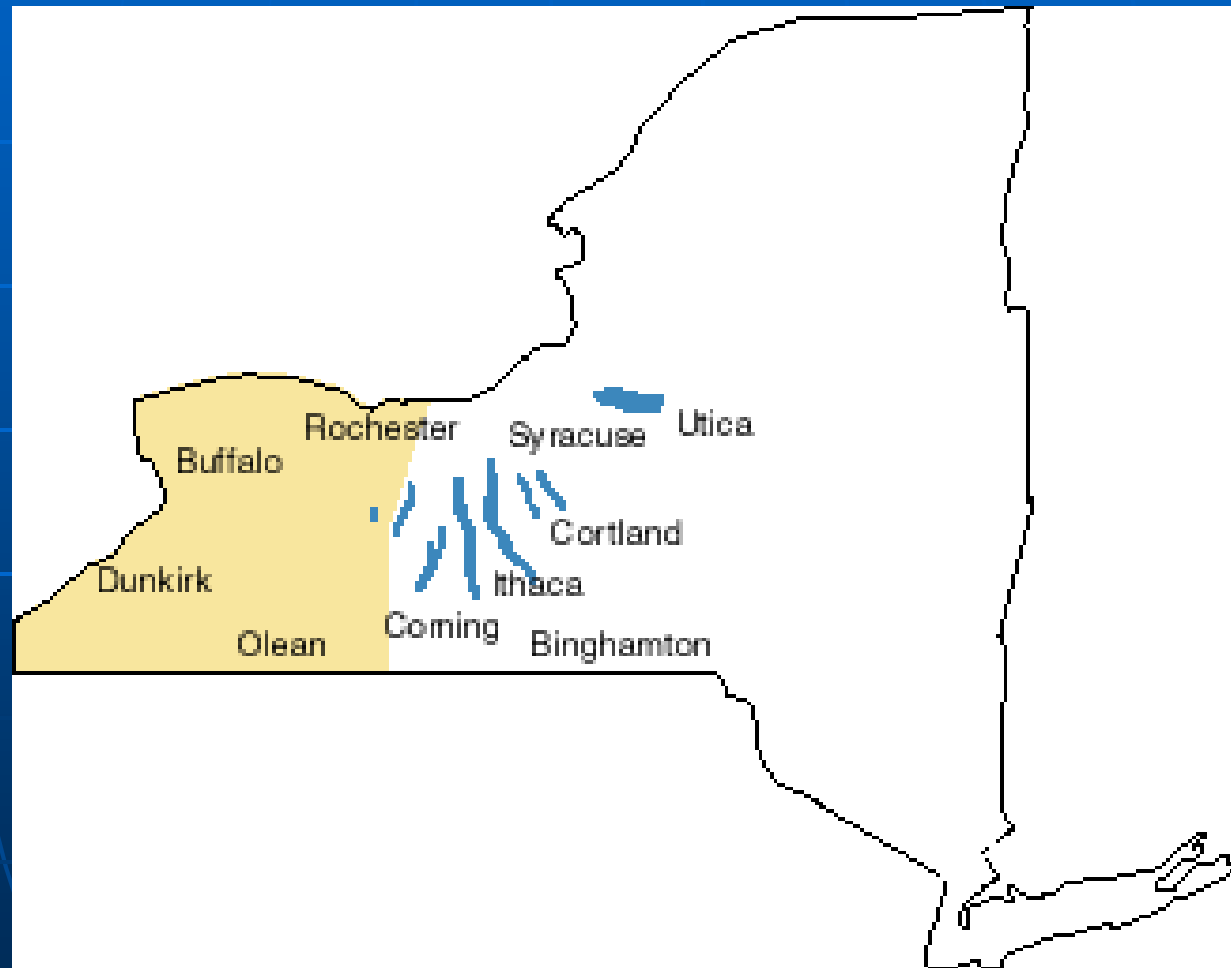
Geomorphology and Archaeology: Case Studies from Western New York



New York Archaeological Council Fall Meeting
Saturday October 1, 2011

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Geomorphology and Archaeology: Case Studies from Western New York



Closely Related Considerations:

- 1) Wetlands Testing
- 2) Geomorphology
 - a) lowland, alluvial
 - b) Upland
- 3) Deep Testing

Definitions:

NYAC, SHPO, NYSM, DEC, USDA

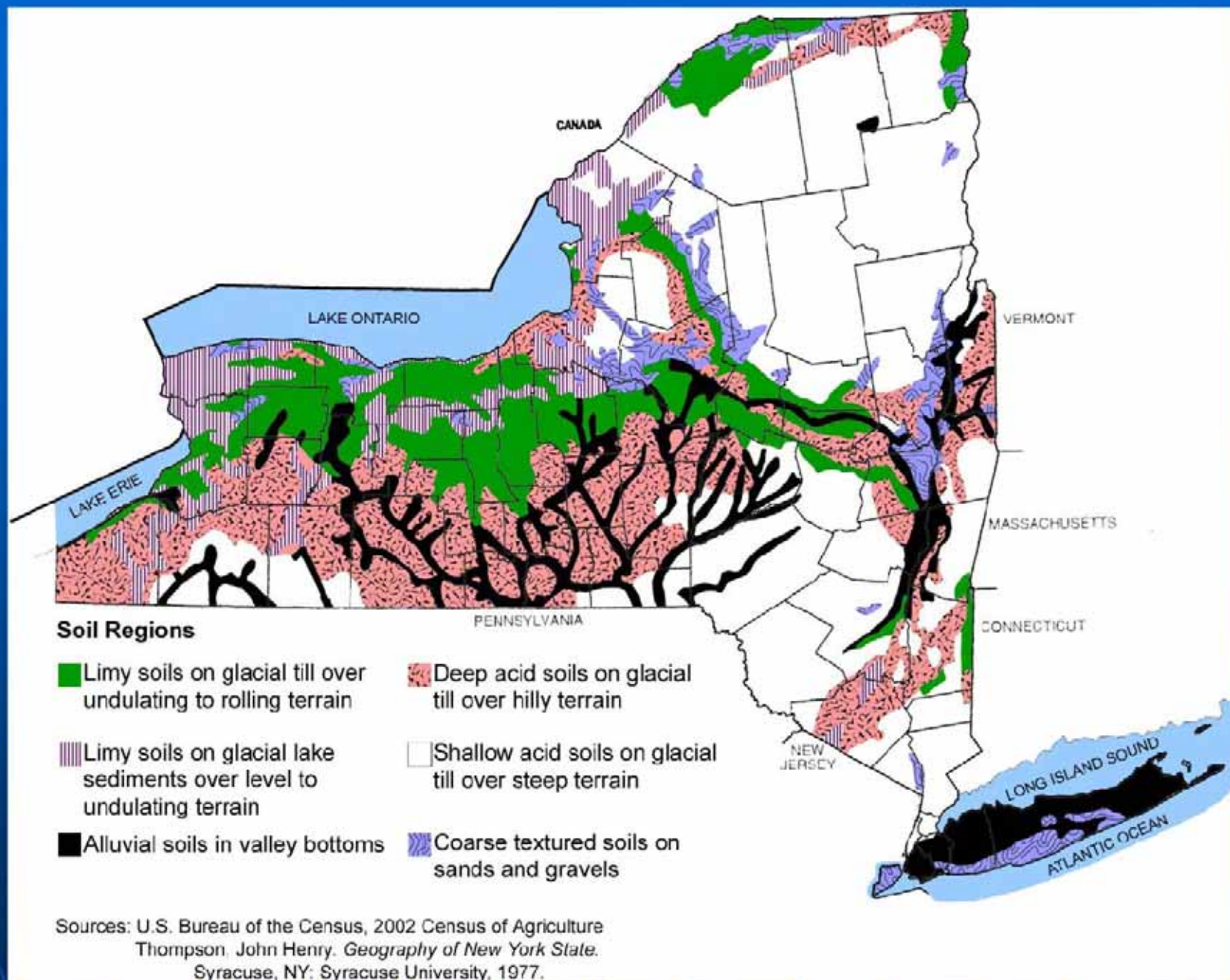
Deep Testing Standards:
Adopted in 1996 and revised in 1997 for
incorporation into the
May 1994 NYAC Standards

A Definition for Geomorphology:
The branch of geology that studies
characteristics, origins and
development of landforms





A Definition for
Wetlands:
Land areas with
permanent or seasonal
saturation that
dominates the nature of
1) soil development
2) plant types
3) animal types
that reside there



Problems and Potential: Diversity of the Landscape



For Each Case Study:

- 1) Location
- 2) Setting
- 3) Project type/stage
- 4) Field Methods
- 5) Results
- 6) Relevance/Lessons for...
 - a) Wetlands testing
 - b) Geomorphology
 - c) Deep Testing
 - d) Developing 'Standards'

Case Study 1: Deep Testing

Dorothy Scott 1 Site (UB 3640)

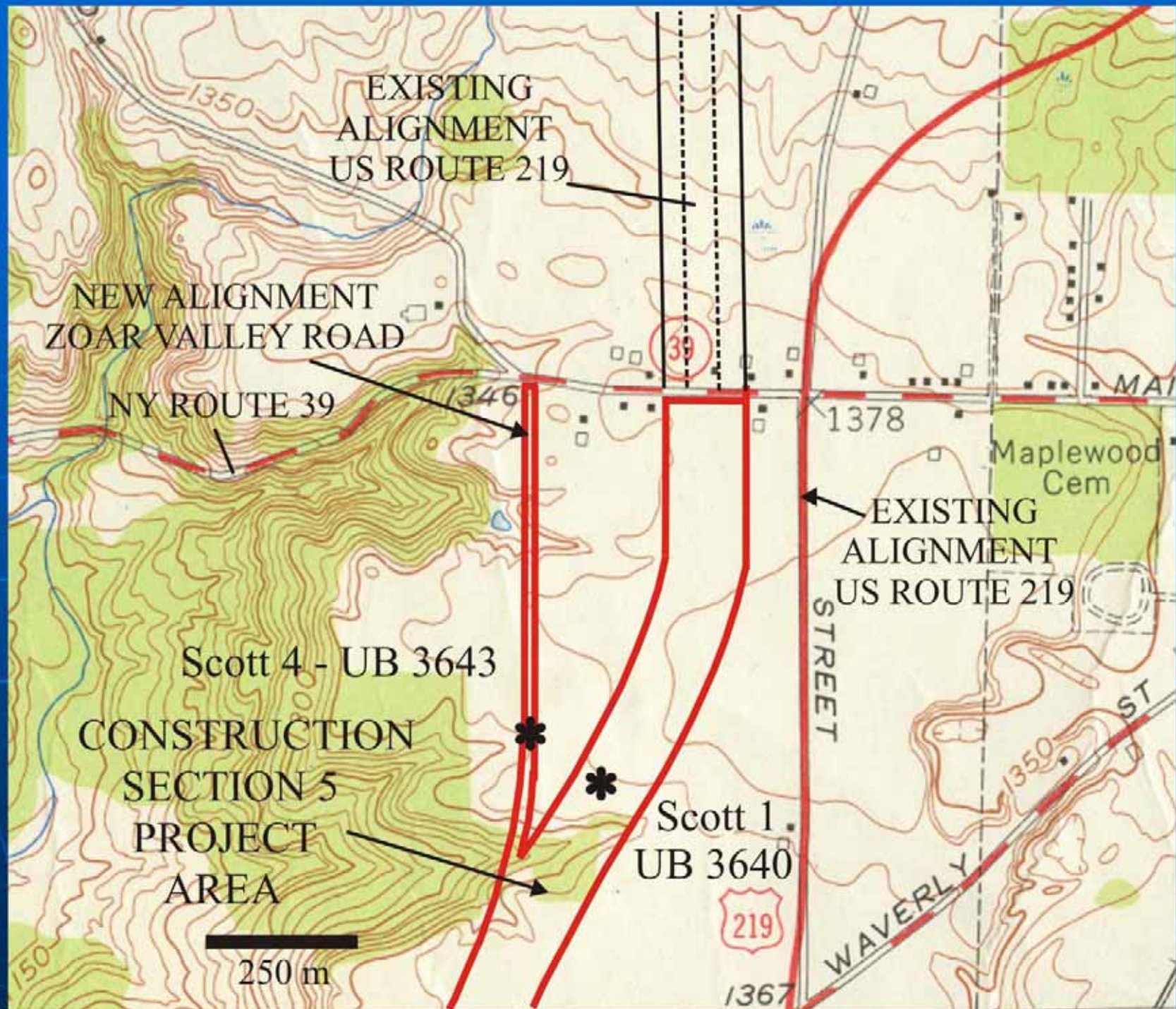
- 1) Town of Concord, Erie County
- 2) Upland Setting
- 3) Phase 3 Data Recovery
- 4) 63 square meters excavated

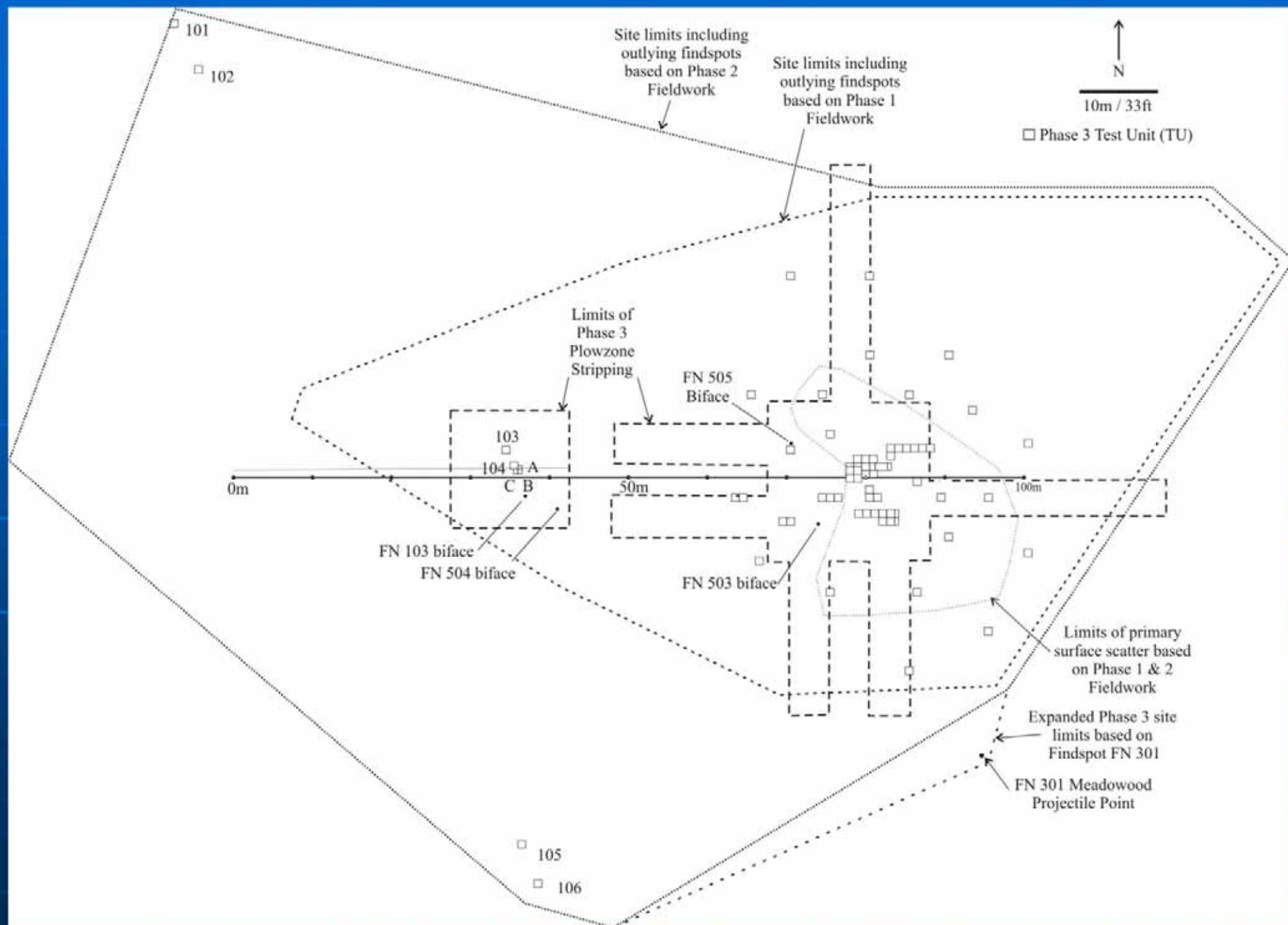
-TU dug 80-120 cm bgs

Questions: Is this deep testing?

Should there be Geomorph?

In this setting...yes! and yes?



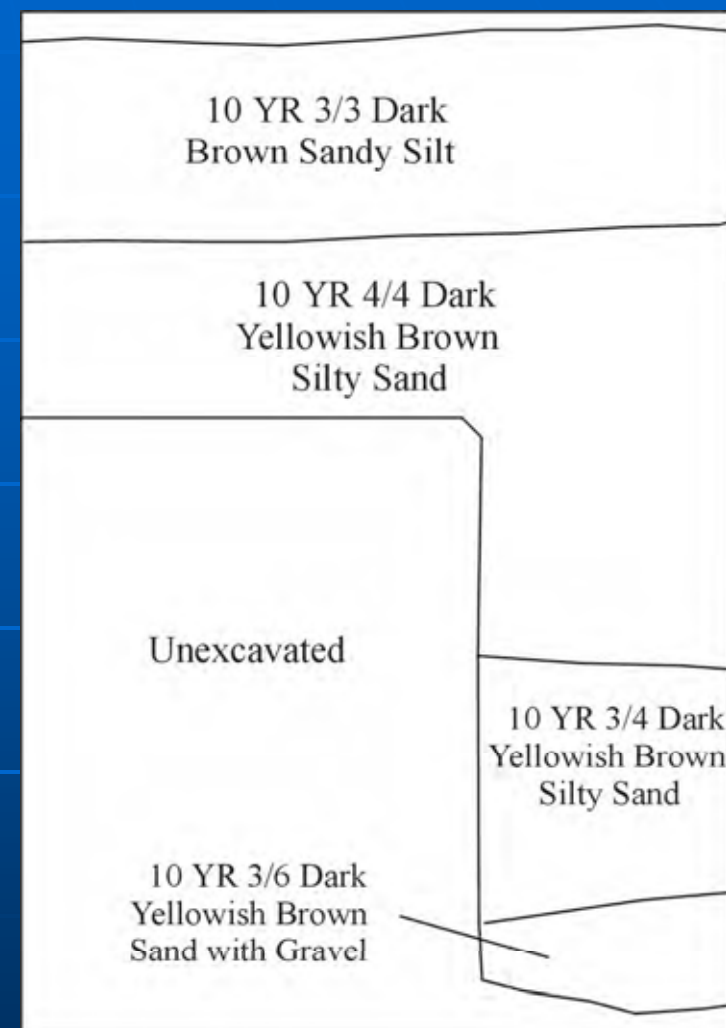




Scott 1 site (A02910.000065, NYSM 11338, UB 3640), facing northwest at site's location on a well-drained knoll. Photo taken during Phase 2 excavations in 2003



Scott 1 site (A02910.000065, NYSM 11338, UB 3640) typical test unit wall profile



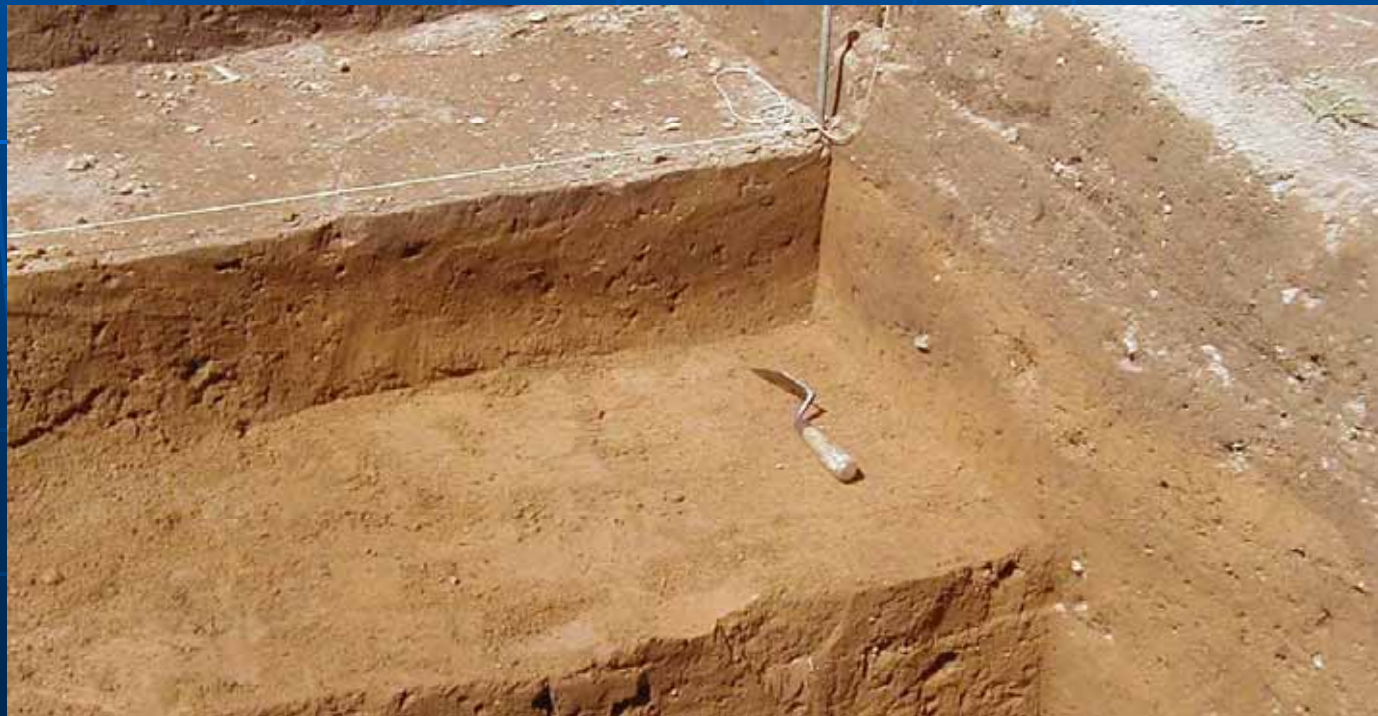


Scott 1 site (NYSM 11338, UB 3640) View of Feature 1 taken when first identified during the Phase 2 (left) and again during Phase 3 (right)



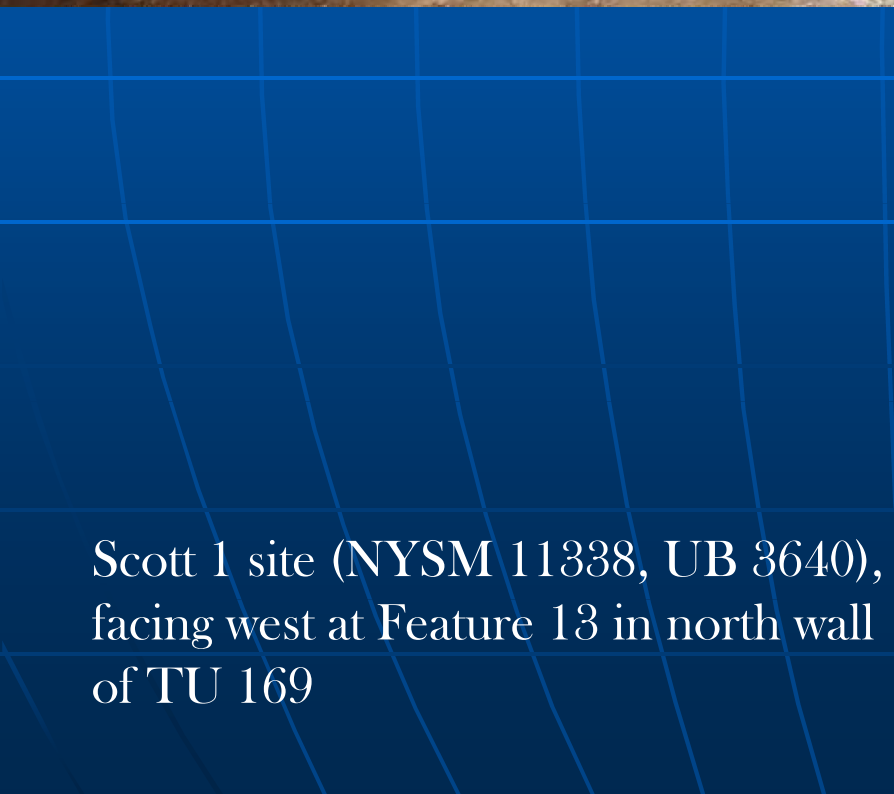
Scott 1 site (NYSM 11338, UB 3640) View facing north at Feature 1 showing profile

Scott 1 site (NYSM 11338, UB 3640) View facing northeast at Feature 1 showing profile





Scott 1 site (NYSM 11338, UB 3640), facing north at Feature 13 in north wall

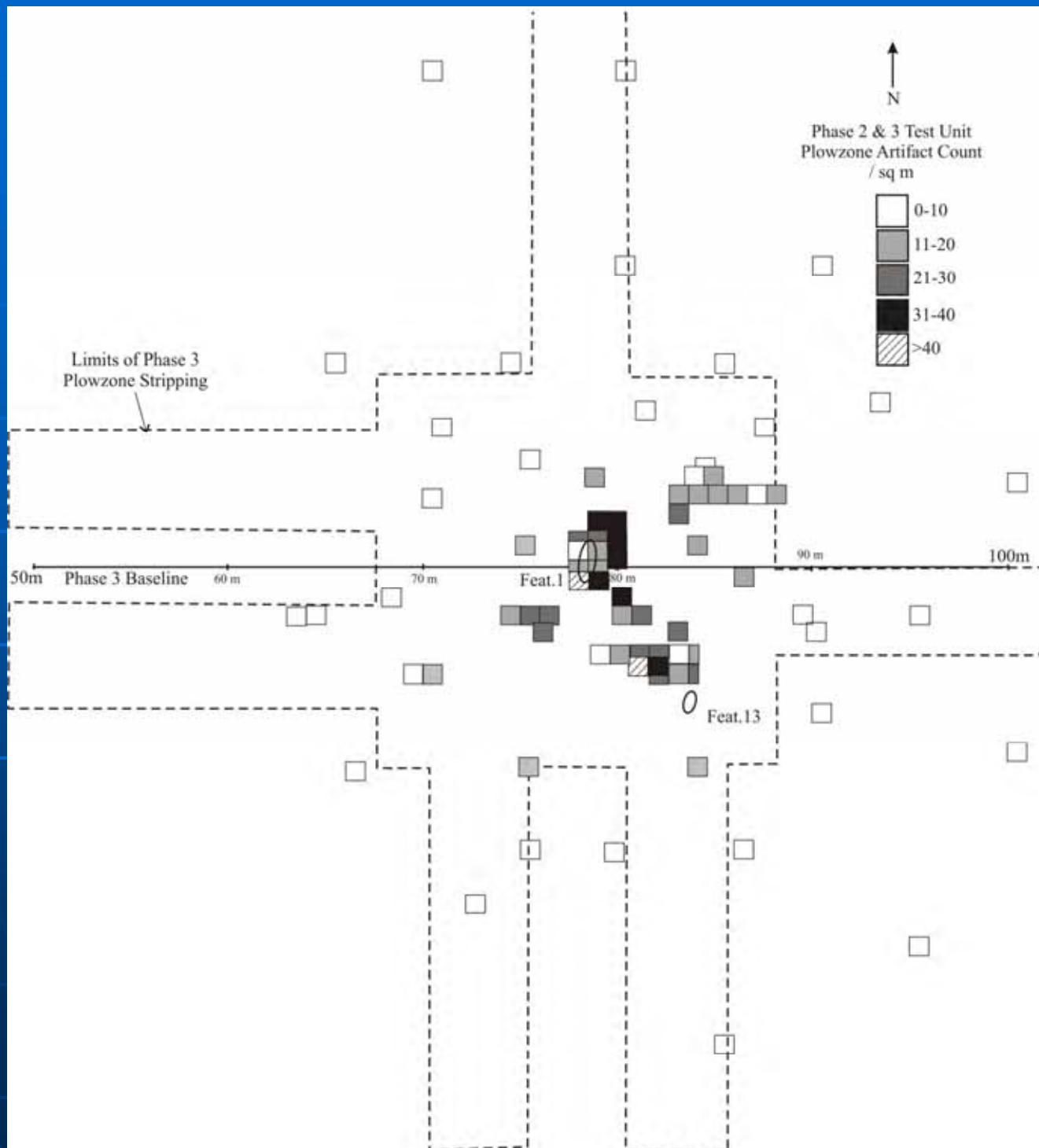


Scott 1 site (NYSM 11338, UB 3640), facing west at Feature 13 in north wall of TU 169

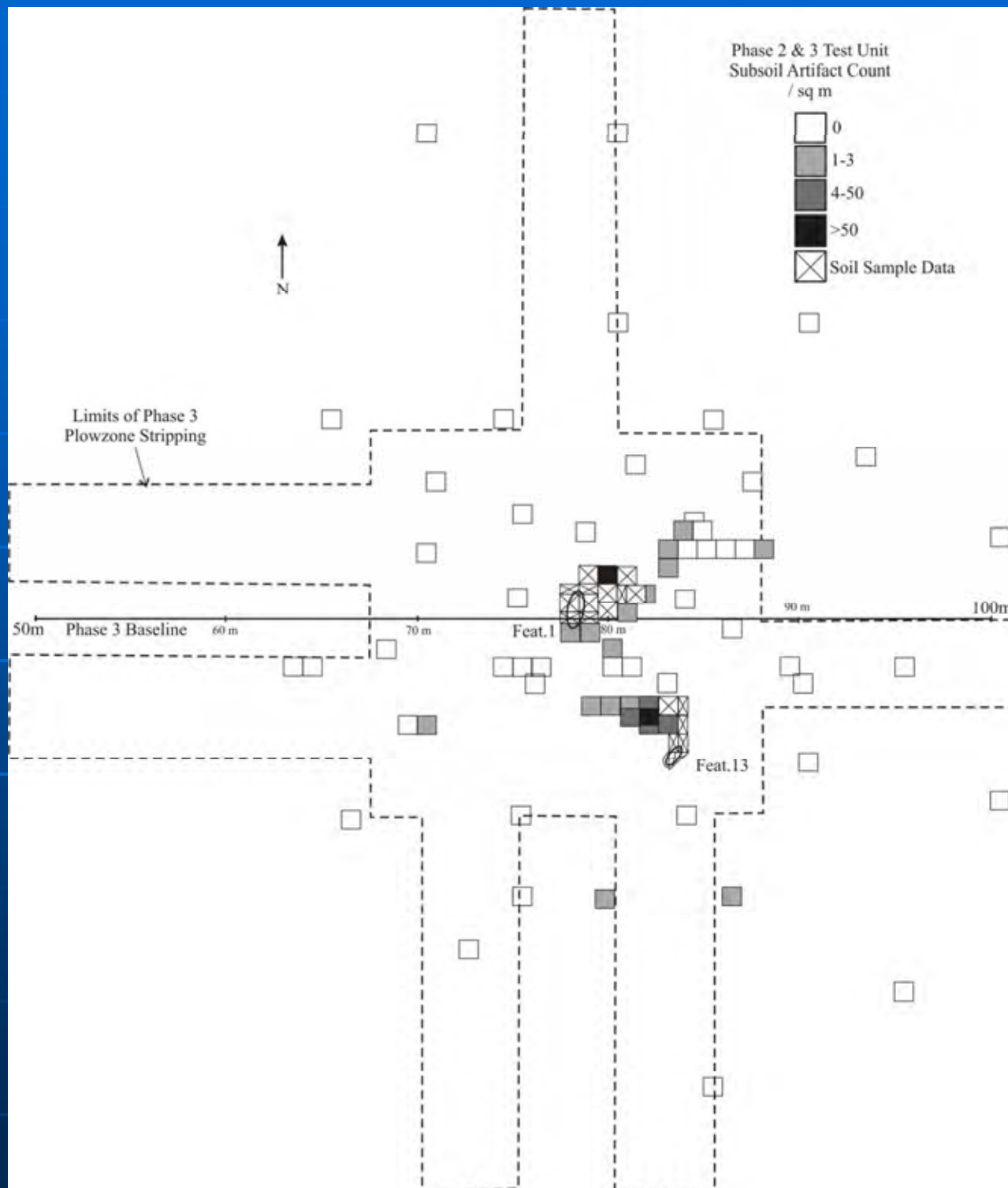




Dorothy Scott 1 site projectile points, bifaces and selected utilized flakes



Distribution of
plowzone artifacts
from Phase 2 and 3
test unit excavations



Distribution of
subsoil artifacts from
Phase 2 and 3 test
unit excavations

5) Results:

- Artifacts in plowzone as expected
- Also upper B-horizon as expected
- *Artifacts clustered 50-60 cm bgs deeper in B-horizon subsoil (Not in features)

6) Relevance/Lessons for...

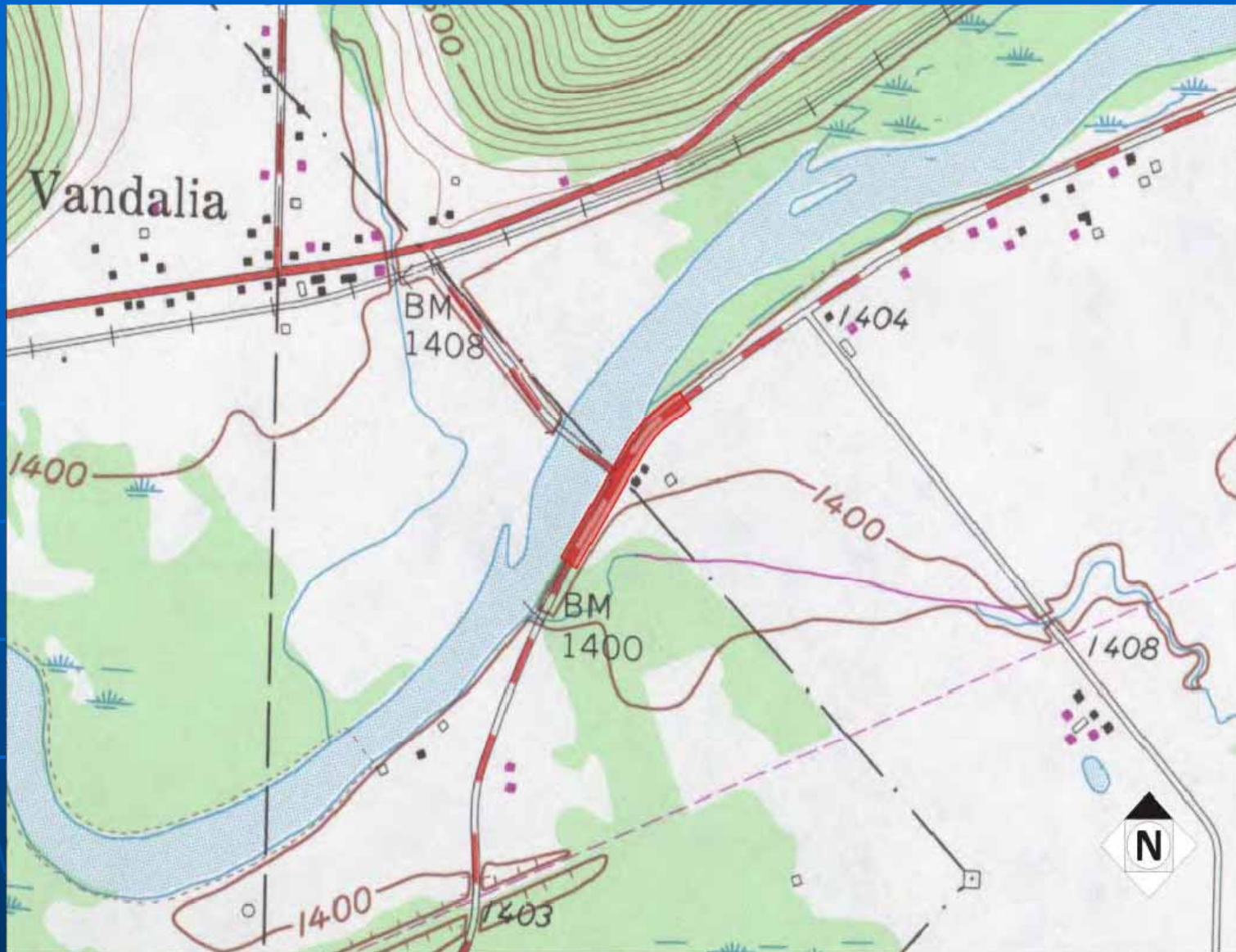
- a) Geomorphology- NO formal study conducted!
- b) Deep Testing- necessary here!
- c) Developing 'Standards'- Lessons Learned!

Case Study 2: Deep Testing/Geomorphology

Nine Mile Road Site (UB 2993)

- 1) Town of Allegany, Cattaraugus County
- 2) Lowland Setting- Allegheny River Bank
- 3) Phase 3 Data Recovery
- 4) ?? square meters excavated, Trenches

-TU dug 200-250 cm bgs



Location of the Ninemile Road site (A00934.000044, NYSM 10722, UB 2993) on 1961 Knapp Creek, NY USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle. Note the locations of Birch Run to the south of the site and Ninemile Creek on the opposite side of the river

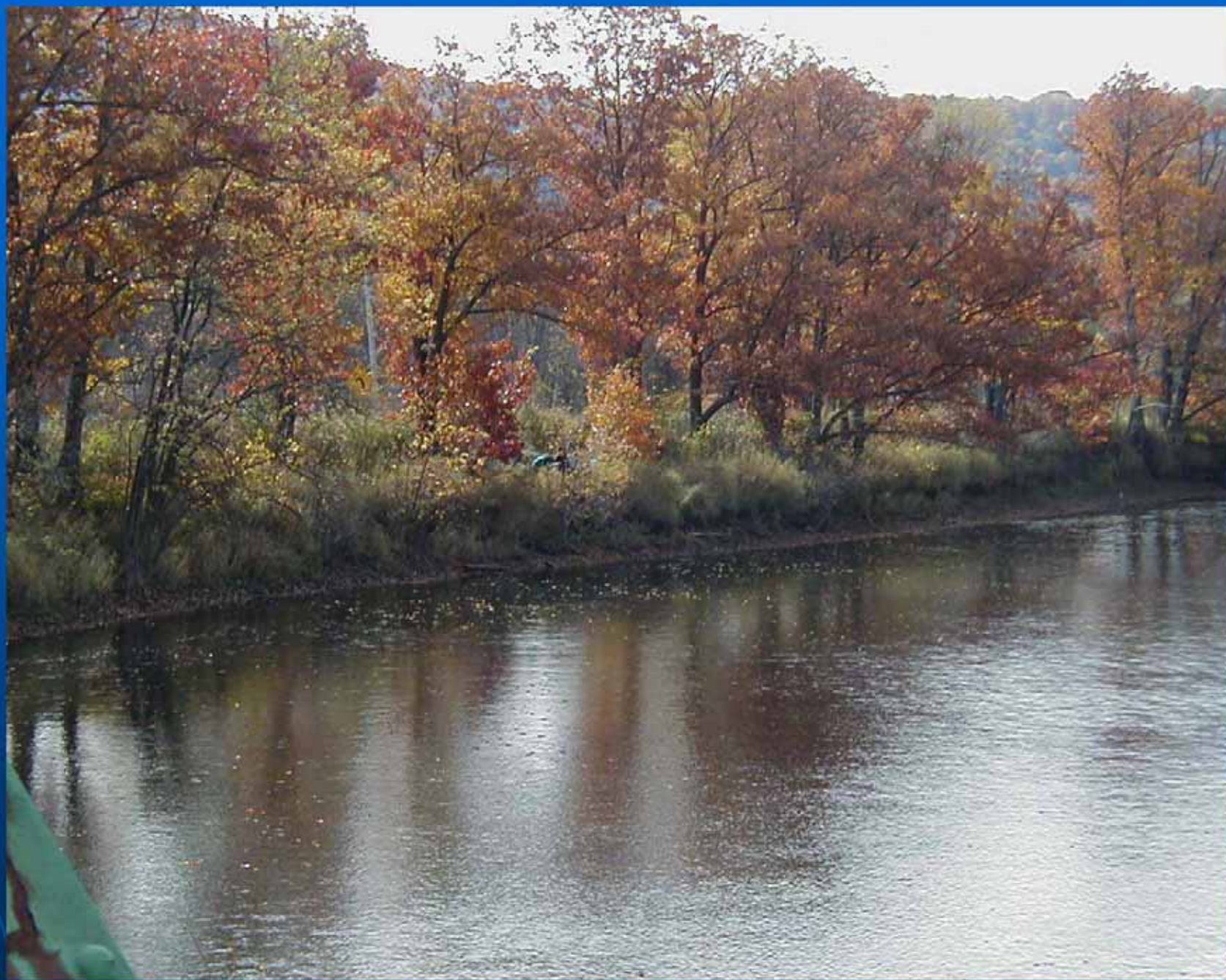




General view of Trench 2 during Phase 3 excavations of Ninemile Road site, facing northeast



General view of Trench 3 during Phase 3 excavations

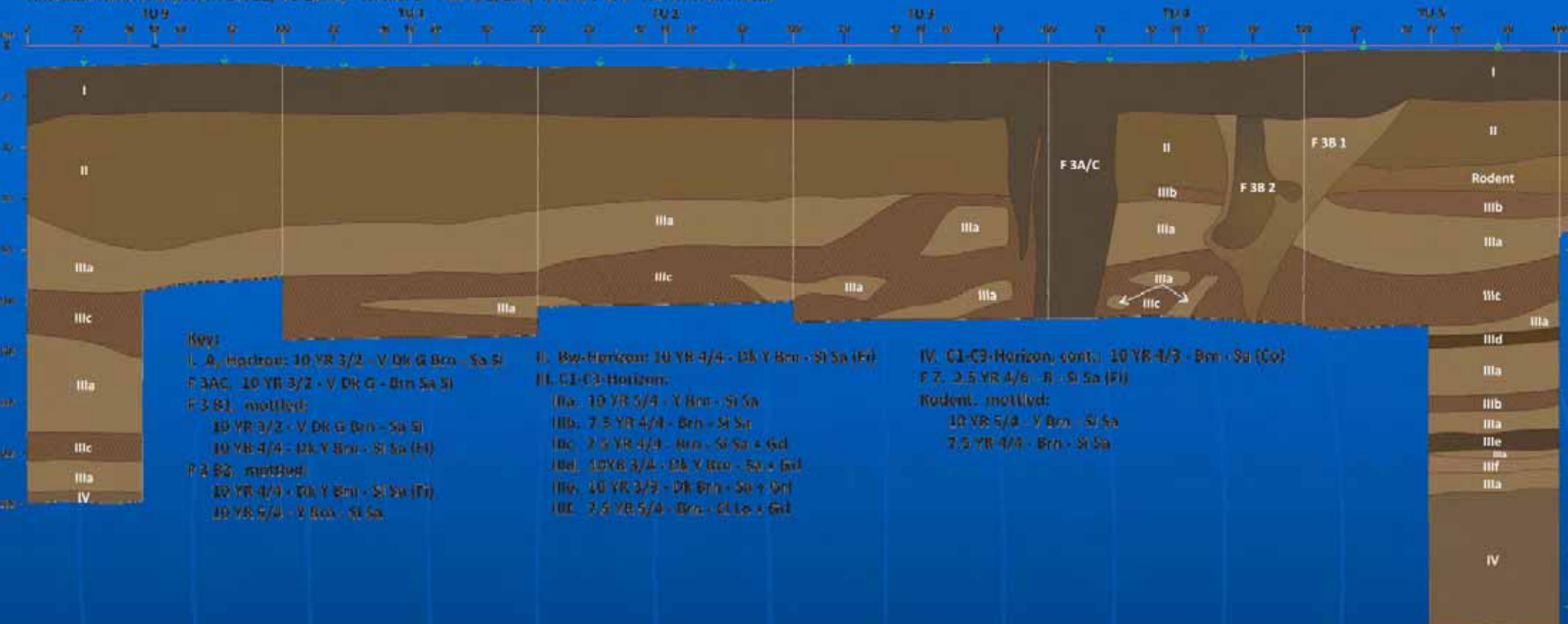


General view of the location of Trench 4, facing southwest from the Cotton Road bridge over the Allegheny River

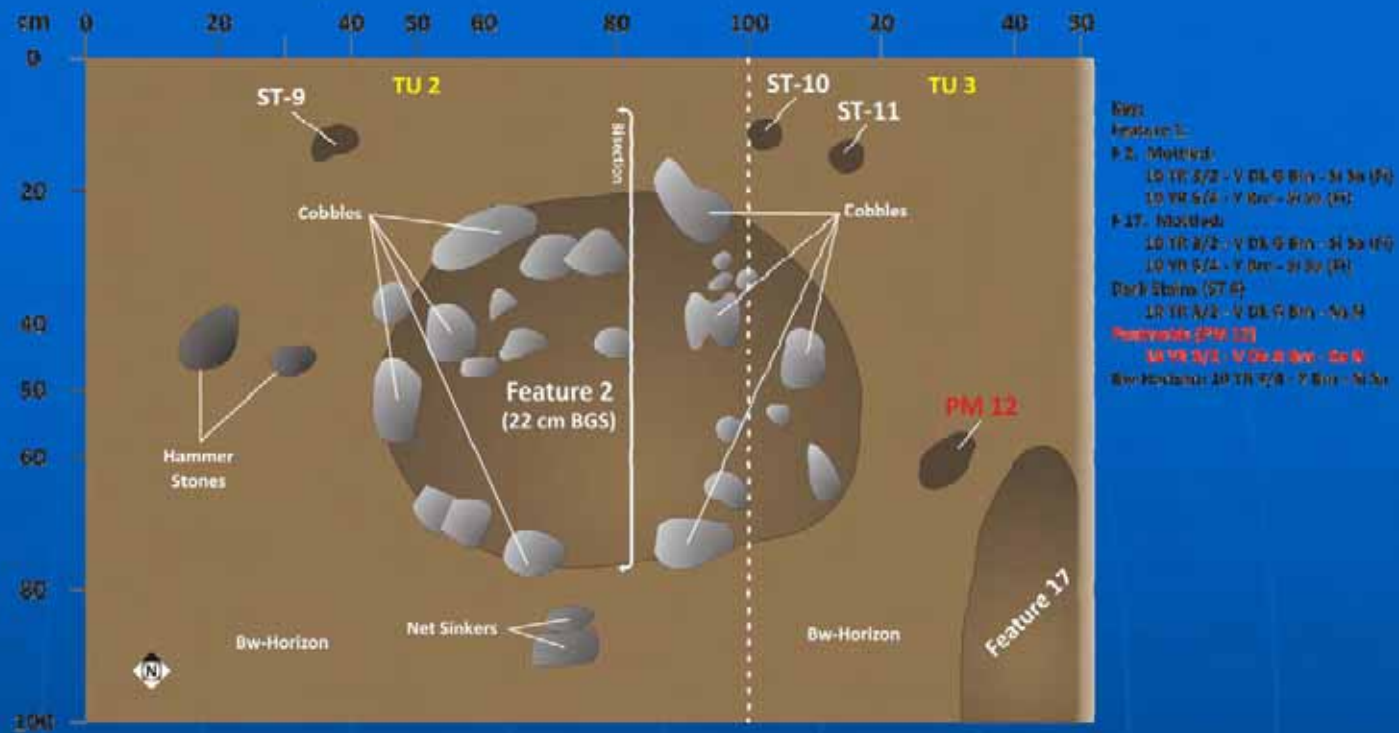


Ninemile Road site, Phase 3, Trench 2, TUs 1-12, plan view

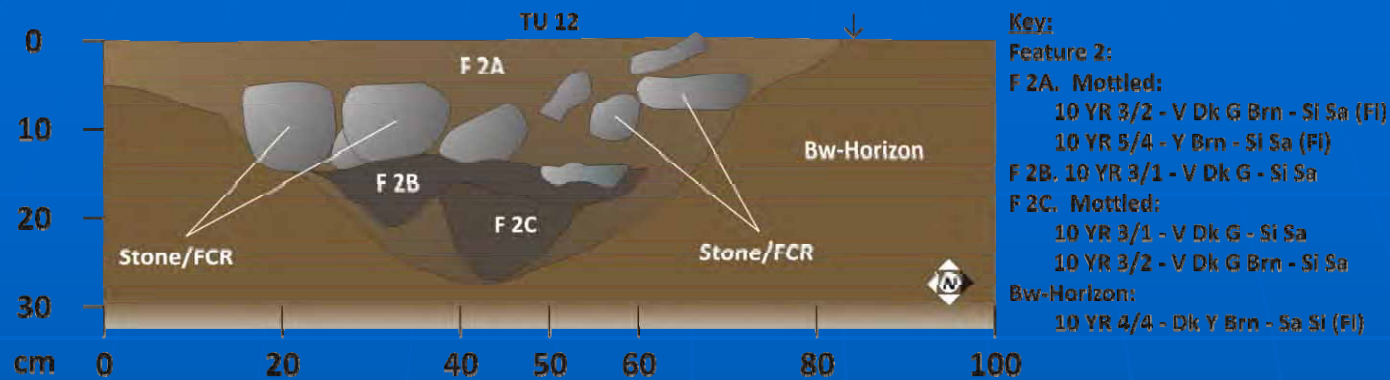
Ninemile Road Site (NYSM 10722, 11B-2893) - Trench 2 - TUs 9, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 - North Wall Profile



Ninemile Road site, Phase 3, Trench 2, TUs 1-9 north wall profile



Ninemile Road site, Phase 3, Trench 2, TUs 2 and 3, Feature 2 plan view, facing south



Ninemile Road site, Phase 3, Trench 2, TUs 2 and 3, Feature 2 profile, facing west showing fire cracked rock cobbles in feature fill

Ninemile Road Site (NYSM 10722, UB 2993) - Trench 4, TU 24
 Plan of Feature 11 at the Base of Level 7 (~63 cm BGS)



Ninemile Road site, Phase 3, Trench 4, TU 24, Features 11A and 11B plan view, facing north. Note the ceramic sherds and the base of an early Late Woodland period Levanna projectile point

5) Results:

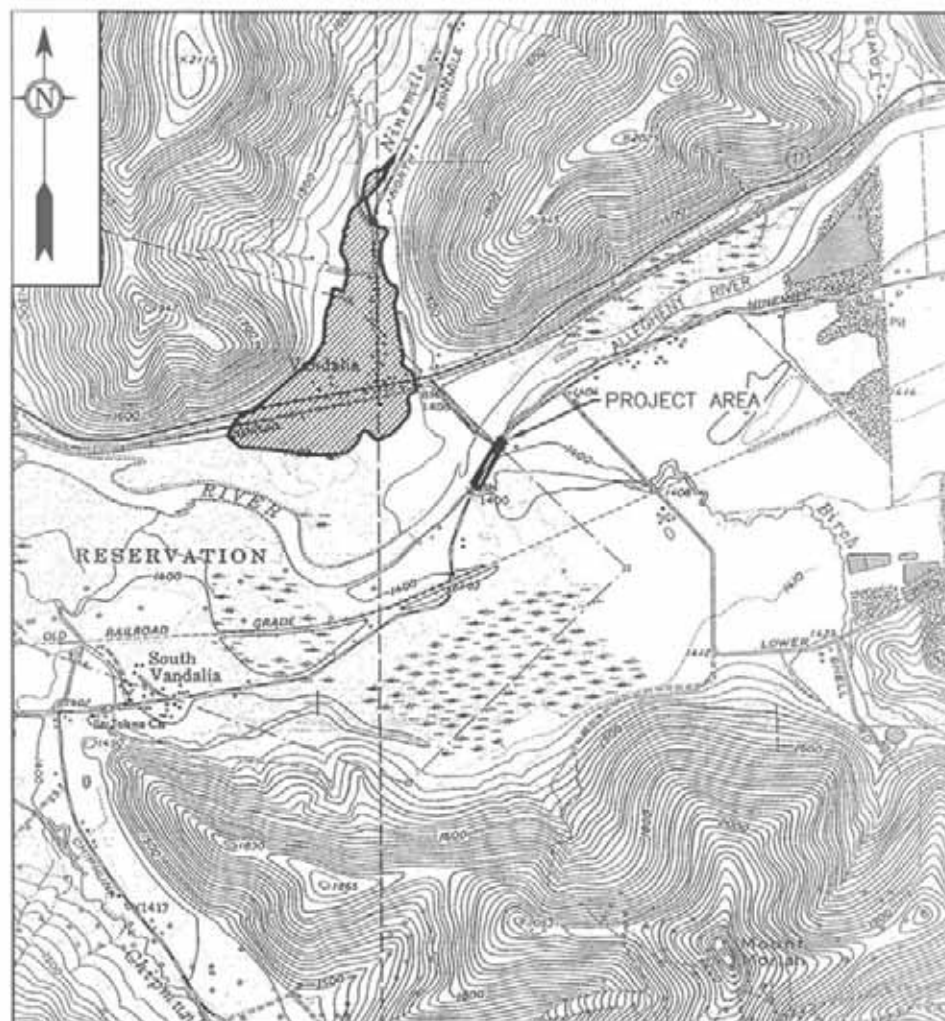
- Artifacts in plowzone as expected
- Features in upper B-horizon on stable landform

*Artifacts and features stratified in A/B-horizon soil column to great depth, with C-horizon stream gravel/sand beneath

6) Relevance/Lessons for...

- a) Geomorphology- Formal study conducted!
- b) Deep Testing- necessary here!
- c) Developing 'Standards'- Lessons Learned!

GAI CAD FILE: 2004-509-10-00-C-A001.DWG 12/29/04



ALLUVIAL FAN



MAP REFERENCE:
USGS 7.5 SERIES QUADRANGLE
KNAPP CREEK, N.Y. 1961
PHOTOREVISED 1979

SCALE 1"=2000'



FIGURE 1

PROJECT LOCATION-NINEMILE ROAD SITE
SOIL GEOMORPHOLOGY INVESTIGATION
ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION/
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DWN. JCN	DATE 12/29/04
APPD. DLC	CHKD. DLC
TASK NO. 00	

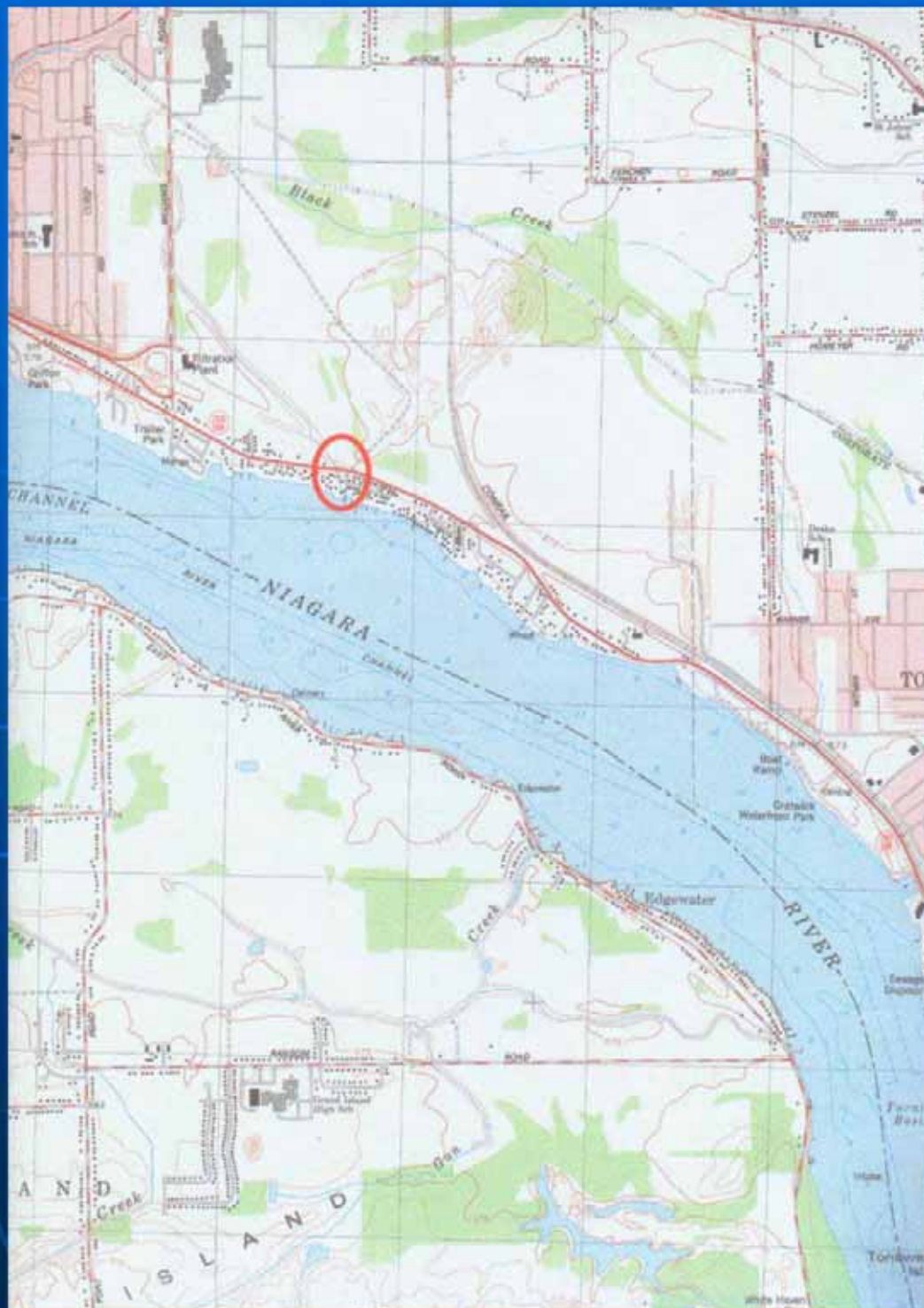
2004-509-10
PROJECT NO./DASH NO.
E-A001
SCALE: AS NOTED DRAWING NO. REV

Case Study 3: Deep Testing/Geomorphology 15 Mile Post Site (UB 309)

- 1) Town of Wheatfield, Niagara County
- 2) Lowland Setting- Niagara River tributary
- 3) Phase 3 Data Recovery
- 4) 20+ square meters excavated, Trenches

-TU dug 100-150 cm bgs

Question: Is this deep enough? In this setting,
Geomorphology says yes!



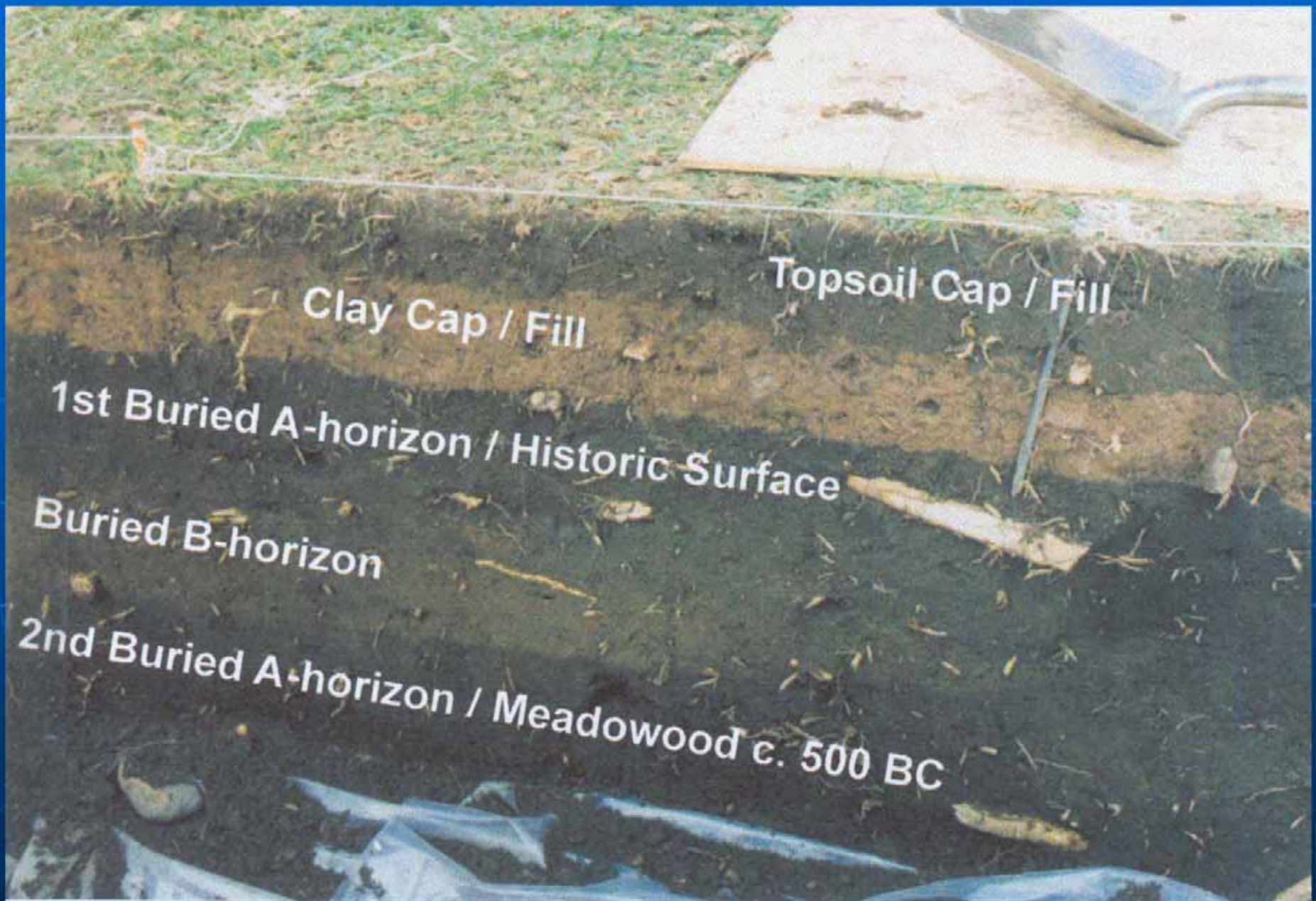












Clay Cap / Fill

Topsoil Cap / Fill

1st Buried A-horizon / Historic Surface

Buried B-horizon

2nd Buried A-horizon / Meadowood c. 500 BC

5) Results:

- Artifacts in 2 buried A-horizons
- No Features in A or B-horizons
- Unstable landform ?

* Artifacts in buried A-horizon at great depth, with C-horizon clay/cobble washed surface at base = dramatic erosion event

6) Relevance/Lessons for...

- a) Geomorphology- Formal study conducted!
- b) Deep Testing- necessary here with clear base
- c) Developing 'Standards'- Lessons Learned?

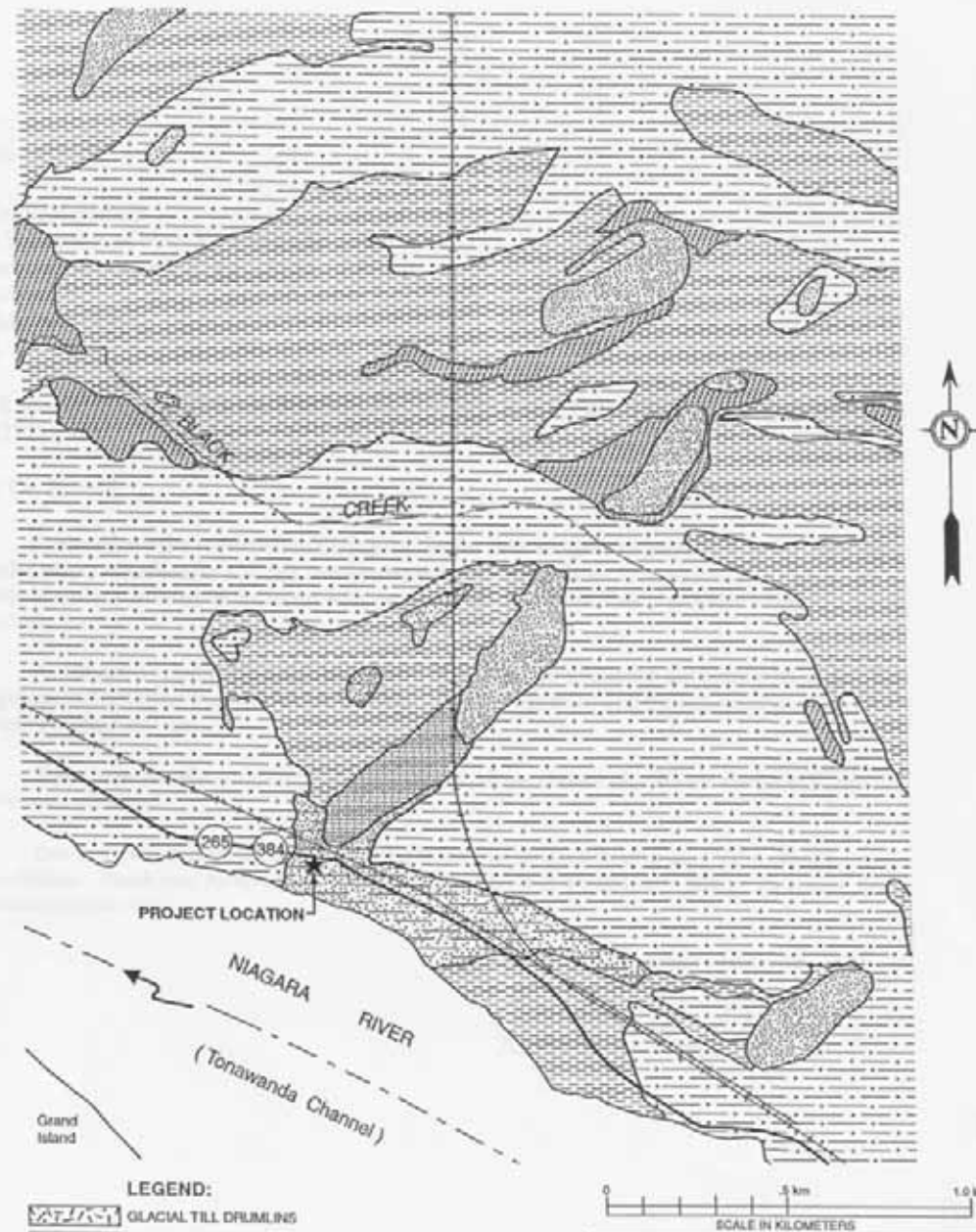


Figure 1



**GEOMORPHOLOGY AND
PROJECT LOCATION FOR THE
15 MILE POST SITE,
NIAGARA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Case Study 4: Wetlands Margin Testing

US 219 Obenauer Site Cluster

- 1) Town of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County
- 2) Lowland Setting- Mansfield/Great Valley Creek
Headwatersara River tributary
- 3) Phase 1-2, Recon. and Site Exam
- 4) Few square meters excavated, TU only

-TU dug 50-60 cm bgs = hard clay sub

Question: Is this deep enough? Not sure

No Geomorphology

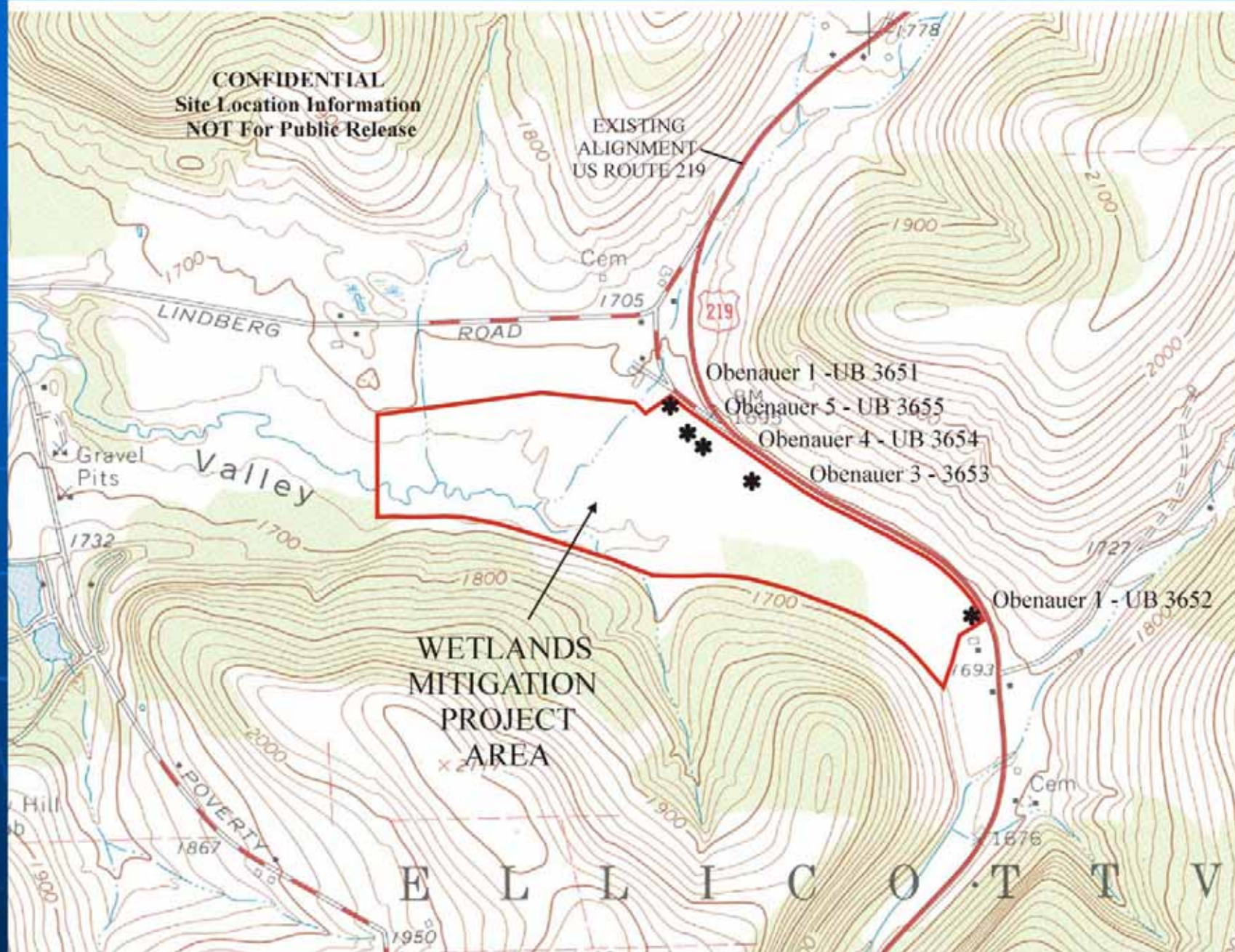
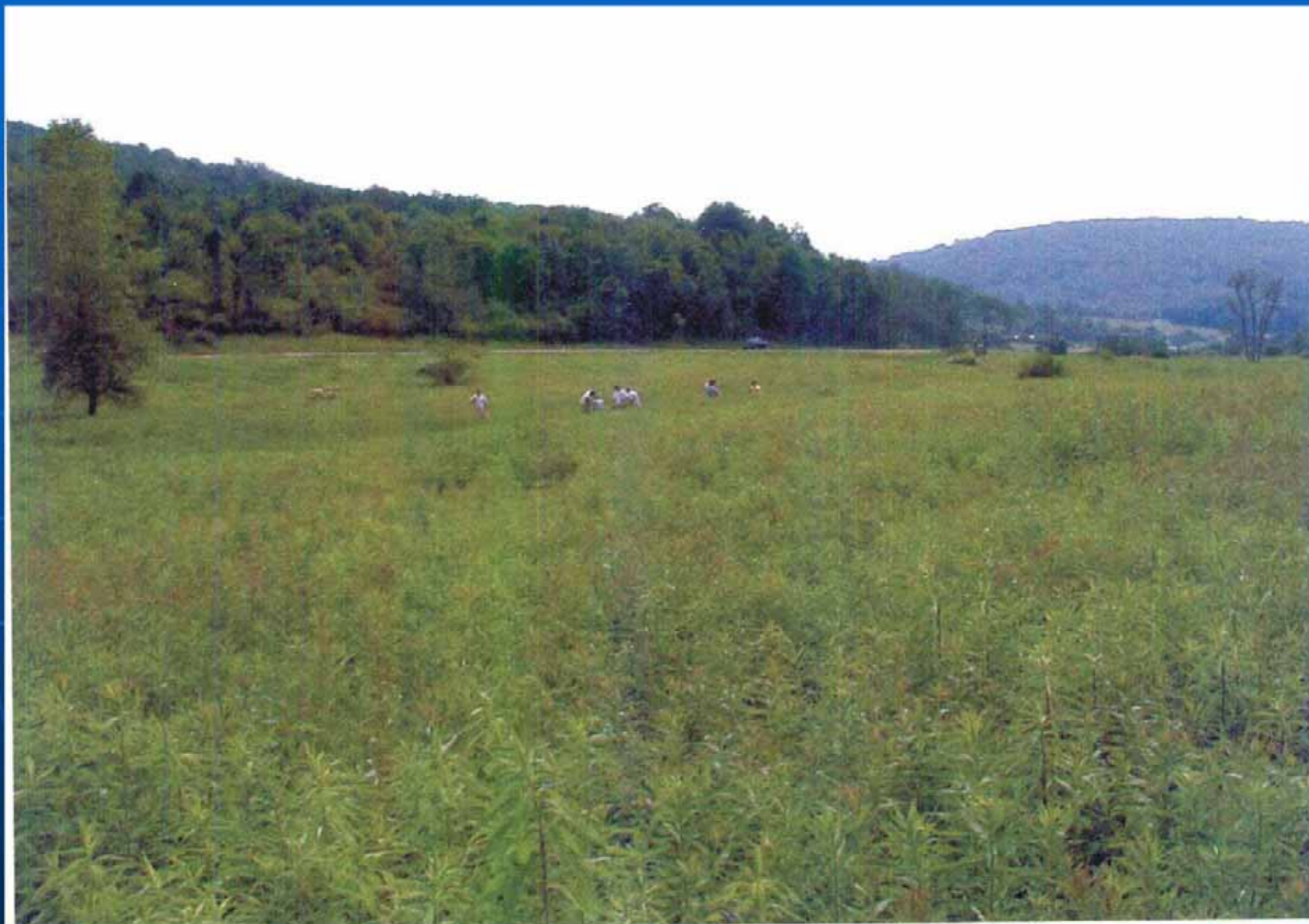


Figure 5. Location of Phase 2 Site Examinations in PIN 5101.53.121 Wetlands Mitigation Project Area shown on 1964 Ellicottville, New York USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.



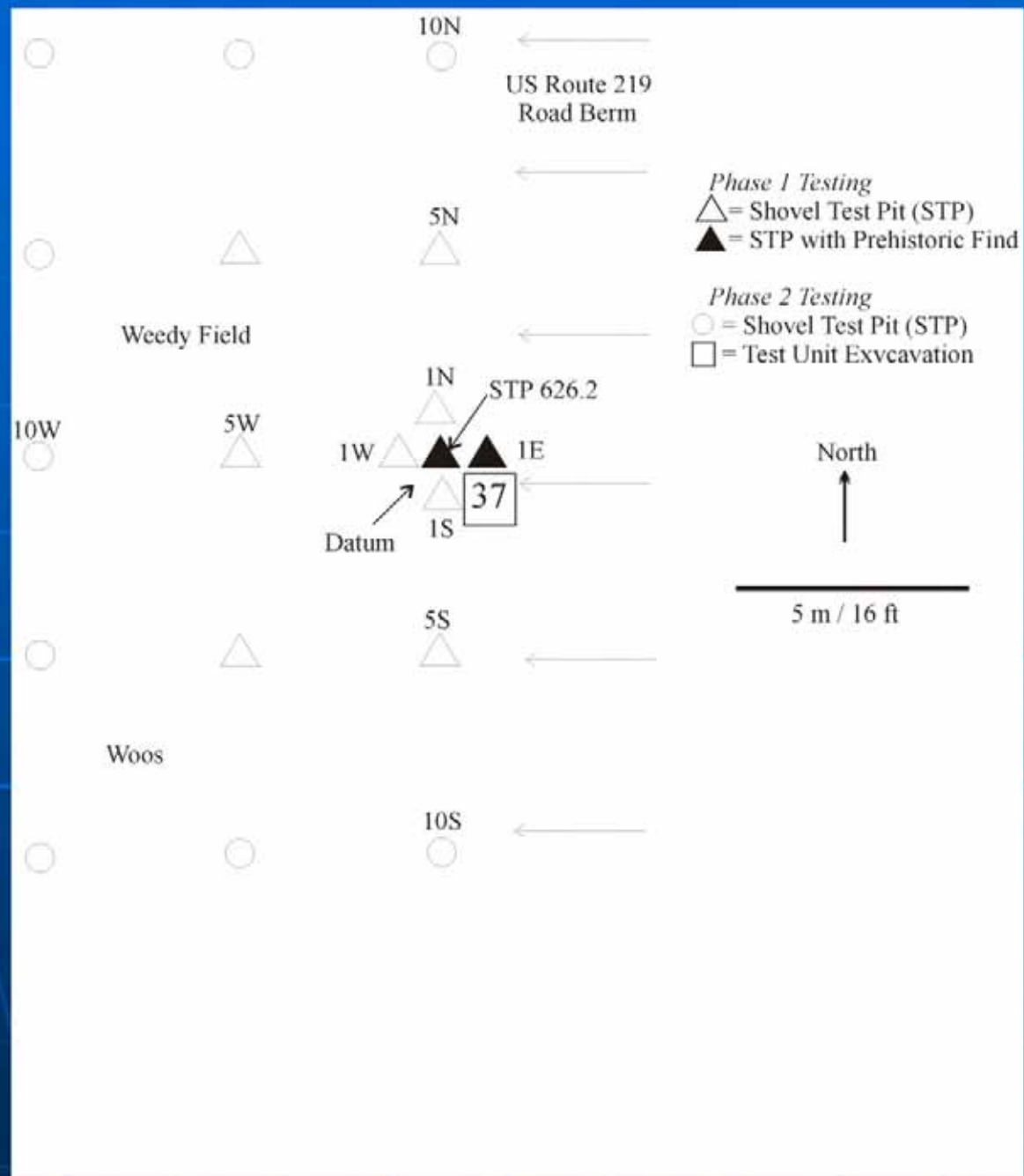




Photo 33. Obenauer 3 site (NYSM 11351, UB 3653), Phase 2, Test Unit 35 east wall profile.

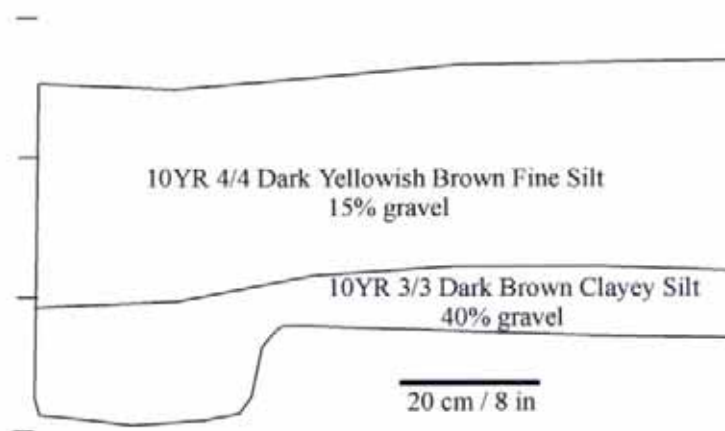
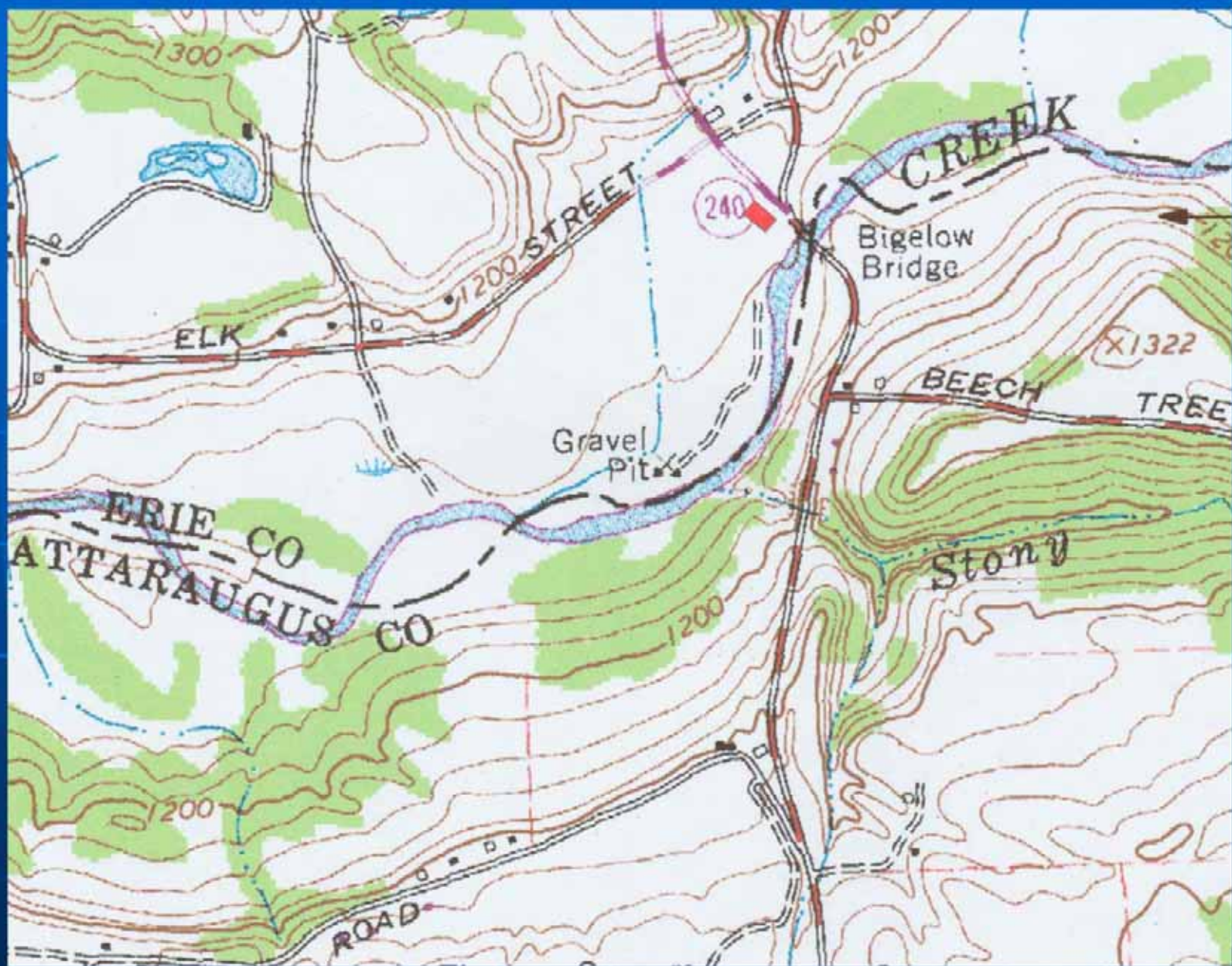


Figure 40. Obenauer 3 site (NYSM 11351, UB 3653) Phase 2, Test Unit 35 east wall profile.

5) Results:

6) Relevance/Lessons for...

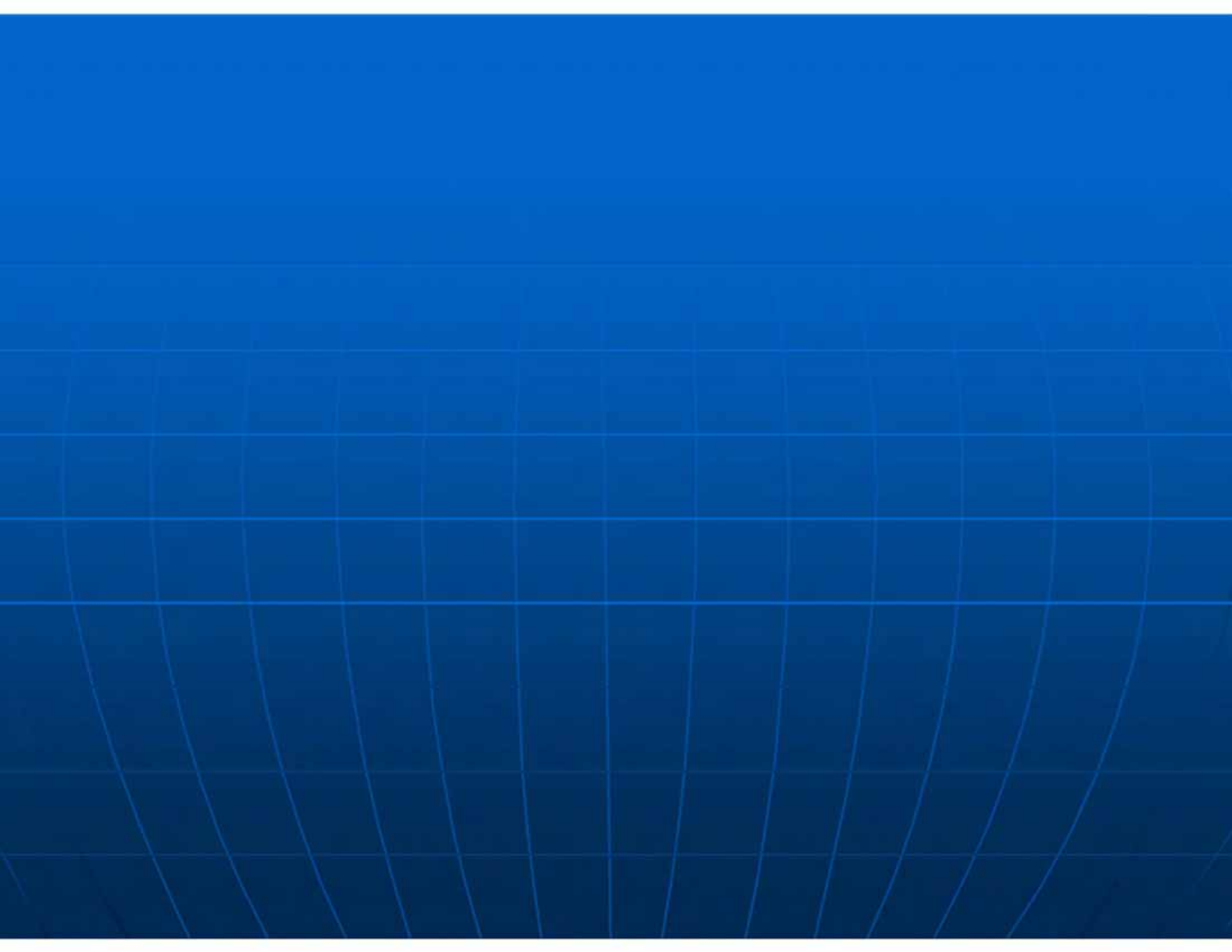
- a) Geomorphology- No Formal study conducted!
- b) Deep Testing- Difficult here!
- c) Developing 'Standards'- Lessons Learned =
Wetland margins are sensitive for small sites











Questions for Consideration:

- 1) What is the role of Geomorph. in CRM
 - a) Phase 1-3
 - b) Project size/scope
 - c) Qualifications

- 2) Is there a need for a Geomorp. Policy?
 - a) Based on data, not assumptions
 - b) Criteria that can be met

Needs:

- 1) More case studies/info from across NY
- 2) Examples of productive wetlands testing
 - a) NYAC membership
 - b) NYSOPRHP
 - c) Universities and CRM companies
- 3) Examples of productive Geomorphology
 - a) b) c)
- 4) Deep Testing
- 5) Case Studies of *Unproductive* Testing ?