# APPENDIX B

# HISTORIC HOUSES ALONG CODDINGTON ROAD

## TABLE 3
## HISTORIC HOUSES ALONG CODDINGTON ROAD

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | ca. 1920 | original site, excellent condition | a two story addition on south façade after 1961, new basement wall, front porch and steps | garage | built around 1921 by Arthur E. Bennett | 67.2 ft (19.11 m) | |
| 212 | ca. 1925 | original site, excellent condition | enclosed south porch, west façade of chimney altered | garage | built around 1926 by Hazel Bannister | 67.2 ft (19.11 m) | |
| 216 | ca. 1920 (1917-1923) | original site, good condition | addition of a enclosed porch on east façade, small porch on north façade removed, new siding | garage | unclear if house was built by Arthur N. Bennett in 1917 or by the following property owner, Harriet I. Finch, in 1923. | 57.6 ft (17.56 m) | |
| 235 | ca. 1895 | original site, good condition | large addition on north facade, changes to the porch, new siding | none | built in 1895 by Theodore R. Martiar | 38.4 ft (11.70 m) | |
| 257 | ca. 1925 | original site, good condition | porch enclosed in 1950s, chimney parged with concrete | none | based on style the house appears to have been built by Frank C. Cartin as he owned the house from 1926 to 1943, with earlier dates are more likely | 36 ft (10.97 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 261 | ca. 1900 | original site, excellent condition | in 1995 the house was renovated to become a two family house, currently being resided | none | probably built between 1890 and 1910 by the Steenberg family who ran a farm in the 19th century | 48 ft (14.63 m) | |
| 263 | ca. 1940 | original site, good condition | a one story addition to north façade, completed in 1992 | none | land had been owned by the Stennberg family and used as farming land, house built after 1934 by Nelson L. Overbaugh or after 1942 by Herbert Hall | 50.4 ft (15.36 m) | |
| 264 | ca. 1950 | original site, good condition | wheelchair access ramp added in 1993, two garages built in 1956 and 1961 | garage, wheelchair ramp | Lawrence L. Sharp began building the house in 1951, taking three years to complete | 62.4 ft (19.02 m) | |
| 301 | 1924 | original site, good condition | replaced siding, addition to the north façade including a carport and kitchen | none | built in 1924 by Leah Gray | 36 ft (10.97 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 307 | 1937 | original site, good condition | replaced siding, two additions to the rear of house prior to 1957, garage constructed in 1965 | garage, handicap ramp | this parcel of land was the same as that of 301 Coddington Road until 1946, house built in 1937 by Leah Gray's son as an Aladin home purchased through the Sears catalog | 36 ft (10.97 m) | |
| 308 | ca. 1905 | original site, excellent condition | a porch on the south façade built in 1984 | none | the 1905-06 Directories of the Town of Ithaca list the Pew family as residing at the home, suggesting they also built the house | 48 ft (14.63 m) | |
| 315 | ca. 1915 | original site, fair condition | addition to the northern façade in 1955 | garage | house and garage built during the time that the property was owned by Neva Lanning | 57.6 ft (17.56 m) | |
| 336 | ca. 1930 | moved in 1984 from original location, excellent condition | previously located at 825 Aurora Street, addition of a deck and an adjoining garage in 1988 | garage | used as farm land until 1983 when purchased by the Rogan family who moved their home to the land in 1984 | 103.2 ft (31.45 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 341 | ca. 1845 | original site, good condition | additions include a porch, expansion on the east and north facades, and on the north and west facades, house particularly resided | shed, gardens, historic water pump and stepping platform | the house first appears on the 1853 map suggesting it was built by John Lyon during his ownership, served as a farm house and a store | 48 ft (14.63 m) | |
| 403 | ca. 1935 | original site, good condition | north wing was altered in 1963 to accommodate a nursery school | garage, patio, hedge rows | used as farm land by various owners, land bought in 1938 by Homer B. MacNamee of Cornall University who is rumored to have built the house for his gardener | 134.4 ft (40.97m) | |
| 406 | ca. 1850 | original site, excellent condition | late 1800s addition to east façade, addition of a garage prior to 1959, new siding and a roof cover the original | gardens, fence | farm house, built by Dixon C. Hazen, William R. Humphrey, or Daniel J. Seamen who all owned the property at some point between 1849 and 1851 | 55.2 ft (16.82 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 407 | ca. 1935 | original site, excellent condition | renovation of various rooms, including the enclosing of two buildings, an ice rink and patio, addition of a detached garage | gardens, fence, play structures, deck, terraces, pond, garage | this property once consisted of the barns associated with the farm house at 406 Coddington Rd, MacNamee demolished these structures when he bought the land in 1934, subsequently building a cottage and studio which have been joined | 60 ft (18.29 m) | |
| 502 | 1936 | original site, excellent condition | gabled addition constructed in the late 1930s or 1940s, a sunroom added in 1984 on the west façade, driveway entrance from Rich Rd | shed | built in 1936 by Delancet R. and Grace D. King who purchased the land that same year | 72 ft (21.95 m) | |
| 509 | ca. 1840 | original site, excellent condition | various additions to the rear and side of the building | barns, shed, swimming pool | built by the Downing family by 1840 and used as a dairy farm | 72 ft (21.95 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 618 | ca. 1935 | original site, excellent condition | enclosed porch on the north façade built in the 1940s or 50s, modified outbuildings | garage, shed | based on the stylistic date the house was probably built by Arthur S. Miller who owned the property from 1905 to 1943, or thus after by Earl Bodine | 118.11 ft (36 m) | |
| 620 | ca. 1940 | original site, excellent condition | garage built in 1930s which was added onto creating a one-story Cape Cod style house, various other additions, brick driveway | shed, pond, pine trees | the original garage most likely built by Raymond Wheeler who owned the property 1934-1939, George H. Schutt then built the house onto the garage within a year of purchase | 118.11 ft (36 m) | |
| 624 | ca. 1890 | original site, excellent condition | various stages of construction have occurred changing the style and size of the original structure | garage, shed, natural spring | built as a tenant house for the McGaugh family farm, replacing an earlier house (ca. 1830) | 104.99 ft (32 m) | |
| 642 | 1947 | original site, excellent condition | no major changes to the exterior, minor changes to the interior | shed, play structures | land had been used as a dairy farm, ran by Blair A. Hazen, the house was built by subsequent owner, James and Anna L. Sladish in 1947 | 75.46 ft (23 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 674 | ca. 1840 | original site, excellent condition | an attached garage and coal storage was added in the 20th century, which was turned into an apartment in 1938, other minor alterations throughout history, various original out buildings have been destroyed | barn, garage, chicken house | this house was built as the main farm house for the Hazen family dairy farm ca. 1840 | 104.99 ft (32 m) | |
| 688 | ca. 1845 | original site, good condition | addition of a garage to the south façade, a lean-to on the west façade, and a vestibule | barn, garage | as indicated by a 1853 map of Ithaca, John M. Pew built and lived in this house until 1885 | 118.11 ft (36 m) | |
| 693 | ca. 1845 | original site, excellent condition | addition of a deck in 1978 and a gable-roofed addition to the east façade in 1993 | barn | according to the current owner the house was built by members of the Coddington family, the 1853 and 1866 maps of Ithaca refer to the family name Finch | 108.27 ft (33 m) | |
| 694 | 1939 | original site, excellent condition | several additions to the west and south facades, before 1956 | sheds, garage | built by Harold and Alice Simmons | 95.14 ft (29 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 696 | ca. 1925 | moved to the location in 1946, excellent condition | originally located on Meadow St., Ithaca, an addition to the south side in 1947, porches added in 1949, new roof in 1994 | none | built as a tenant cottage by George Visnyei, Michael and Dawn Visnyei moved the house in 1946 | 75.46 ft (23 m) | |
| 699 | ca. 1844 | original site, excellent condition | several major alterations including various additions | barn | built and owned by the Coddington family, one of the first families to settle in Tompkins County | 65.62 ft (20 m) | |
| 800 block | 1880 cemetery design | original site, excellent condition | converted in 1877, first plot layout in 1880, two parcels of land have been added as well as a tool shed | plot layout and landscaped grounds | 167 family plots, the Coddingtons were the first to use this land as a cemetery | 28.8 ft (8.78 m) | |
| 803 | ca. 1840 | original site, fair condition | porch enclosed in 1960s and well as a rear shed roof addition, appears to have been sectioned into apartments | shed, several outbuildings, historic hitching post | built and owned by the Coddington family, one of the first families to settle in Tompkins County | 75.46 ft (23 m) | |
| 915 | ca. 1840 | original site, excellent condition | many renovations and additions through the building's history | barn | probably built by 1838 when Abel Sabin purchased the property from David Spencer | 43.93 ft (14 m) | |

| ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | INTEGRITY | ALTERATIONS | RELATED STRUCTURES | HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE | DISTANCE FROM CENTER OF ROAD | FIGURE NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 920 | ca. 1900 | original site, excellent condition | several additions to the once one-room school house, pavilion constructed in 1996 | pavilion, playing field | site was deeded to the Trustees of School District No. 19 in 1852, after 1950s was used as the Coddington Road Community Center, now a day care center | 118.11 ft (36 m) | |
| 921 | ca. 1855, sign on door reads 1839 | original site, excellent condition | addition of a porch and space to the north and west facades | gardens | built by the McGraw family but occupied by a tenant farmer | 72.18 ft (22 m) | |
| 954 | ca. 1855 | original site, excellent condition | two separate additions, one on 1860 and one in 1900 | flower garden | built by the McGraw family but occupied by a tenant farmer | 121.39 ft (37 m) | |
| 999 | ca. 1825 | original site, excellent condition | house was enlarged between 1870 and 1885, garage built in 1959 | garage, pond | original portion of this house may have been built by the Coddingtons, having been enlarged by later owners Brown (1871-1884) or Fish (1884-1963) | 59.06 ft (18 m) | |

# APPENDIX C

# HISTORIC MAPS

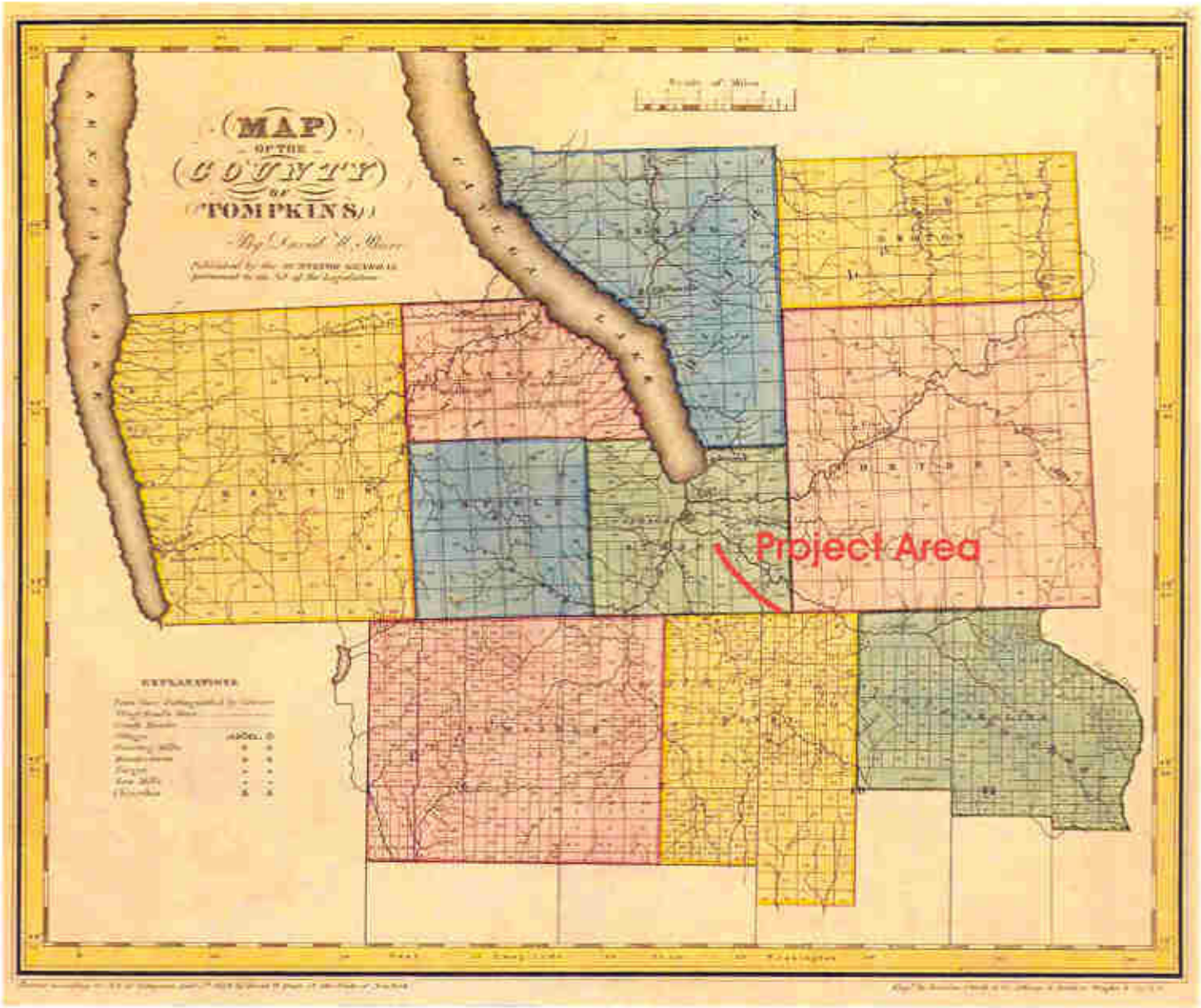


FIGURE 112. 1829 BURR ATLAS MAP OF TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK, SHOWING THE PROJECT AREA.

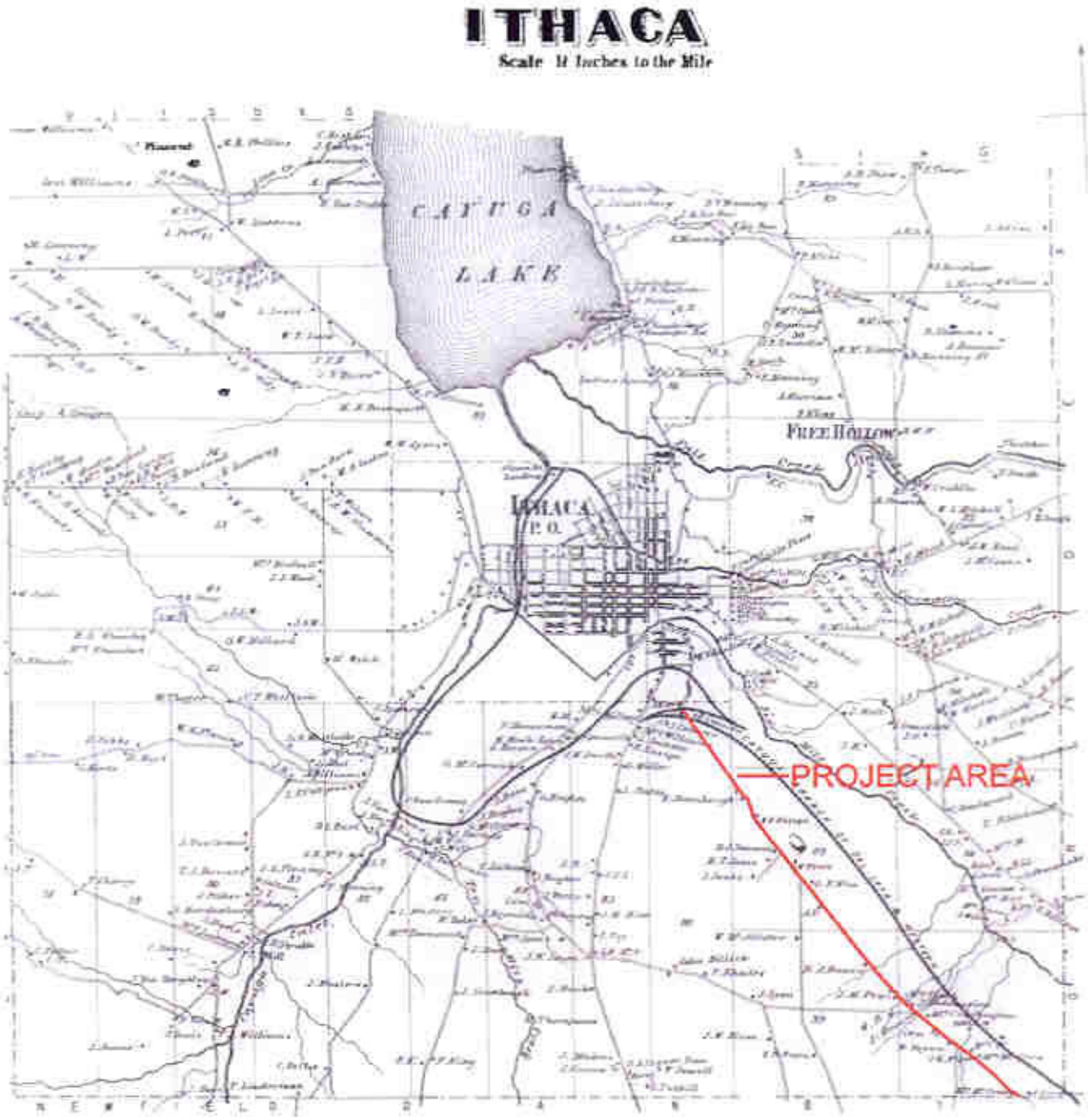


FIGURE 113. HISTORIC MAP OF ITHACA, NY, SHOWING THE PROJECT AREA (STONE AND STEWARD 1866)

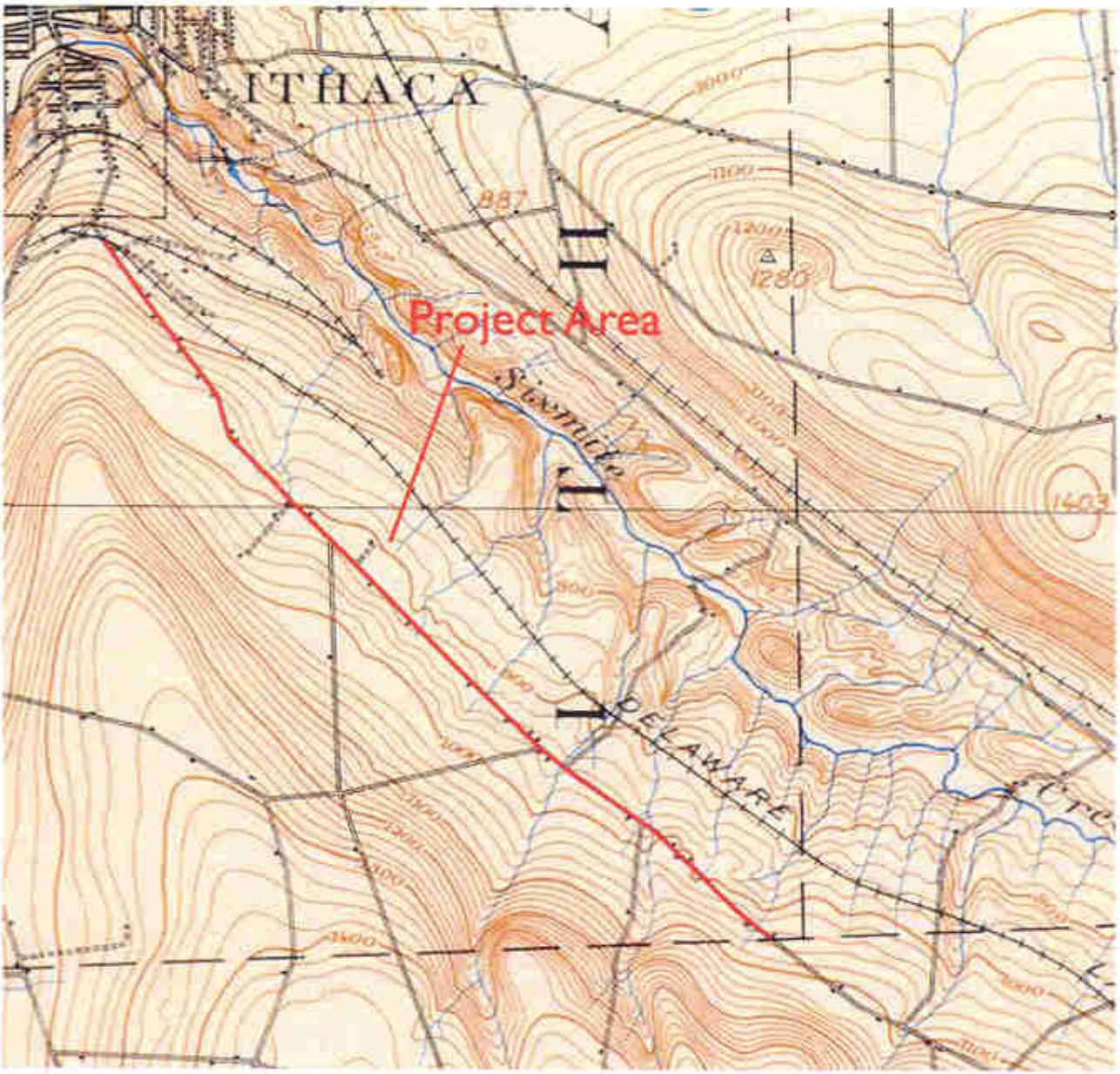


FIGURE 114. USGS 15" DRYDEN QUADRANGLE SHEET, SURVEYED IN 1898 SHOWING PROJECT AREA.

# APPENDIX D

# SOILS IN THE PROJECT AREA

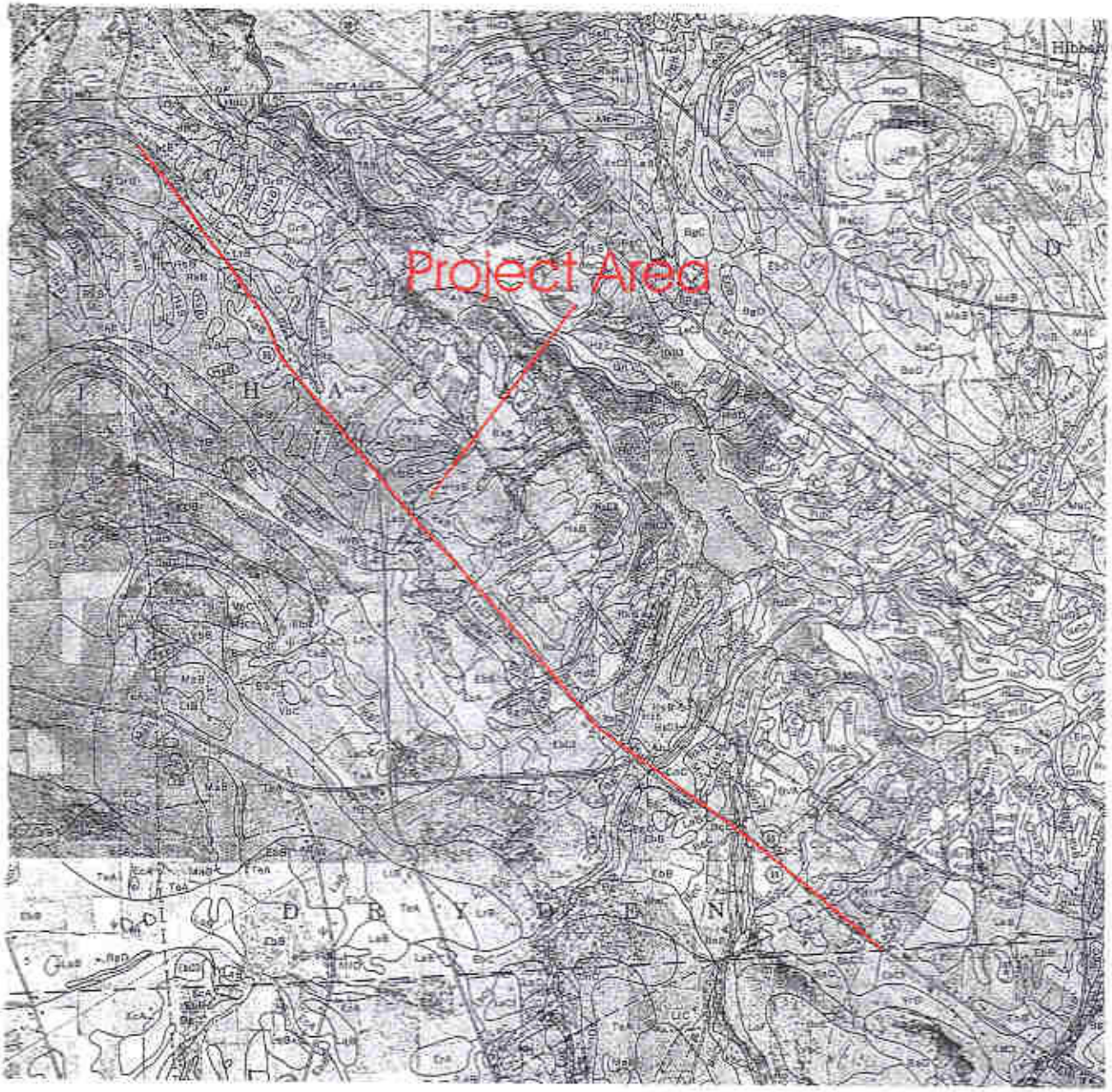


FIGURE 115. SOILS IN THE PROJECT AREA (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1961).

## Alluvial Land (Ab)

This mapping unit is called a miscellaneous land type because it consists mostly of unclassified soils. Areas, too small to be mapped separately, of classified soils on terraces and bottom land also occur within the mapped areas.

Alluvial land consists of very recent alluvium adjacent to streams. The streams cut and erode these areas during floods, shifting material from one place to another. Some areas include stony or gravelly material; other areas are free of coarse fragments. Within short distances the drainage ranges from nearly well drained to very poorly drained.

Areas of Alluvial land typically lie between the distinct bottom land or the terraces and the stream. Some are long narrow strips of intermingled wet and dry soil material that occupy the major part of very narrow valleys in the uplands. For the most part, the soil material within this mapping unit has little or no profile development.

Because these soils are adjacent to streams, are frequently flooded, and have such a wide range in drainage, they have very low potential for agricultural use. Most areas are left in brush and weeds. Some support water-tolerant trees, such as willow and sycamore. (Capability unit Vw-1; woodland suitability group 16)

**Bath and Valois gravelly silt loams, 5 to 15 percent slopes** (BgC).—An area of this mapping unit may consist of Bath gravelly silt loam, of Valois gravelly silt loam, or of some of both. Valois soils are described under the heading "Valois Series."

These soils occupy either moderate uniform slopes or the complex slopes of small knolls. At the base of knolls or on gentle slopes, a thin zone above the fragipan may be mottled. These spots are inclusions of Langford or Mardin soils. A few wet spots are in slight depressions in some areas; these are shown by wet-spot symbols. Many areas of Bath and Valois soils are closely associated with larger areas of Langford or Erie soils. The wet Erie soils control the use of some fields. Some entire fields, however, are predominantly Bath and Valois soils.

These soils are suited to most crops commonly grown in the county, to pasture, or to forest. They are also among the best sites in the uplands for housing.

These soils have moderate limitations as cropland. Their slope causes moderately rapid runoff and loss of water that crops need in midsummer. Slope also creates a moderate erosion problem. Adjustment of crop rotations or simple practices are needed to control runoff. In addition, good crop production and conservation require adequate fertilization and liming. (Capability unit IIIe-3; woodland suitability group 5a)

**Chenango gravelly loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes** (CdC).—This soil is on glacial outwash terraces and valley trains. Some areas are on moderately sloping terrace faces, some are on slopes to depressions on the terraces, and many are moderately sloping landforms against the valley sides. Some of the slopes are uniform and some are complex. Included in mapping are areas, too small to be mapped separately, of the moderately well drained Braceville soils, which are along the margins of terraces and in depressions on the terraces. Small spots of wet soils are shown by wet-spot symbols.

This soil is suitable for crops, pasture, or forest. It can be used for intertilled crops if precautions are taken to control runoff and erosion. It is among the best sites in the county for many nonagricultural uses, including sources of gravel and sites for housing.

Adequate liming and fertilization are the first requirements for good yields. Under intensive use for intertilled crops, erosion becomes a moderate problem. For some areas that have simple slopes, contour cultivation and stripcropping provide adequate water control. Areas that have complex slopes cannot be farmed on the contour, and they need to be protected by means of close-growing and sod-forming crops and by cultivation as nearly across the slope as possible. Some fields that contain spots of Braceville or Red Hook soils can be improved by draining the wettest spots. Yields are limited in some years by the limited ability of these soils to supply moisture. Conservation of moisture is very important. (Capability unit IIIe-4; woodland suitability group 1a)

**Chenango gravelly loam, fan, 0 to 8 percent slopes** (CnB).—This soil occupies fans formed where streams of steep gradient emerge from the uplands. Rapidly running water has carried rock fragments downhill and deposited them where the stream emerges onto the valley floor. The fragments are largest and the deposits deepest at the apex of the fan, at the foot of the hill. The fan slopes gently toward the middle of the valley and spreads laterally along the foot of the hill. The deposit is thickest and the height of the fan is greatest in a line from the mouth of the stream toward the middle of the valley. The deposit is thinner on both sides of this line and toward the middle of the valley. The material is also coarsest at the apex of the fan and becomes increasingly fine with distance from it. Where the fan merges with the valley floor, the deposits are only 4 or 5 feet thick. Thus, this so varies from one part of the fan to another, in accordanc with the character of this deposit. Except for the pre dominance of flat stone fragments, the soil itself is wei within the range of the Chenango series. The substratur generally contains more fine material than is typical o the substratum of Chenango soils on glacial outwash ter races. Braceville and Red Hook soils occur in these area near the margins of the fan, where the deposit is thinnes and the soil is wettest.

This Chenango soil is among the best soils in the count for crops, pasture, or forest. Where the surface is not to channery, it is well suited to intertilled crops, includin vegetables. It is also among the best sites in the count for some nonagricultural uses. It is well suited to use a building sites. Most areas are not good sources of gravel

Intensive liming and fertilization are the first require ments for good crop production. Some areas are subjec to streambank erosion, and special control practices ar needed. The slope is strong enough, especially near th apex of the fan, that sheet erosion is a slight problem. Fo most areas adjustment of the cropping system is the mos feasible method of controlling erosion. Some of the large areas are adapted to contour tillage and stripcropping Although this soil has slightly better moisture-holdin capacity than some of the Chenango soils on terraces practices that retard runoff and encourage infiltration ar needed for maintenance of the moisture supply in mid summer. (Capability unit IIe-2; woodland suitability group 1a)

**Erie channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes** (EbC).—This soil is in the drier half of the drainage range for the series. It is saturated for shorter periods after rains than the less strongly sloping soils, because the slope is strong enough that a significant amount of water runs off the surface.

This soil typically occurs on the sides of valleys, adjacent to better drained soils at higher elevations. Its wetness is caused partly by seepage water and runoff from the higher soils. It slopes in one direction, but it is crossed by drainways in slight depressions. Along these drainways wetter soils and the poorly drained Ellery soils may occur. Slight irregularities of slope that divert water to either side commonly mark spots of Langford soils, which may occupy as much as 10 percent of some areas but are too small to be mapped separately.

This soil is suited to crops, pasture, or forest. Hay is one of the most productive crops; corn and small grains can be grown. The slope makes use of farm machinery moderately difficult, but it also permits diversion of water if these areas are used for housing. Septic tank sewage disposal is very difficult to establish.

Both wetness and erosion are critical problems. A large volume of water crosses the area and the rate of runoff is relatively rapid. Consequently, special practices are needed to divert water at the top of the slope. The slope is commonly well suited to stripcropping. Stripcropping and cultivation should be at a slight gradient, however, to avoid waterlogging in furrows. Such practices tend to conserve water during periods of low rainfall and to conserve soil when runoff is great. Adequate liming and fertilization are needed for maintenance of a vegetative cover to help control water. They are essential also for even moderate yields of crops. (Capability unit IIIe-11; woodland suitability group 9a)

**Erie channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded** (EbC3).—This soil is in the drier half of the drainage range for the series. It has lost a significant amount of soil through erosion. This loss is especially critical because it has reduced the thickness of soil above the fragipan to 8 to 12 inches over about 75 percent of the area and has thus significantly decreased the water-holding capacity and increased the tendency toward droughtiness during midsummer. The plowed layer is composed of material that was originally part of the subsoil, mixed with remnants of the original surface soil. The plowed layer is lighter colored and generally more channery than that of the uneroded soil previously described.

This soil commonly occurs on the sides of valleys. It is steep enough to dispose of much water by runoff, but it is adjacent to steeper soils at a higher elevation and thus receives runoff from these adjacent areas. Consequently, more water passes over this soil than over most of the other Erie soils. This water is commonly channeled to some degree in shallow drainways. Wet spots are common in the drainways. Shallow gullies start to form in the drainway channels, but these are commonly arrested as fine material is washed away down to the fragipan, which is left exposed as a pavement of small stone fragments. Subsequent tillage obliterates the channel but leaves a very channery strip. Small areas of Langford soils may be found on slightly elevated spots between the drainways.

This soil can be used for crops, but it has severe limitations. Generally, a high proportion of sod-forming crops is desirable in the rotation. Sod crops help to control erosion, restore the structure, and supply organic matter. They grow well in the early part of the summer before the moisture supply becomes limited. This soil can be used for small grains and corn if appropriate measures are taken to control runoff. It is also suited to pasture or forest. Most areas present difficult problems if used for housing sites, although the slope permits establishment of structures for drainage.

A small capacity to store moisture and the loss through runoff of water from midsummer rains contribute to serious droughtiness during dry seasons. Structures to divert water can be effective in controlling further erosion and removing excess water early in spring. Tillage across the slope is important. Stripcropping is desirable if intertilled crops are grown or if the land is plowed frequently. Adequate fertilization and liming are required for even moderate yields. (Capability unit IVe-10; woodland suitability group 9b)

**Hudson silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes** (HsB).—Areas of this soil have lost variable amounts of the original plowed layer. The present plowed layer is a mixture of part of the original surface soil, the thin leached layer below it, and some of the more clayey subsoil.

The degree of erosion is not uniform within single areas. The landform is convex and commonly contains undulations. Though the slopes are gentle, soil material has been eroded from the most strongly sloping parts and has been deposited on the least sloping parts. When this soil is plowed, clayey spots are apparent on small knolls where the plow turns up former subsoil material, and dark-colored spots are apparent on nearly flat places where eroded material has been deposited. Only about 10 percent of this soil has lost all of the material above the former subsoil. About 20 percent still has a surface layer of silt loam. Some areas include spots of the somewhat poorly drained Rhinebeck soils, too small to be mapped. Most of them have been improved by deposits of soil eroded from the higher land.

This soil is associated mainly with Rhinebeck soils, which are somewhat poorly drained, and with steeper Hudson soils.

This soil is suited to crops, pasture, or forest. Crops grown in support of dairying are among those to which it is best suited. Because of the fine texture and relatively poor structure of the surface soil, this soil is less well suited to many vegetable crops than are many other soils of the county. Some areas in the vicinity of Ithaca are used for nonagricultural purposes, including industrial sites and housing, but there are problems of instability and slow permeability.

Although this soil can be productive of suitable crops, it requires very careful management. The surface soil has lost much of its organic matter and has poor structure. Water is absorbed slowly, and erosion is a continuing hazard. Crops that form sod supply organic matter and help to control washing. Contour cultivation, the use of cover crops, stripcropping, and diversion terraces are needed for control of water in some areas. Some fields can be improved greatly by draining the included spots consisting of wetter soils. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are required for good yields. Nitrogen is especially needed; potassium is in better supply than in most soils of the county. The reaction generally is nearly neutral, but some areas require a moderate amount of lime. (Capability unit IIe-8; woodland suitability group 6a)

**Hudson silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded** (HsC3).—This is a moderately eroded, sloping, clayey soil. It is typical of the central half of the drainage range for the Hudson series. In the most strongly sloping parts, which make up 5 to 20 percent of individual areas, the plowed layer consists mainly of material that was formerly part of the clayey subsoil, and the texture is heavy silty clay loam or silty clay. In 70 to 85 percent of each area, part of the original plowed layer remains, but enough of the more clayey subsoil has been plowed up to make the surface texture a silty clay loam. About 10 percent of each area is uneroded or has a deposit of eroded material on the original surface.

Many areas of this soil occupy convex slopes on the sides of valleys and are crossed by shallow waterways through which water flows from higher land. Most of these waterways can be crossed by machinery but remain wet after rains for moderate periods. The less strongly sloping areas in the same locality are mainly the somewhat poorly drained Rhinebeck soils. In some places this Hudson soil lies adjacent to Cayuga or Ovid soils, or to a complex of Hudson and Cayuga soils. This Hudson soil dominates in some fields; in others it is a minor constituent.

This soil can be used for crops, pasture, or forest. The strong slope, the consequent loss of water needed by crops and continued erosion, and the relatively poor physical condition of the plowed layer make this soil more suitable for hay or pasture than for intertilled crops. Some areas are used for nonagricultural purposes, but instability of the material creates problems in some kinds of construction.

This soil needs intensive practices for control of runoff, and intensive management for maintenance of fertility and structure. If used frequently for intertilled crops, it needs special measures to control water. Limited tillage is desirable. Complete fertilizer is necessary for even moderate yields. Nitrogen, particularly, is deficient. The shallow waterways that cross some areas need special attention; some need permanent sod to control erosion and others need drainage to eliminate wet spots. (Capability unit IVe-7; woodland suitability group 6a)

**Hudson-Cayuga silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes** (HuB).—This mapping unit consists of areas in which Hudson and Cayuga soils are closely intermingled. Both soils have formed in a thin mantle of lake sediments over glacial till. The thickness of the mantle ranges from as little as 20 inches to more than 7 feet and is not uniform, even in a single field. Where it is less than 36 inches, Cayuga soil has formed; where it is more than 36 inches, the soil has developed wholly in the lacustrine material and is a Hudson soil.

Most of the areas of this mapping unit occupy gentle convex slopes of the sides of valleys that were under the water of glacial lakes. The convex landforms lose enough water by runoff to make the soils moderately well drained. The areas receive little or no water from adjacent higher land. Water is channeled into shallow watercourses that flow for only short periods after rains. Most of the watercourses can be crossed with farm machinery, but they contain spots that remain wet after the adjacent fields are dry. On many of the short slopes adjacent to these waterways, most of the lacustrine deposit has been removed and the soil has formed in a mixture of lake clay and glacial till. These spots are the Cayuga soils of the complex. Soils similar to Cayuga soils occupy other spots between the watercourses where the lake deposit is thin. These areas are relatively unaffected by recent erosion, though erosion is evident in spots.

Areas of this complex are associated with mappable areas of Hudson soils, which formed in deep lacustrine sediments, and with Honeoye and Lansing soils, which formed in glacial till. Near streams and ancient beaches, sandy or gravelly spots are included locally. Where these landforms join nearly level areas, Ovid or Rhinebeck soils are the common associates. The mapped areas include spots of the somewhat poorly drained Ovid soils, where the lacustrine deposit is thinnest, and the somewhat poorly drained Rhinebeck soils, where it is thickest. Small spots of the poorly drained Ilion soils are in some of the shallow drainways. These spots occupy less than 7 percent of the delineated areas but interfere with tillage of entire fields.

These soils are suited to crops, pasture, or forest. They can be used for some vegetable crops. Their location with respect to Cayuga Lake makes some areas moderately well suited to some kinds of fruit. Most areas are used principally for production of grain and forage crops in support of dairying. Some are in urban uses. Suitability for nonagricultural uses is limited in some areas by instability of the material and by bedrock, which is ordinarily at least 10 feet below the surface but is at a depth of only 3 feet in some places.

Management needs are moderately exacting. These soils are moderately susceptible to erosion, but the slopes are gentle enough that erosion is not an outstanding problem. In addition to appropriate crop rotations, some areas need contour cultivation, contour stripcropping, or diversion terraces for control of water. Grass strips in the waterways that cross these areas are important in some places. Some areas need lime for legumes, and all areas need fertilizer for high yields of all crops. The fertility needs are about the same as those of Cayuga soils. Maintenance of the organic-matter content is especially important, for structure of the plowed layer is easily destroyed. Many fields can be substantially improved by artificial drainage of the included wet spots. (Capability unit IIe-8; woodland suitability group 6a)

**Langford channery silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes** (LoB).—This soil is mainly in the wetter half of the drainage range for the series. The slope is gently undulating. Only moderate amounts of water run off the surface. Water moves very slowly through the fragipan, so free water stands above the fragipan longer than in more strongly sloping Langford soils. This soil is distinctly drier, however, than the associated Erie soils. The yellowish-brown upper subsoil is commonly only 4 inches thick, and it may be faintly mottled. The grayish-brown mottled layer above the fragipan is 4 to 6 inches thick. The fragipan is only 16 or 18 inches below the surface in most places.

This soil commonly occurs as very slight knolls, or on intervening small, gently sloping areas, in a landscape that slopes gently in one direction. The driest parts are the low knolls. The intervening nearly level areas are the wettest parts and are intergrades to the somewhat poorly drained Erie soils. As much as 10 percent of some areas is within the driest part of the drainage range for Erie soils, but these spots are too small to be mapped separately. In some places on the sides of the larger valleys, this soil is adjacent to steeper Langford soils. On the smooth uplands, it occupies small areas closely associated with more extensive Erie soils. Also on the uplands are the poorly drained Ellery soils, which occur as strips only a few feet wide along the intermittent streams. On the low knolls, spots less than one-fourth acre in size may be eroded enough that the entire yellowish-brown layer has been incorporated in the plowed layer. Such eroded spots may occupy as much as 5 percent of an individual area. In the valleys of Fall Creek and Cascadilla Creek, below the 1,000 foot elevation, this soil commonly has a thin deposit of silty material on the surface. In those places the surface layer contains fewer stones than that of the usual Langford soil, and the soil is 4 to 6 inches thicker over the fragipan than is the usual Langford soil.

This soil is suitable for crops, pasture, or forest. It is among the better soils of the uplands for crops, even though slightly limited by wetness. Deep-rooted perennial crops, like alfalfa, can be grown successfully, but the hazard of winterkilling is more serious than on better drained soils. The planting of spring-seeded crops may be slightly delayed by wetness on the most gently sloping parts, but this problem is much less serious than on the wetter Erie soils of the same general region. Though this soil is more slowly permeable and wetter than is desirable, it provides better sites for housing than most upland soils in the vicinity.

This soil has moderate limitations for cropping and needs special management practices. The cost of establishing tile drains regularly spaced over the entire area would be very high. The depth to the fragipan is such that tile needs to be spaced very closely for uniformly effective drainage. In many areas, however, tile lines that follow small depressions or drainways where water accumulates can improve the potential of an entire field. Such drains can eliminate the small wet spots that may control the use of much larger areas. Though runoff is not rapid, small spots are subject to erosion. In some fields a large volume of water from higher lying land flows across such areas in small drainways. Diversion terraces can be effective in diverting this water. Stripcropping on a low gradient can also be effective in controlling erosion. Adequate fertilization and liming are essential for good crop production. The potential of these soils is high enough to justify maintenance of fertility at a high level. (Capability unit IIe-4; woodland suitability group 8a)

**Lordstown, Tuller, and Ovid soils, shallow and very shallow, 0 to 15 percent slopes** (LtB).—This undifferentiated unit contains soils similar to those described for the three series named, except that they are less than 20 inches deep over bedrock. These soils are medium-textured and in places show channery or flaggy fragments on the surface; in other places there are few or no stones. These soils are strongly acid to medium acid in reaction. Some areas of poorly drained and very poorly drained soils are included, but most of the soils are well drained to somewhat poorly drained. Erosion is usually slight. Some areas of bedrock have been exposed by erosion, however, especially where drainageways have cut through the soil to the underlying bedrock. Because these soils are shallow and very shallow over bedrock, erosion is a hazard.

This unit is level to moderately sloping. These slopes are slightly convex over most of the area. Some areas are slightly concave or level. Ordinarily the soils are shallowest on the strongest slopes, because of past erosion.

This unit occurs throughout the county wherever bedrock is close to the surface. It is associated with deeper soils of the three series named and with a miscellaneous land type, Rock outcrop. The underlying bedrock may be sandstone, shale, or limestone; it is exposed as ledges or outcrops and is shown by outcrop symbols on the map.

The soils in this unit have very limited use because of their shallowness to bedrock and low water-holding capacity. Some areas are in forest or pasture; other areas are idle and are used mainly for wildlife food and cover. The remaining areas are used for building sites, recreational areas, railroads, highways, and roads.

These soils should remain in some type of vegetation to reduce erosion. If cultivated, they are droughty and produce low yields even though they may receive liberal applications of lime and fertilizers. The water-holding capacity is low, ordinarily less than 2 inches of available water where the soils are very shallow over bedrock. If cultivated crops are grown, open ditches should be used to improve drainage of wet spots in level places. Areas in pasture benefit from liberal applications of lime and fertilizer but produce low yields during dry years. (Capability unit VIs-1; woodland suitability group 16)

**Lordstown, Tuller, and Ovid soils, shallow and very shallow, 15 to 35 percent slopes** (LtC).—The soils of this undifferentiated unit are similar to those described for the respective series, except that they are shallow and very shallow, or less than 20 inches deep over bedrock. They are medium textured and channery or flaggy in places, or they may be relatively free of stones. They are strongly acid to medium acid in reaction. They are well drained to somewhat poorly drained, but the areas include poorly drained and very poorly drained seepage spots. Erosion was not differentiated in the mapping, but past erosion has removed soil along drainageways and exposed the bedrock beneath. Areas of rock outcrop or ledges are shown by bedrock symbols on the map.

The slopes are moderately steep to steep and generally are convex. Soil material is very shallow over much of the area. The shallowness may be partly the result of past erosion or may be the natural condition.

The soils in this mapping unit occur adjacent to deeper soils of the series named and to the miscellaneous land type, Rock outcrop. Their potential use is very limited because they are shallow and very shallow and have low water-holding capacity. The major part of the area occupied by these soils is in scrubby timber or is now idle after being used for pasture or crops. Some areas are covered with brush, which makes good wildlife food and cover.

Runoff is rapid and erosion is a hazard. This unit should remain in vegetation as a protection against erosion (Capability unit VIs-1; woodland suitability group 16)

**Ovid silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes** (OaA).—This soil is typical of the somewhat poorly drained part of the series. It receives runoff from adjacent higher land. Except on small spots near the upper limit of the slope range, it is uneroded or is only slightly eroded. The slopes are mainly uniform and, for the most part, they are in the upper part of the slope range; only a small acreage has slopes of less than 2 percent.

The most gently sloping parts are typically the finest textured. In such places the lake deposits appear to have been thickest. In some places 6 to 12 inches of material eroded from adjacent slopes has been deposited on the original surface. The more strongly sloping areas are commonly the most gravelly and are the coarsest textured. In these places the lacustrine deposits appear to have been thinnest.

This soil is adjacent to Cayuga soils or more strongly sloping Ovid soils, from which it receives runoff. It merges with Rhinebeck soils where the lake deposits are thickest and with Kendaia or similar soils where the deposits are thinnest. Locally, near side streams, small spots of gravelly soils were included in the areas mapped.

This soil is suited to crops, pasture, or forest. Intertilled crops may be grown safely. Wetness tends to limit the intensity of cultivation, but vegetable crops, such as beans and peas, are grown. Moderate wetness limits the suitability for many nonagricultural uses, but some areas have been used for housing.

Control of wetness is the most important single management problem. Draining the included spots of the poorly drained Ilion soils is a major need in some areas. Structures to remove or divert surface water are needed in some places. Though erosion is not a major problem, the long slopes should be protected by contour tillage or, in some places, by stripcropping. Waterways should be kept in sod. Nitrogen and phosphorus are the major nutrients needed, though the supply of potassium in quickly available form is inadequate for some crops. Most areas need little lime. (Capability unit IIIw-4; woodland suitability group 11a)

**Rhinebeck silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes** (RkB).—This soil is in the middle half of the wetness range for the series. It generally receives some runoff from adjacent land, but its slope is uniform and has enough gradient that some water is removed as runoff. The thin leached layer described for the series has been mixed with the plowed layer in most places. Thin remnants of it may be found in spots within fields.

This soil is associated with other Rhinebeck soils; with Hudson soils, which occupy convex knolls and dissected landforms; and with the dark-colored Madalin soils, which occupy slight depressions. The poorly drained Madalin soils also commonly occur as strips in long, narrow depressions, in which water runs during rains. These strips are too small to be mapped separately, but they are important because they determine the timing of field operations in spring. Also included are moderately eroded spots, which total about 150 acres, where the surface soil is predominantly silty clay loam. Similar spots may be found on small knolls in some other areas.

This soil is suited to crops, pasture, or forest. Its wetness and fine texture limit its suitability for intensively cultivated crops, such as vegetables. Corn, small grains, and hay are commonly grown. Wetness and instability of the soil material also limit its suitability for many nonagricultural purposes. Some areas contain suitable sites for ponds.

Wetness is the most important limitation, and drainage is difficult to establish. Surface structures, such as open ditches and diversion terraces, are effective in some areas. Wet spots may be improved by tiling. Systematic tile drainage is expensive because close spacing is required in these slowly permeable areas.

This soil is erodible, and there is a slight risk of erosion, even on gentle slopes. Consequently, contour or cross-slope tillage and contour strips are suitable practices for some fields. Like other Rhinebeck soils, this soil particularly needs applications of nitrogen and phosphorus. Some crops may respond to potassium fertilizer. A few areas need lime. (Capability unit IIIw-4; woodland suitability group 11a)

**Rhinebeck silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded** (RnC3).—This soil is fine textured, sloping, and somewhat poorly drained. Much of its original surface soil has been removed by erosion. The uneroded soil represents the better drained half of the drainage range for the series. Runoff from the moderate slopes contributes to the relative dryness of the areas, as compared with other Rhinebeck soils. The runoff also caused erosion, but the amount of soil removed has not been uniform. On as much as 75 percent of most areas, enough material has been removed that the plow has mixed the remaining surface soil with part of the more clayey subsoil. As a result, the plowed layer is finer textured, lower in organic-matter content, and more difficult to cultivate than the one less affected by erosion. Little erosion has ocurred on the more gently sloping parts of these same areas. In some places material eroded from adjacent parts has been deposited on the surface.

This soil commonly lies below and adjacent to the better drained Hudson soils, from which it receives runoff. It also receives water from Rhinebeck soils in higher positions. Slopes are mainly uniform or slightly convex. Small drainways in which water is concentrated during rains are present in many areas and control the timing of work in spring.

This soil is suited to crops, if some restriction is placed on the cropping system. It is also suited to pasture and forest. Moderate wetness is a limitation for many nonagricultural uses. Instability of the soil material should be considered for many kinds of construction.

If this soil is used for crops, it is advisable to maintain sod-forming crops as much of the time as feasible. The soil should be plowed in strips across the slope in such a way as to leave buffer strips of sod to control erosion. Drainways should be maintained in permanent sod. Structures to divert water from adjacent higher land are helpful in some areas. Tile drains that remove water from wet spots can improve many of the areas. The need for nitrogen and phosphorus is outstanding. Nitrogen is especially important because much of the reserve supply has been lost. Though the potassium reserve is very high, quickly available forms may be limiting for some crops. This soil is generally less acid than the uneroded Rhinebeck soils, but in places it needs moderate amounts of lime. (Capability unit IVe-6; woodland suitability group 11b)

## TABLE 4
## OPRHP REQUIRED SOIL TABLE

| Symbol | Name | Soil Horizontal Depth cm(in) | Color | Texture, Inclusions | Slope % | Drainage | Parent Material | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ab | Alluvial Land | azonal that have not been in place long enough to have well-developed horizons<br>Typically, surface layer 8-10" relatively high organic matter underlain by flesh alluvium that has much the same characteristics as when deposited | | | | subject to flooding; cut slopes; unstable; natural outlets inadequate | alluvium | typically occur on narrow flood plains along all the major streams in the county |
| BgC | Bath and Valois gravelly silt loams | A11 0-1"<br>A12 1-1 ½"<br>A2 1 ½-2<br>B21 2-12<br>B22 12-26<br>A'2 26-30<br><br>B'x 30-40<br>C 40-48 | very dark brown<br>dark brown<br>brown and dark brown<br>dark yellowish-brown<br>yellowish-brown<br>grayish-brown, light olive brown dark<br>yellowish brown<br>olive-brown<br>olive-brown | gravelly silt loam | 5-15 | well drained | glacial till | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CdC | Chenango gravelly loam | Ap 0-8"<br><br>B1 8-13"<br><br>B2 13-26"<br><br>IIC1 26-34"<br><br>IIIC2 34"+ | dark grayish-brown<br><br>yellowish-brown<br><br>dark brown to deep yellow brown<br><br>dark grayish-brown to very dark grayish brown<br><br>dark grayish brown | gravelly loam or gravelly silt loam, moderate fine, crumb structure; very friable<br><br>gravelly loam to gravelly silt loam; weak , medium crumb structure; very friable<br><br>gravelly silt loam or gravelly sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structural very friable; many fine roots<br><br>very gravelly loam; structureless; loose; some cobblestones<br><br>mixed sand, gravel, and cobblestones; no apparent structure; loose, open and porous; overlies stratified sand and gravel | 5-15 | well drained | glacial outwash sand and gravel | |
| CdB | Chenango gravelly loam, fan | 0-26"<br><br>26-34 | dark grayish-brown<br><br>dark grayish-brown to very dark grayish brown | gravelly loam or gravelly silt loam<br><br>stratified sand and gravel | 0-8 | well drained | glacial outwash terrace | |
| EbC | Erie channery silt | Ap 0-9" | dark grayish-brown | channery silt loam; weak, | 8-15 | somewhat | glacial till | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | loam | | | fine, crumb structure; very friable; many fine roots | | poorly drained | | |
| | | B2 9-15" | mottled yellowish-brown, grayish brown, and light brownish-gray | channery silt loam; weak, fine and medium, crumb structure; very friable; many fine roots | | | | |
| | | Bx1 15-28" | olive | channery heavy loam to light clay loam; common, distinct, yellowish-brown mottles; weak, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; peds coated with light olive-gray silt; slightly firm; few fine roots between peds | | | | |
| | | Bx2 28-42" | olive-brown and light olive-brown | channery loam; few, fine, faint, light olive-gray mottles; course prisms 6 to 8" across that break into moderate, medium and coarse, angular blocks; firm<br><br>channery silt loam with few, fine, faint olive-brown mottles; coarse prism that break into moderate, thick plates; firm calcareous till | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | C 42-60" | olive | | | | | |
| HsB | Hudson silty clay loam | 1-2' of silt loam or silty clay loam<br><br>over slowly permeable silty clay to 3 ½ feet,<br><br>underlain by slowly permeable lake-said deposits consisting of layers of silty clay or clay separated by thinner layers of silt. | dark grayish-brown to pale brown<br><br>brown<br><br>dark grayish-brown | silty loam | 2-6 | moderately well drained to well drained | lacustrine sediments | |
| HsC3 | Hudson silty clay loam | 0-12"<br><br>12-36"<br><br>36"-15' | brown<br><br>dark grayish brown | silty clay loam<br><br>silty clay<br><br>sand, silt, gravel, till or bedrock | 6-12 | moderately well drained | lacustrine sediments | |
| HuB | Hudson-Cayuga silt loams | | brown<br><br>dark grayish brown | silty clay loam<br><br>silty clay | 2-6 | well drained to moderately well drained | lacustrine sediments | |
| LoB | Langford channery silt loam | Ap 0-7"<br><br>B2 7-15"<br><br>A'2 15-22 | dark grayish-brown<br><br>yellowish-brown<br><br>grayish-brown | channery silt loam; very weak, fine, crumb structure; very friable<br><br>channery silt loam; weak, very fine, crumb structure; very friable<br><br>channery loam or very fine sandy loam; few, distinct, fine and medium, yellowish-brown mottles; weak, very fine subangular to weak, thin, | 2-8 | well drained | glacial till | |

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| | | | | platy structure; very friable | | | | |
| | | B'x1g 22-30" | dark grayish-brown | channery silt loam; weak, medium prisms 6-8" across, that break into weak, medium, subangular blacks; prisms coated with light brownish-gray, light olive-brown and grayish-brown silty or very fine sandy material; a dark-brown to dark yellowish brown layer ¼-1/8" thick is inside the prism coating; firm | | | | |
| | | B'2g 30-52" | dark grayish-brown to olive-brown | channery heavy silt loam; moderate, very coarse prisms, 16-18" across, that break into moderate, coarse and medium angular and subangular blocks; prisms are coated with a very thin layer of silt; thin, discontinuous clay films on some ped surfaces and in large pores; firm | | | | |
| | | IIC 52-60" | light olive-brown to olive-brown | channery silt loam; moderate, thick crudely platy structure in weak, very coarse prisms; firm; thin, discontinuous clay films on prism surfaces and inside large pores | | | | |
| LtB | Lordstown, Tuller | 0-10" | dark-brown | medium textured and in | 0-15 | areas are | glacial till | This undifferentiated |

| | | | | | | | | |
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| | and Ovid soils, shallow and very shallow | 10-26"<br><br>26+ | yellowish brown<br><br>weathered bedrock | places show channery or flaggy fragments on the surface | | poorly drained to very poorly drained | | unit contains soils similar to those described for the three series named, except that they are less than 20 inches deep over bedrock. Bedrock may be exposed |
| LtC | Lordstown, Tuller, and Ovid soils, shallow and very shallow | 0-10"<br><br>10-26"<br><br>26+ | dark-brown<br><br>yellowish brown<br><br>weathered bedrock | medium texture and channery or flaggy in places, or they may be relatively free of stones. | 15-35 | very well drained to somewhat poorly drained, but the areas include poorly drained and very poorly drained seepage spots | glacial till | The soils of this undifferentiated unit are similar to those described for the respective series, except that they are shallow and very shallow, or less than 20 inches deep over bedrock. |
| OaA | Ovid silt loam | Ap 0-10"<br><br>A2g 10-14"<br><br>B22 20-24" | very dark grayish-brown<br><br>light brownish-gray<br><br>mottled olive-brown and olive | silt loam; weak medium to coarse, crumb structure; very friable<br><br>silt loam; common, medium to coarse, distinct, light light-gray and yellowish-brown mottles; weak, moderate, subangular blocky structure; peds coated with gray silt; friable<br><br>silt clay loam; few distinct, dark yellowish-brown and grayish-brown mottles; moderate to strong, medium, blocky | 0-6 | moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained | high lime till | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | structure; firm; sticky when wet | | | | |
| | | IIC 24-30" | grayish-brown | gravelly loam; moderate, medium, thick, crudely platy structure; firm in place, friable when disturbed; strongly calcareous till | | | | |
| RkB | Rhinebeck silt loam | Ap 0-10" | dark grayish-brown | silt loam; moderate, fine and medium, glandular structure; friable; many fine roots | 2-6 | somewhat poorly drained | lake deposited clay | clayey, calcareous, lacustrine sediments |
| | | A2g 10-12" | grayish-brown and olive brown | silt loam; weak, fine and medium, subangular blocky structure; friable; few fine roots | | | | |
| | | B2t 12-23" | olive-brown | silty clay loam with common, medium, light olive-brown mottles; strong, coarse, prisms, 2-6" across, increasing in size with depth and breaking into moderate, medium, angular blocks; prisms coated with very sticky, dark-brown and gray clay; firm; few fine roots in cracks between prisms and in worm casts | | | | |
| | | C1 23-27" | dark grayish-brown and olive | laminated silt loam layers 1/3 – ¼" thick; very thin clay layers containing precipitated calcium carbonate between silt layers; weak, coarse to very coarse prisms that | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | break to thick plates; firm; no roots; calcareous | | | | |
| | | C2 27-50" | olive-brown | silty clay loam with few gray vertical streaks marking boundary of weak, coarse prisms that separate into very thick plates; calcareous | | | | |
| RnC3 | Rhinebeck silty clay loam | similar to Rhinebeck silty loam above | | silt clay loam | 6-12 | somewhat poorly drained | lake deposited clay | |

# APPENDIX E

# MAPS OF THE PROJECT AREA

## LEGEND

- CONTROL, BASELINE, POINT
- CONTROL, BENCHMARK
- DRAINAGE, STRUCTURE, INVERT
- DRAINAGE, STRUCTURE, MANHOLE
- DRAINAGE, STRUCTURE, RECTANGULAR
- LANDSCAPE, ELEVATION, SPOT
- LANDSCAPE, MAILBOX
- LANDSCAPE, POST
- LANDSCAPE, ROCK, BOULDER
- LANDSCAPE, SHRUB, CONIFEROUS
- LANDSCAPE, SHRUB, DECIDUOUS
- LANDSCAPE, TREE, CONIFEROUS
- LANDSCAPE, TREE, DECIDUOUS
- LANDSCAPE, TREE, STUMPS
- LANDSCAPE, UNKNOWN, POINT
- MAPPING, POINT, IRON PIPE
- MAPPING, POINT, IRON ROD
- SIGN, 1 POST, 2 POST
- TRAFFIC CONTROL, BOX, JUNCTION
- UTILITY, ELECTRIC MANHOLE
- UTILITY, ELECTRIC METER
- UTILITY, GASLINE, MARKER
- UTILITY, GAS, MANHOLE
- UTILITY, GAS, METER
- UTILITY, GAS, VALVE
- UTILITY, LIGHTING, POLE
- UTILITY, POLE WITH LIGHT
- UTILITY, POLE, WITH UTILITY
- UTILITY, SANITARY SEWER, MANHOLE
- UTILITY, TELEPHONE, BOX
- UTILITY, TELEPHONE, LINE MARKER
- UTILITY, TELEPHONE, MANHOLE
- UTILITY, UNKNOWN, MANHOLE
- UTILITY, UNKNOWN, VALVE
- UTILITY, WATER, FIRE HYDRANT
- UTILITY, WATER, MANHOLE
- UTILITY, WATER, METER
- UTILITY, WATER, VALVE
- UTILITY, WATER, WELL

- CONTROL, BASELINE
- DRAINAGE , DITCH
- DRAINAGE, CULVERT, PIPE (ST)
- LANDSCAPE, AREA, BRUSH LINE
- LANDSCAPE, AREA, WOODED AREA OUTLINE
- LANDSCAPE, AREA, WATERS EDGE
- LANDSCAPE, ELEVATION BREAKS
- LANDSCAPE, FENCES
- LANDSCAPE, TREE/SHRUB ROW CONIFEROUS
- LANDSCAPE, TREE/SHRUB ROW DECIDUOUS
- LANDSCAPE, WALLS, RETAINING
- MAPPING, HIGHWAY BOUNDARY
- MAPPING, PROPERTY LOT LINE
- PAVEMENT, EDGE OF TRAVELWAY
- PAVEMENT, SHOULDER, UNPAVED
- PAVEMENT, ROADWAY CROWN
- ROADWAY, SIDEWALK
- ROADWAY, TRAILS, UNPAVED
- UTILITY, ELECTRIC LINE, OVERHEAD
- UTILITY, GAS LINE, UNDERGROUND
- UTILITY, SANITARY SEWER, UNDERGROUND
- UTILITY, TELEPHONE, OVERHEAD
- UTILITY, WATER LINE

XXXCoddington — HISTORIC HOUSE

PHOTO — PHOTOGRAPH

XX — SHOVEL TEST PIT

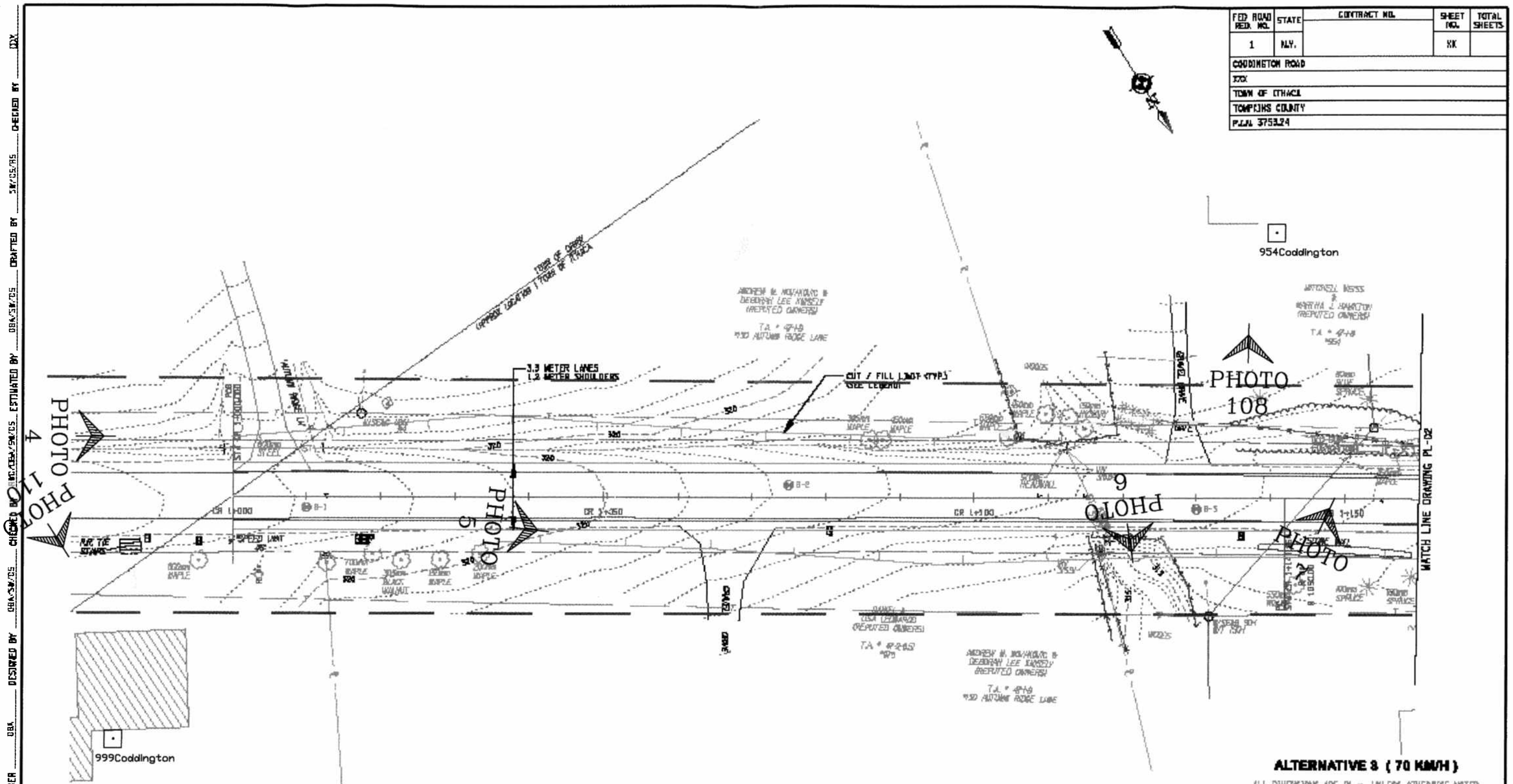
XX — SHOVEL TEST PIT NOT DUG

50'(15 M) FROM CENTER LINE

VISUAL INSPECTION

| FED. ROAD REG. NO. | STATE | CONTRACT NO. | SHEET NO. | TOTAL SHEETS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | N.Y. | | XX | |

COODDINGTON ROAD
XXX
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**LEGEND**

CUT LINOT

FILL LINOT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 375324-PL01.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-01 |

DESIGN SUPERVISOR RMC JOB MANAGER DBK DESIGNED BY DBK/SW/DS DRAFTED BY SW/DS/RS ESTIMATED BY DBK/SW/DS CHECKED BY DBK/SW/DS CHECKED BY DX

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DATE/TIME = $$DATE$$



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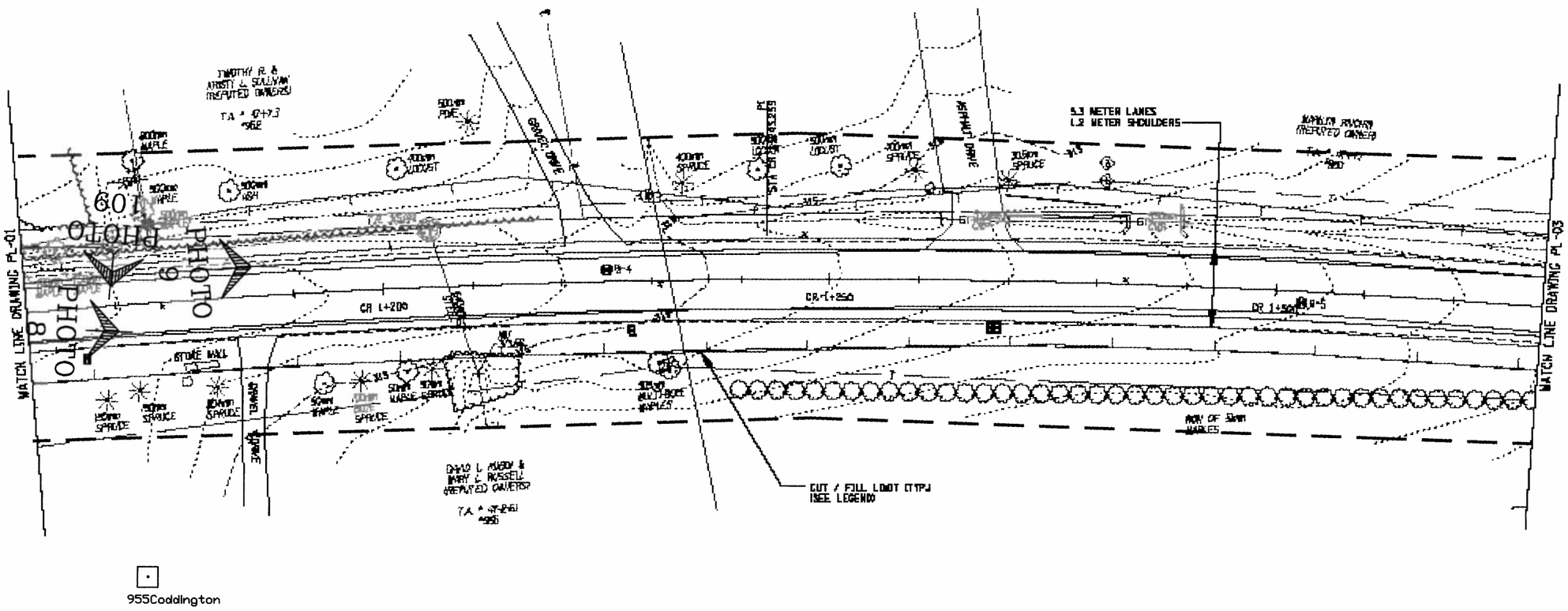
CODDINGTON ROAD
XXX
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.C.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 8 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 375324-PL02.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-02 |

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DATE/TIME = $DATE$
DESIGN SUPERVISOR RMC JOB MANAGER DBA DESIGNED BY DBA/SW/CS CHECKED BY RMC/DBA/SW/CS ESTIMATED BY DBA/SW/CS DRAFTED BY SW/CS/RS CHECKED BY DDX



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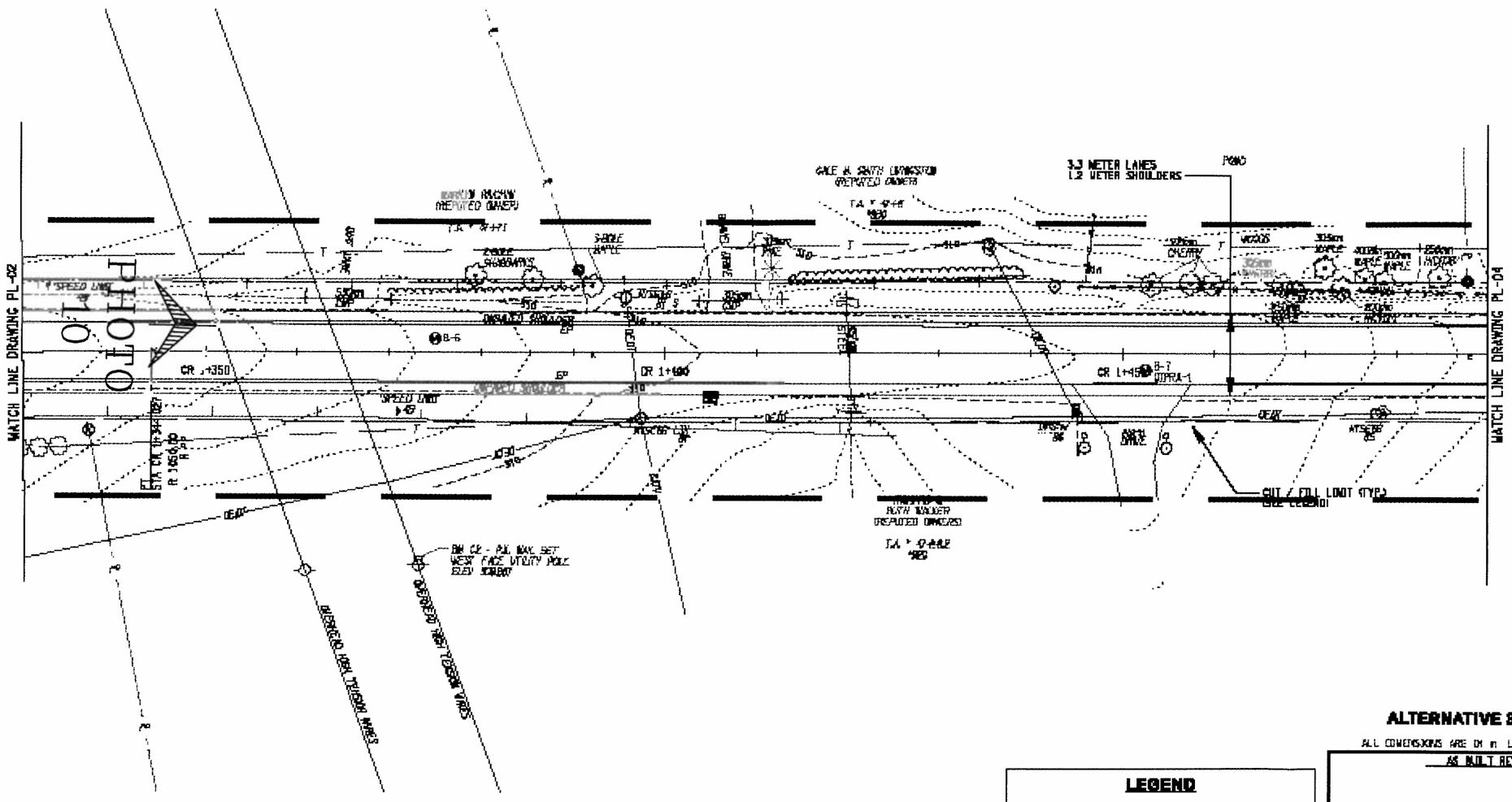
COODINGTON ROAD
XXX
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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CODDINGTON ROAD
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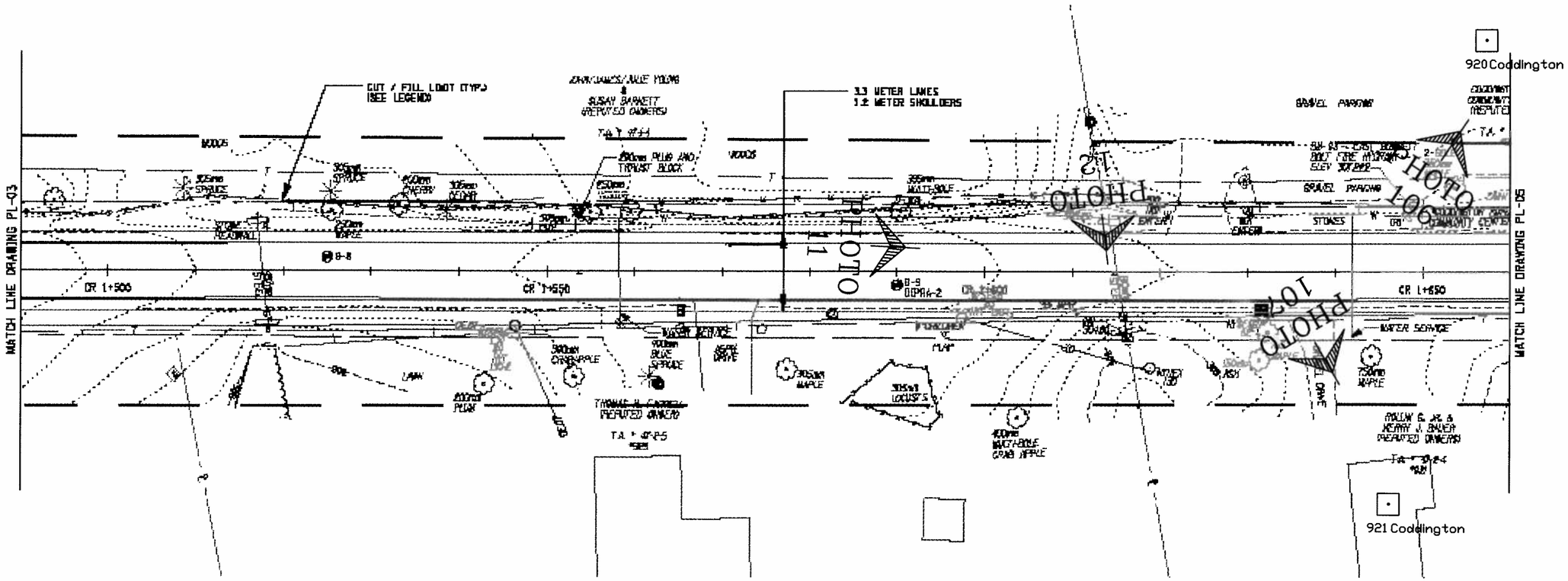
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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COODINGTON ROAD

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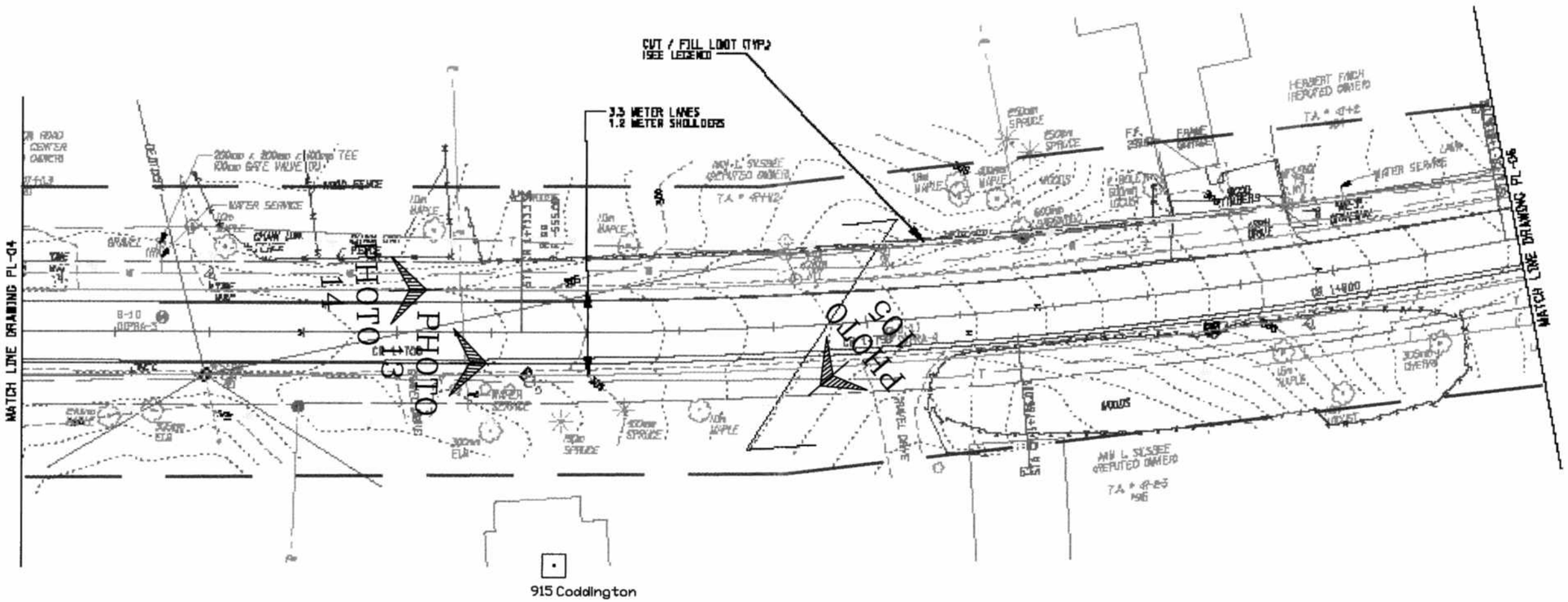
TOWN OF ITHACA

TOMPKINS COUNTY

P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 8 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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COODINGTON ROAD
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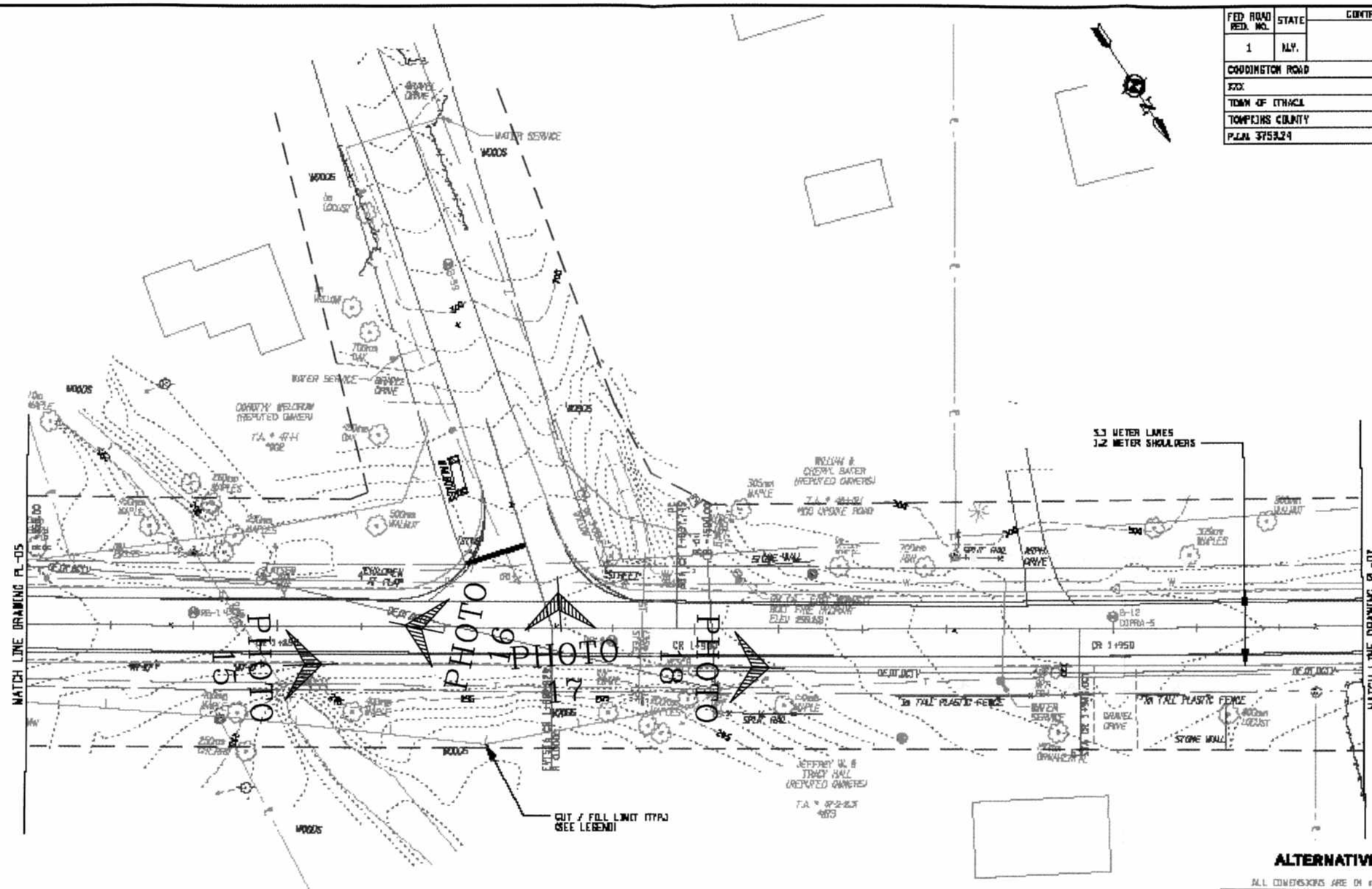
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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| 375324-PL06.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-06 |

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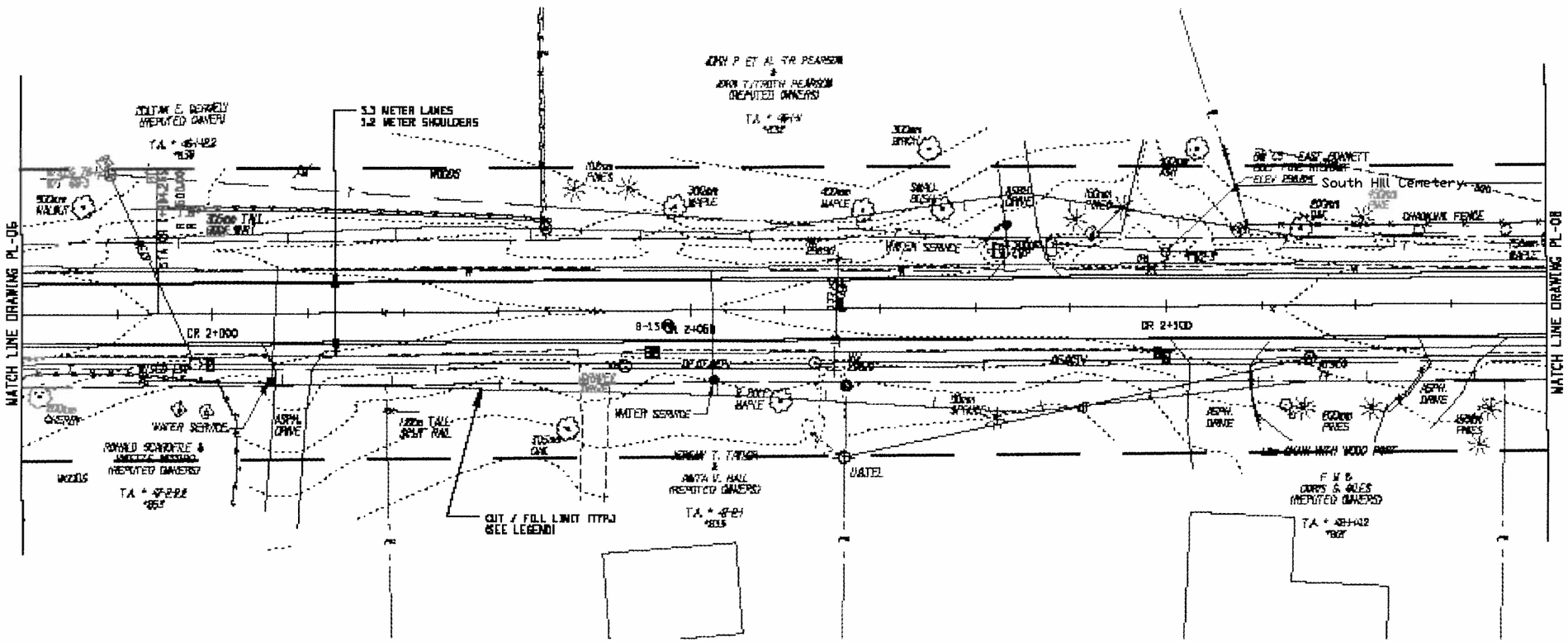
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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COODINGTON ROAD
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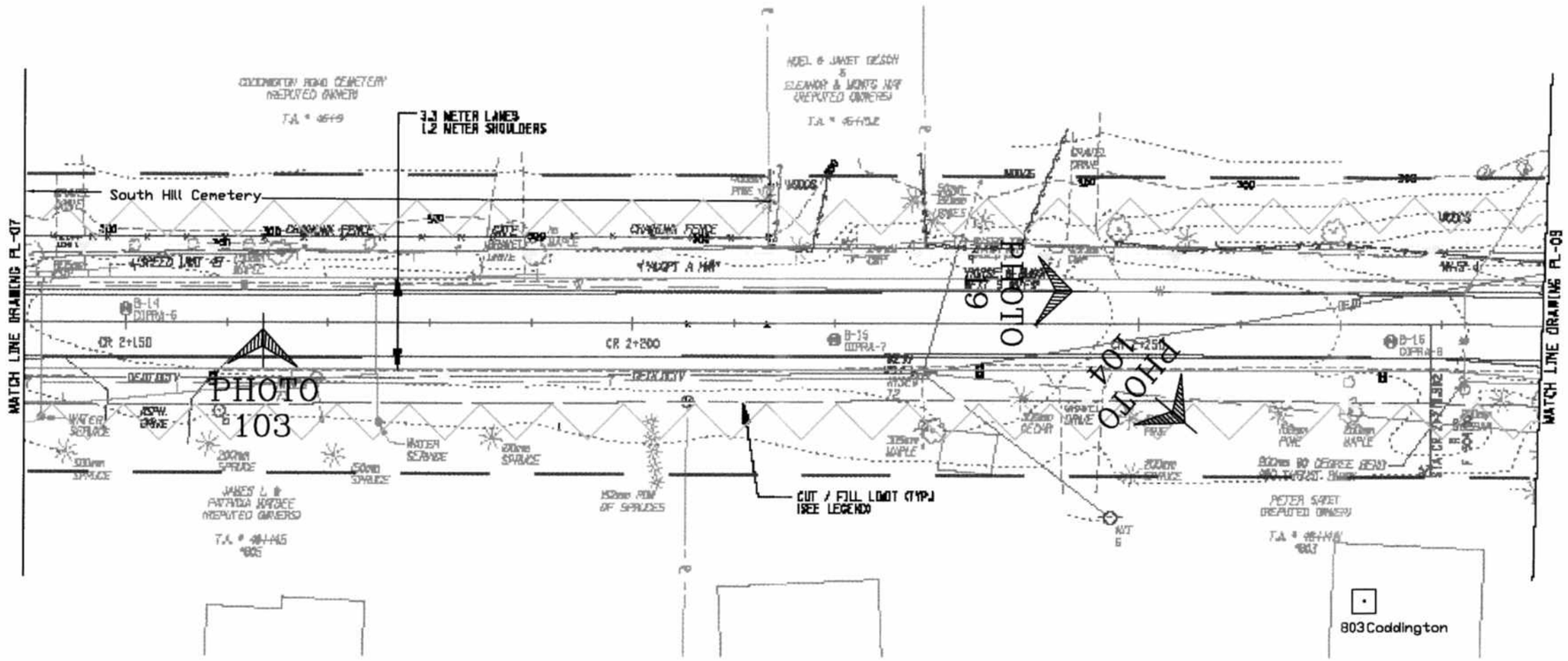
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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| 375324-PL08.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-08 |

DESIGN SUPERVISOR RMC JOB MANAGER DBA DESIGNED BY DBA/SW/CS CHECKED BY RMC/DBA/SW/CS ESTIMATED BY DBA/SW/CS DRAFTED BY SW/CS/RS CHECKED BY DDX

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COODINGTON ROAD
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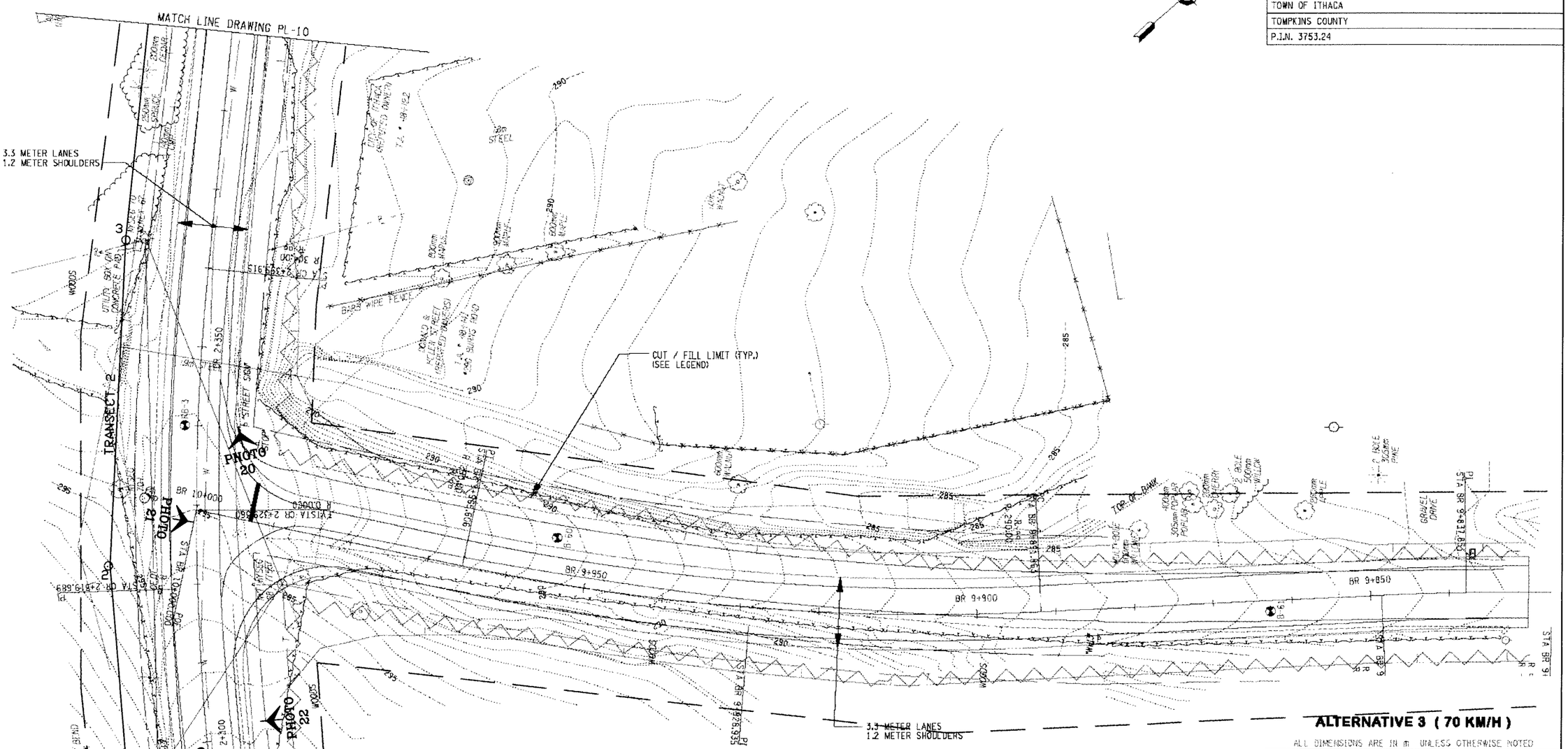
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 3753.24




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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| 375324-PL09.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-09 |

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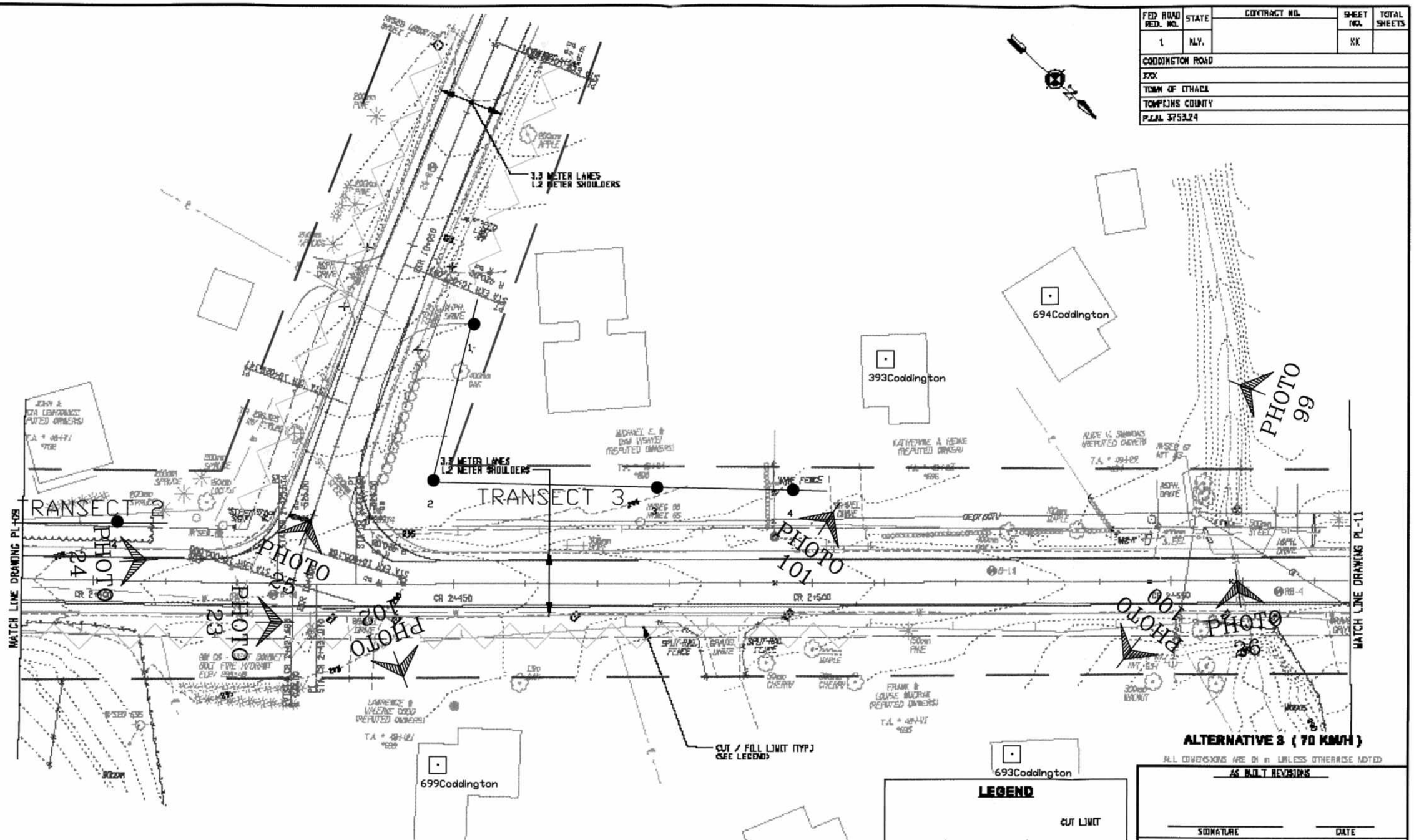
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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FILE NAME = $$FILEN
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CODDINGTON ROAD
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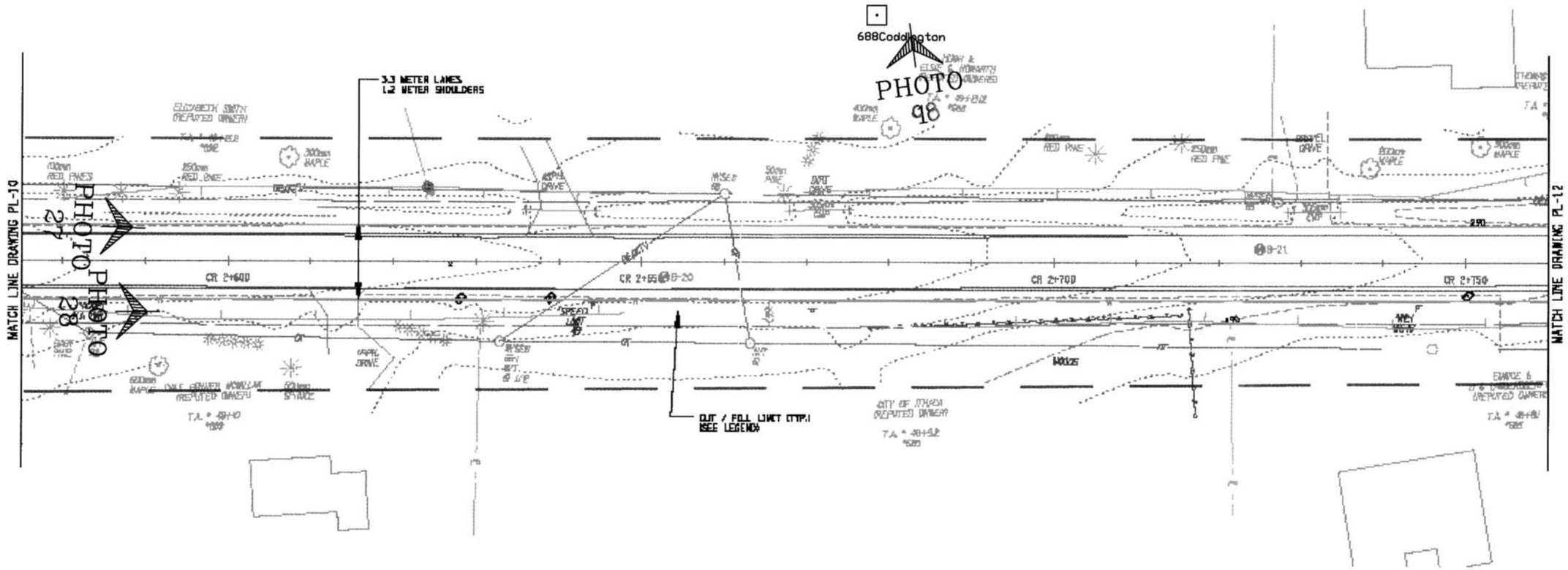
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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COODINGTON ROAD
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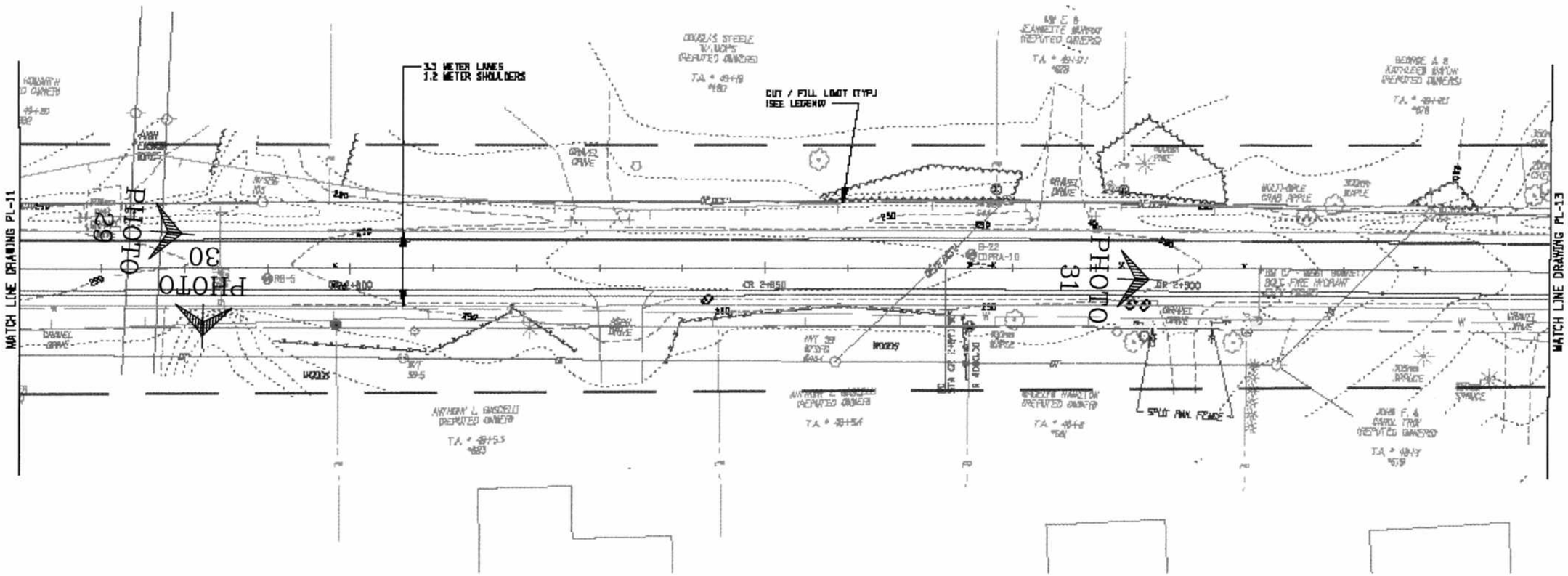
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
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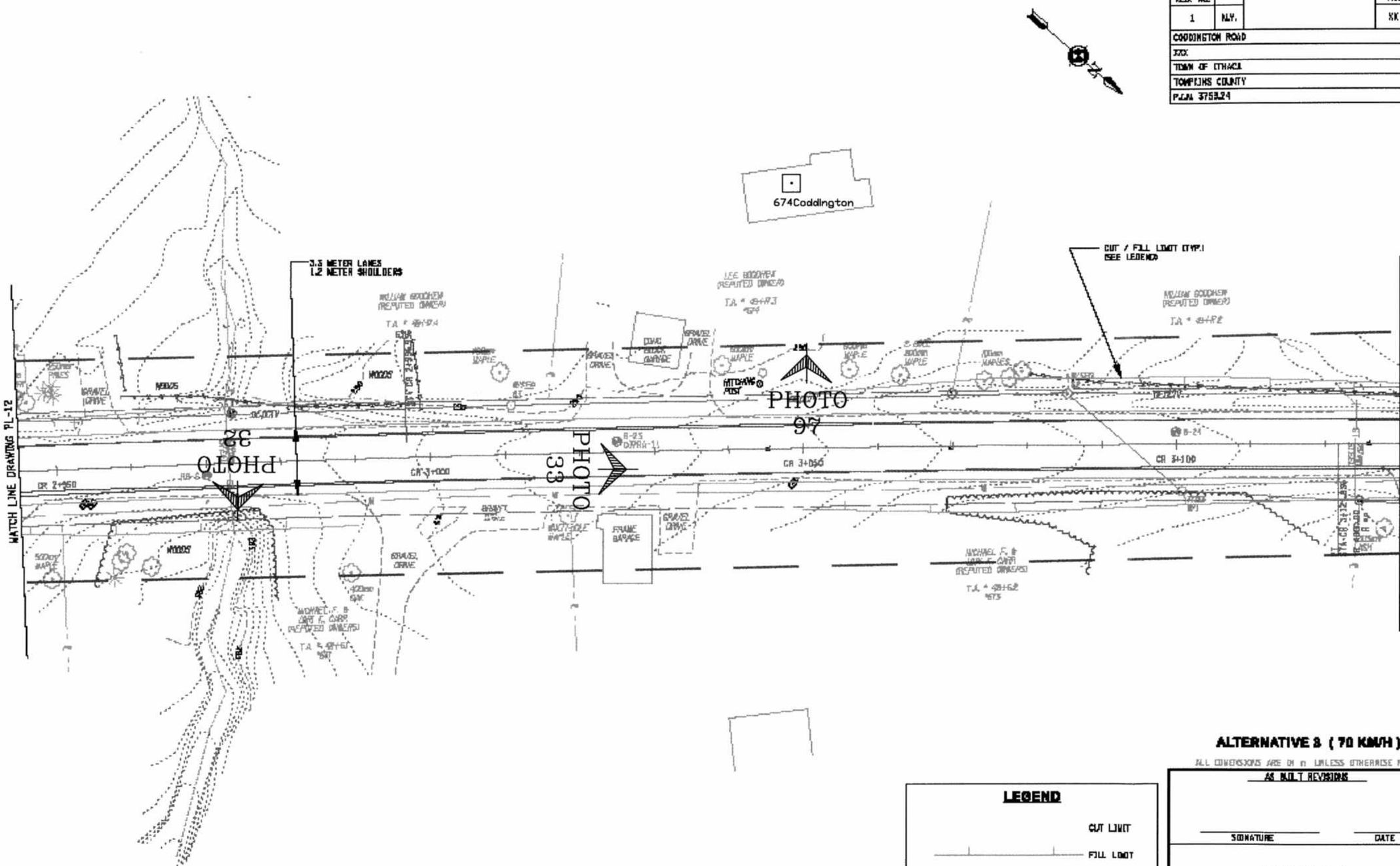


**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

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**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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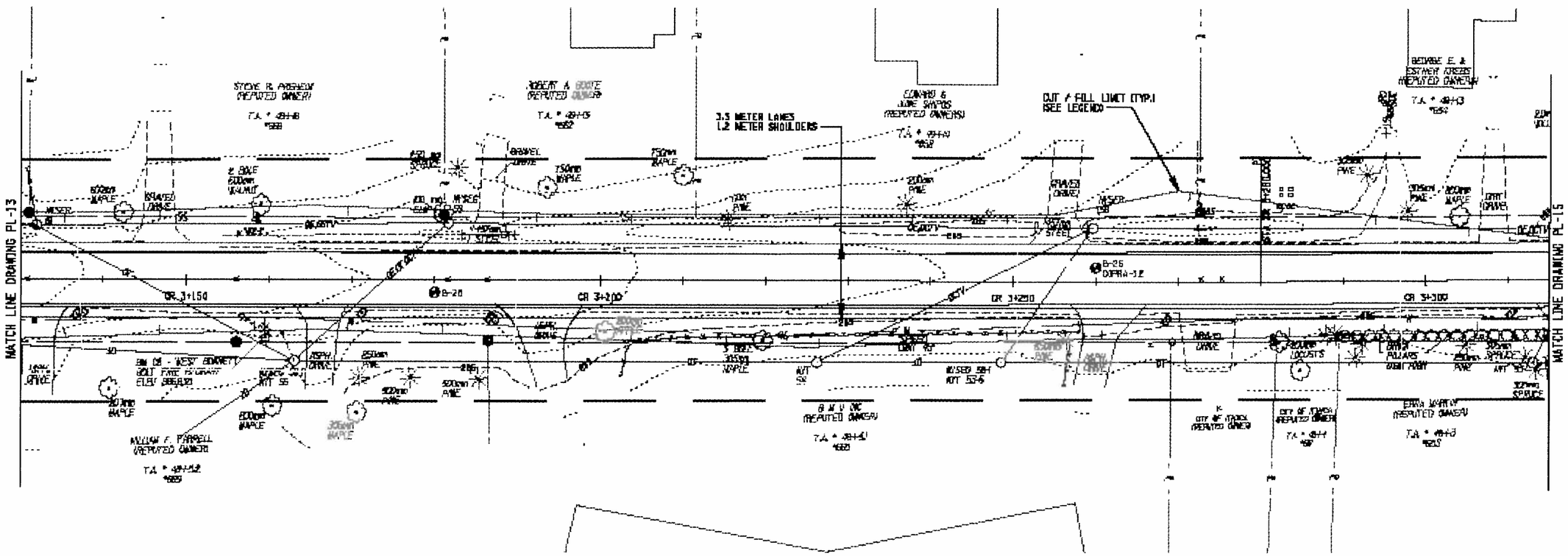
COODDINGTON ROAD

XXX

TOWN OF ITHACA

TOMPKINS COUNTY

P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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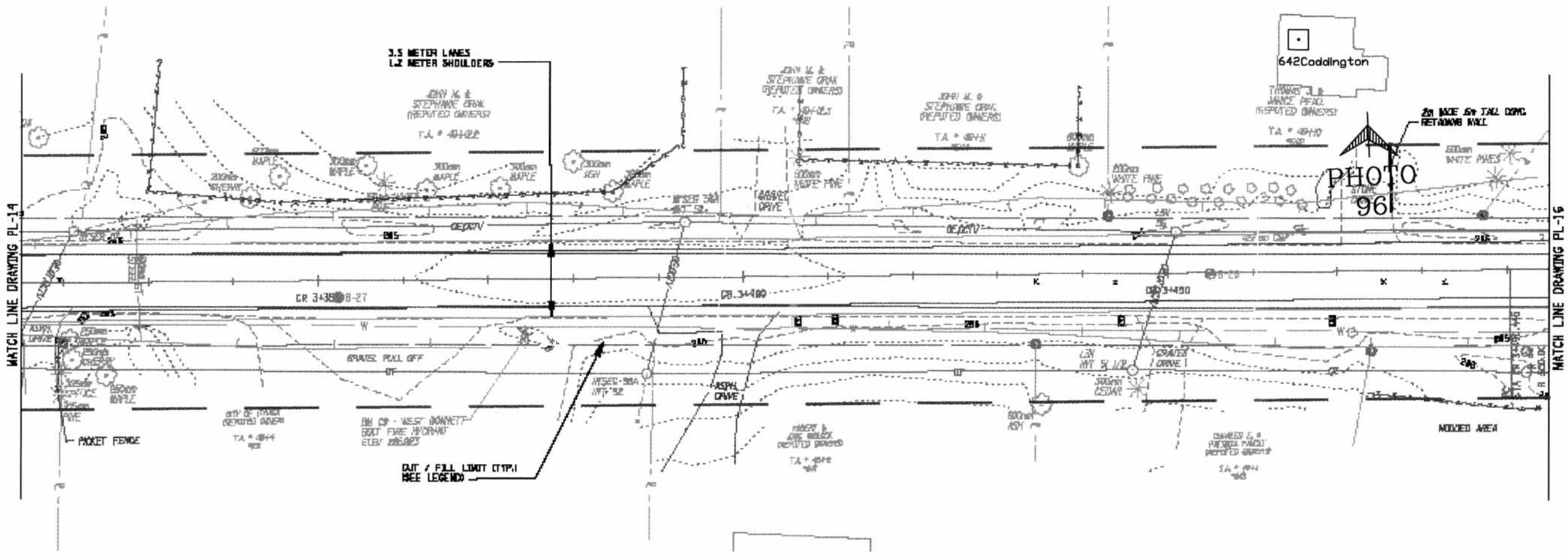
COODINGTON ROAD
XXX
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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| 375324-PL15.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-15 |



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COODINGTON ROAD
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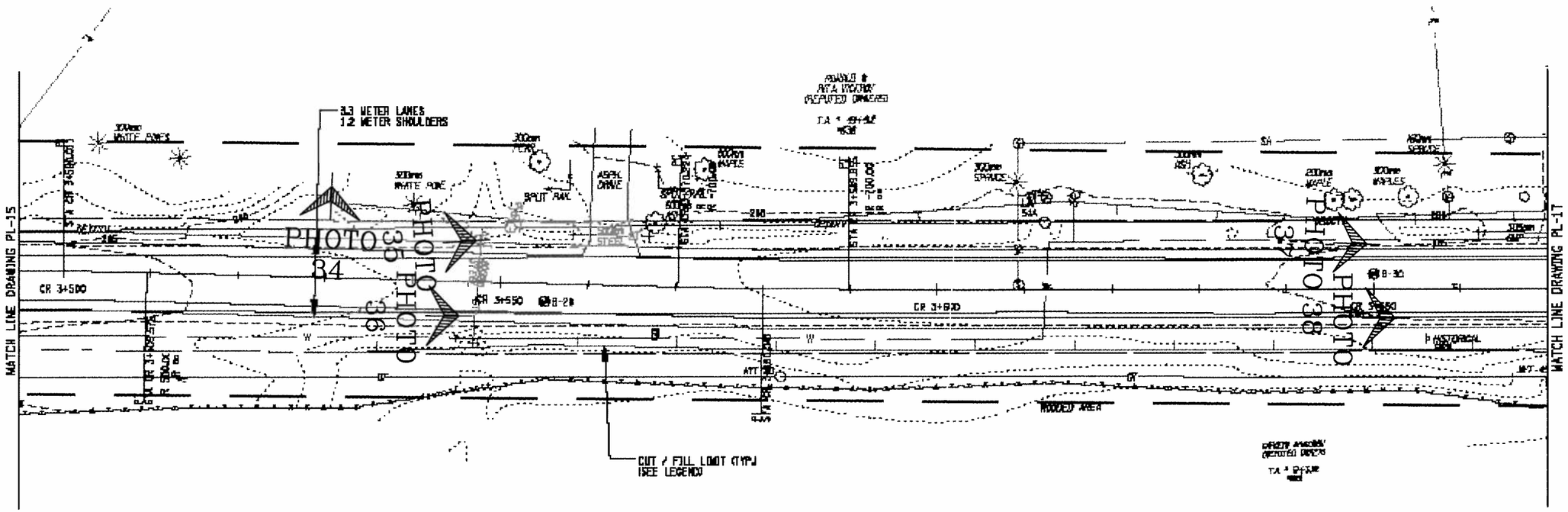
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

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SCALE

**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

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HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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| 375324-PL16.dgn | 3 | 11/2005 | PL-16 |

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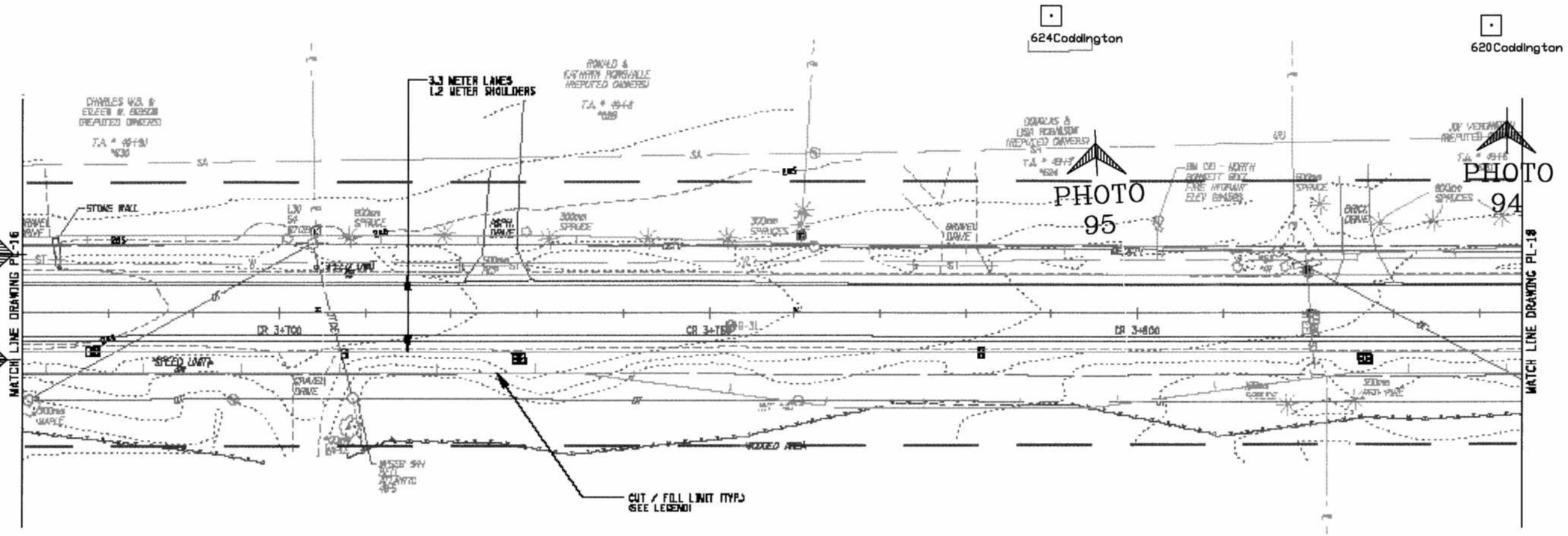
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

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**LEGEND**

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FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

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SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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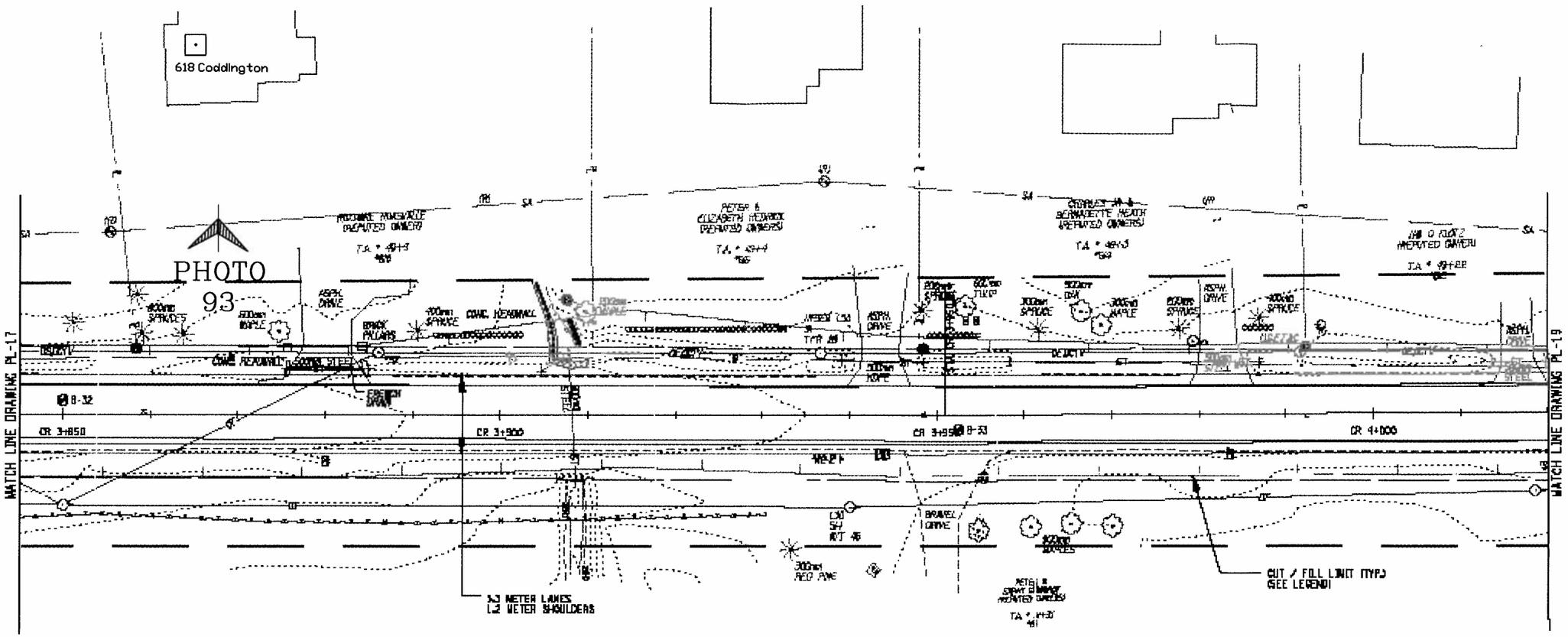
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

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HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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COODINGTON ROAD
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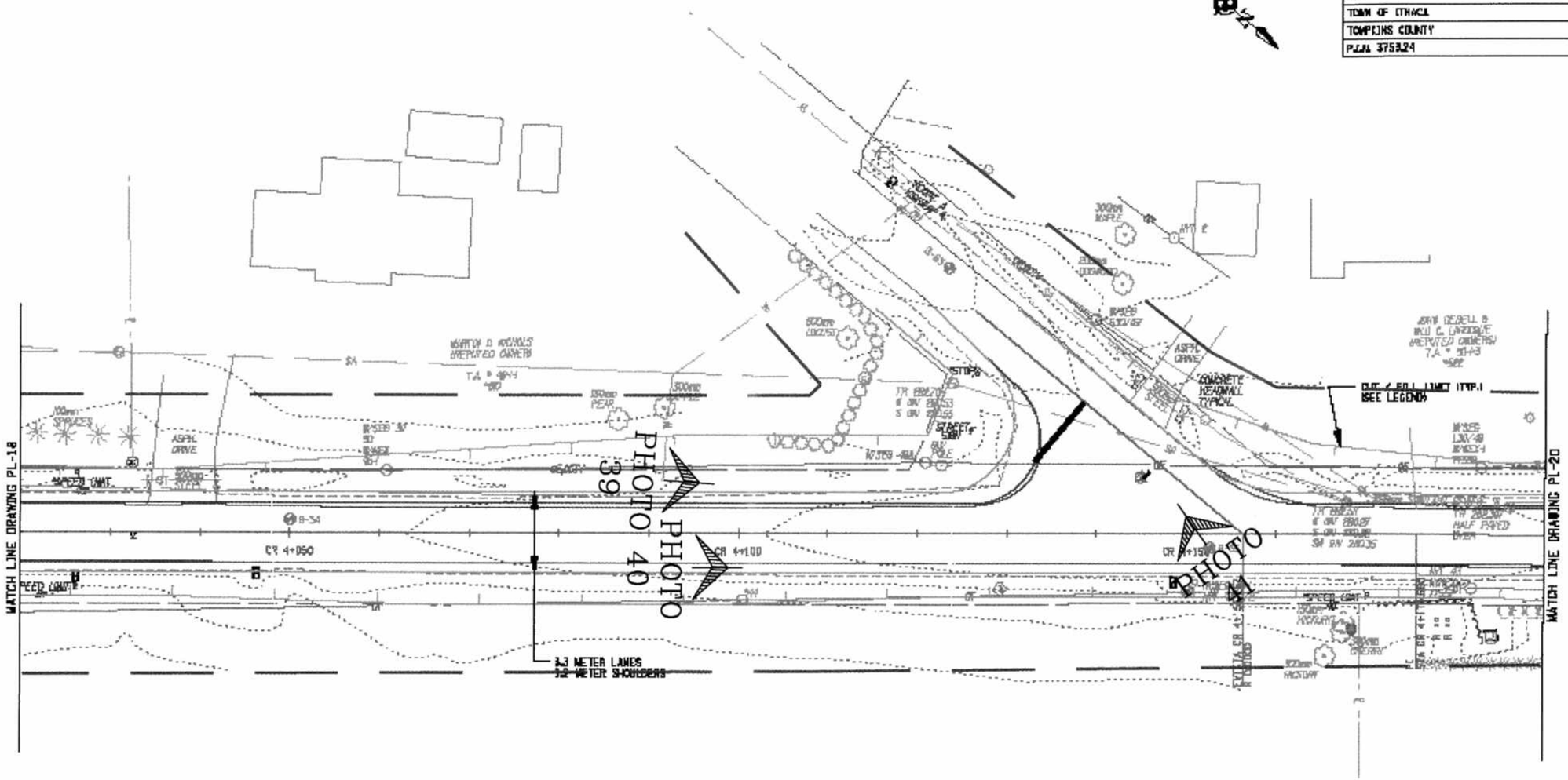
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

0 5 10 15 20 25 M

SCALE

AS BUILT REVISIONS

SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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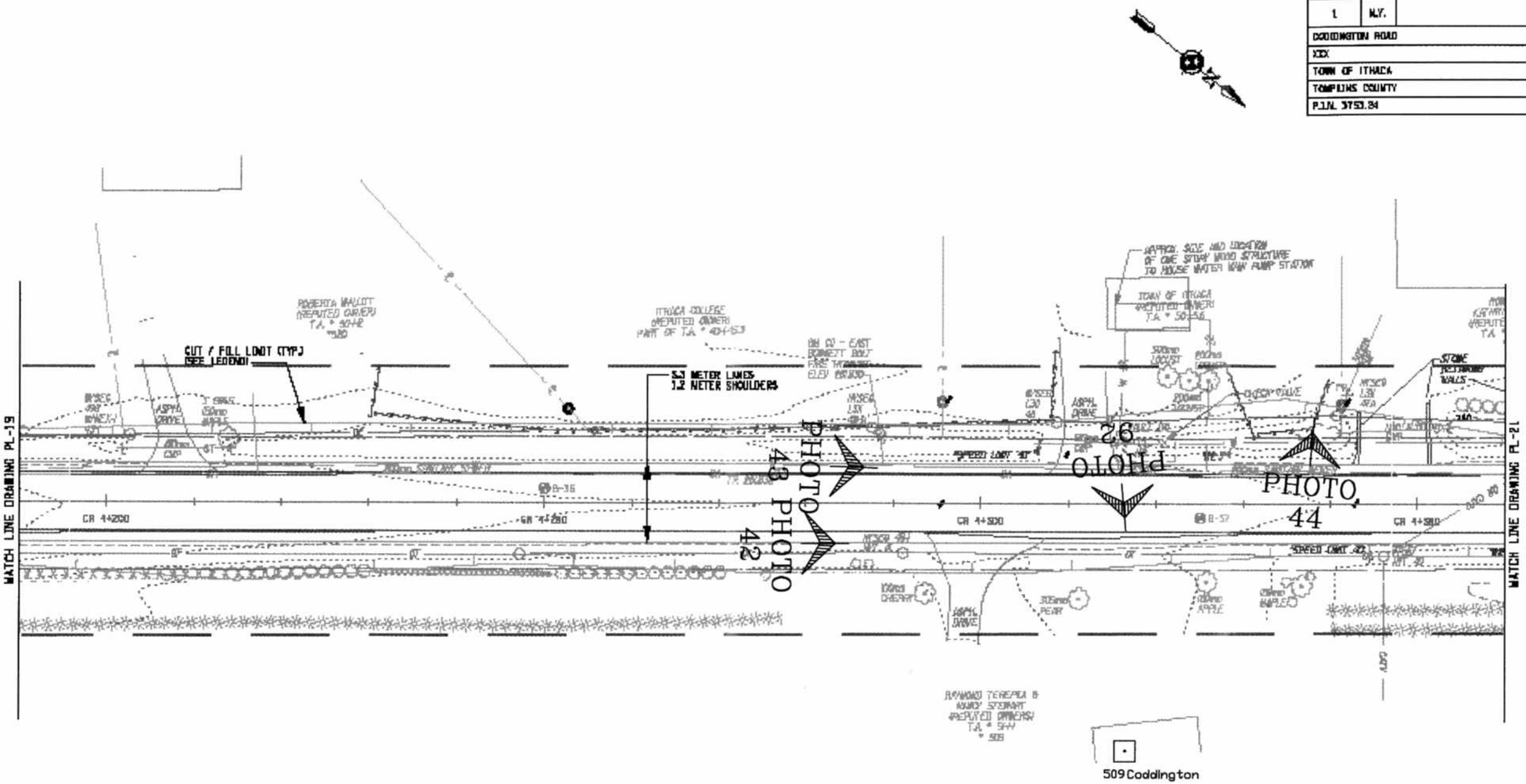
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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SIGNATURE DATE

HIGHWAY PLAN

**LEGEND**

CUT LIMIT

FILL LIMIT

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SCALE

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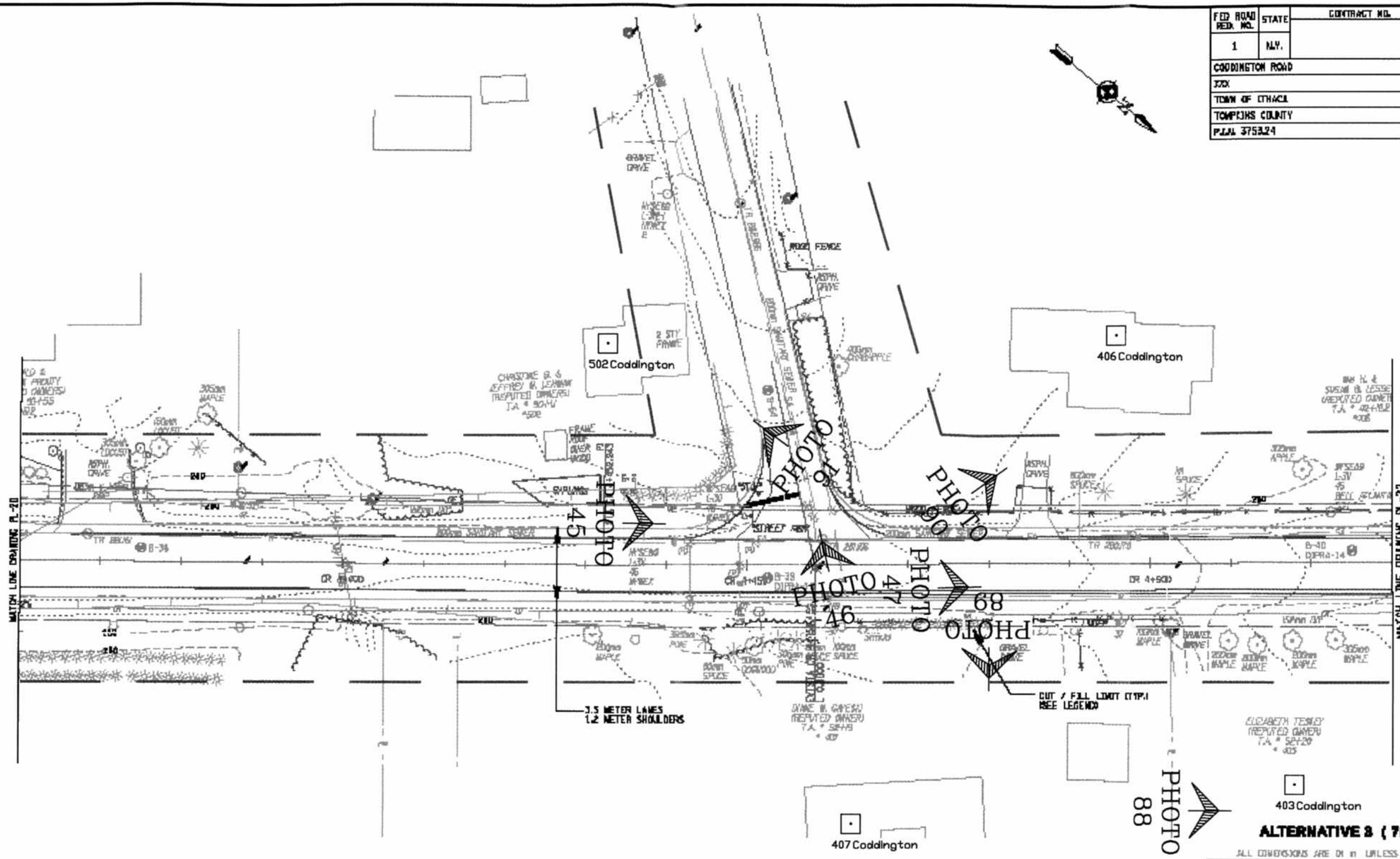
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

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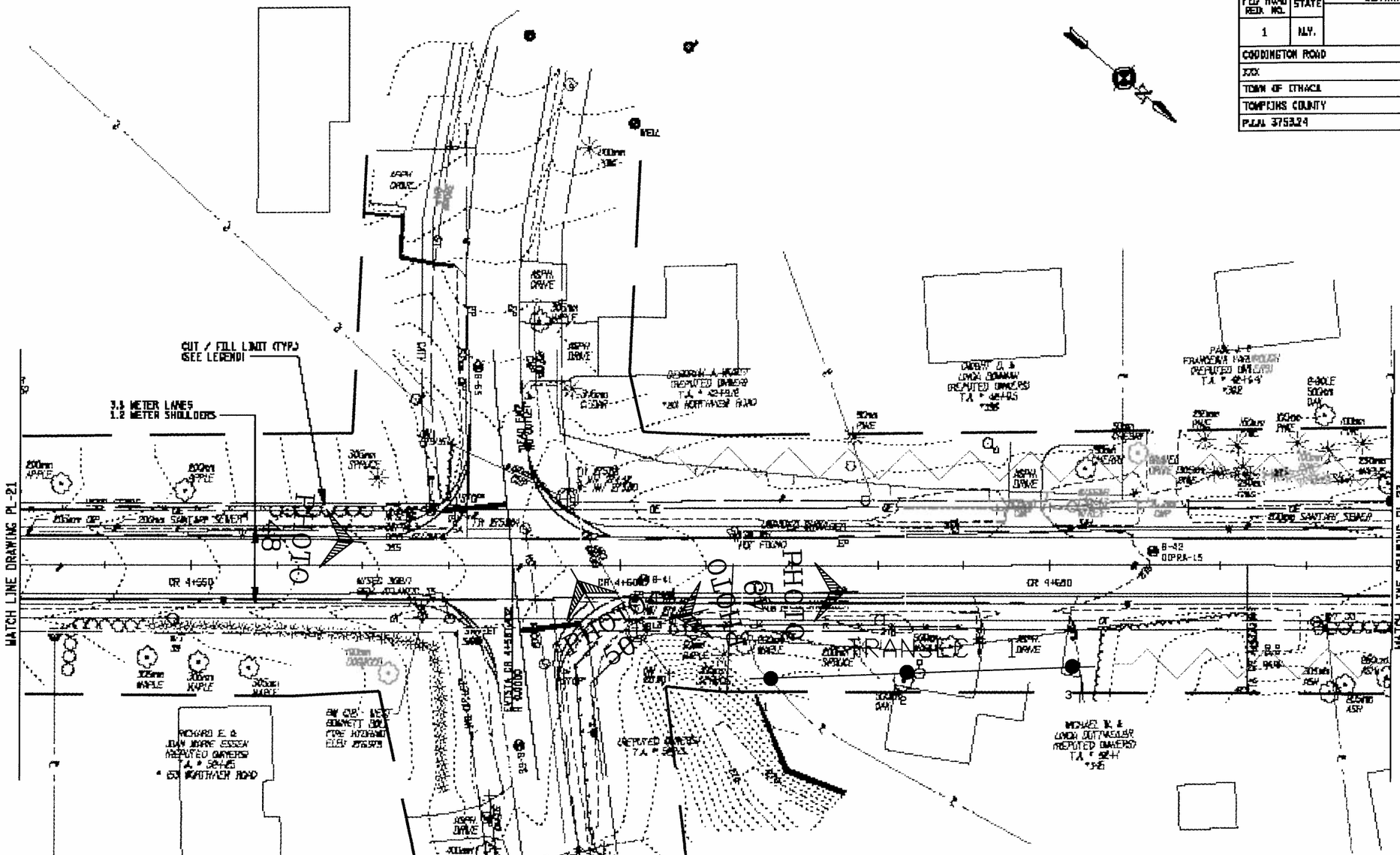
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
PLAN 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN m UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

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| DOCUMENT NAME | REGION | DATE | DRAWING NO. |
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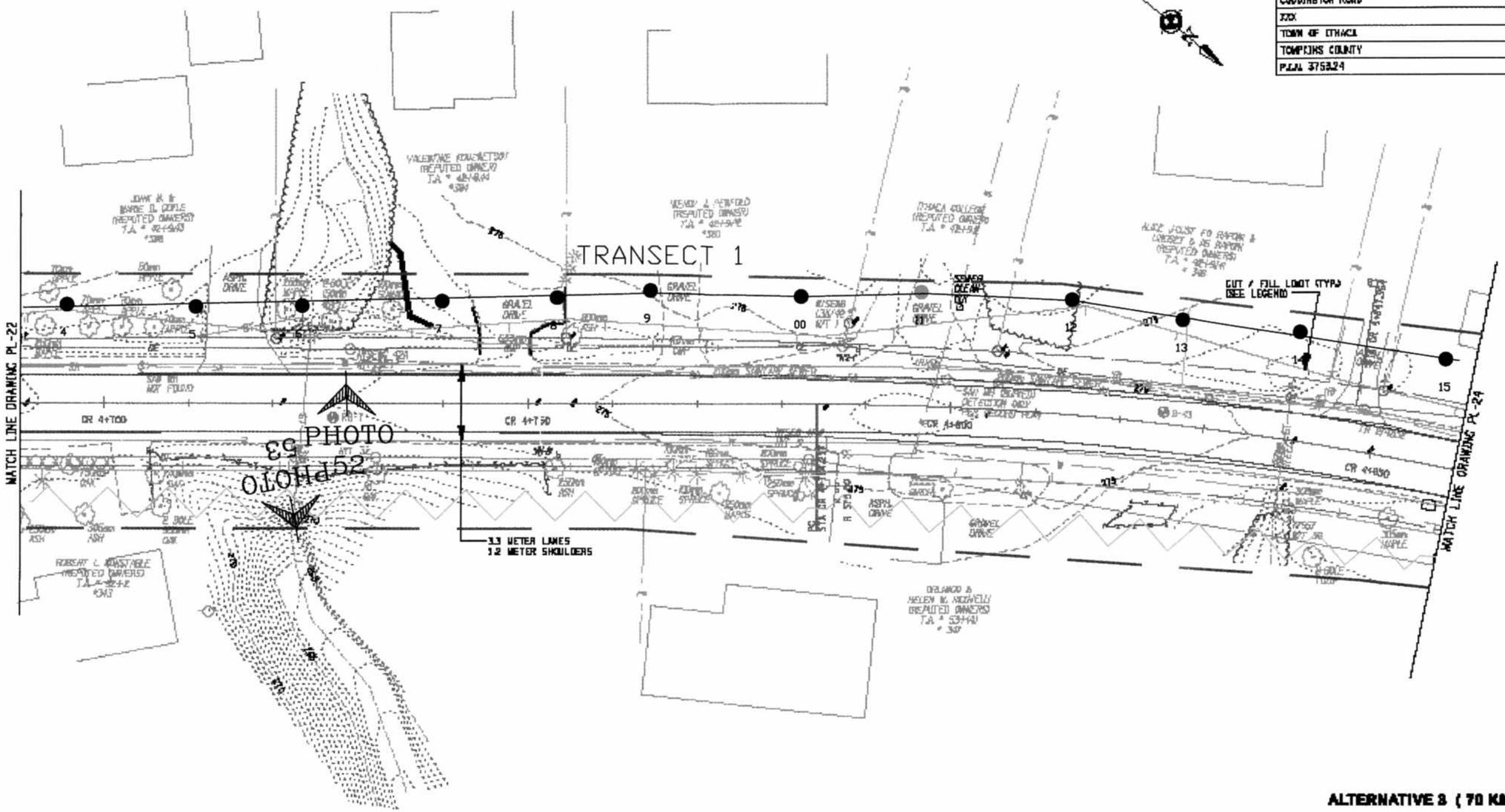
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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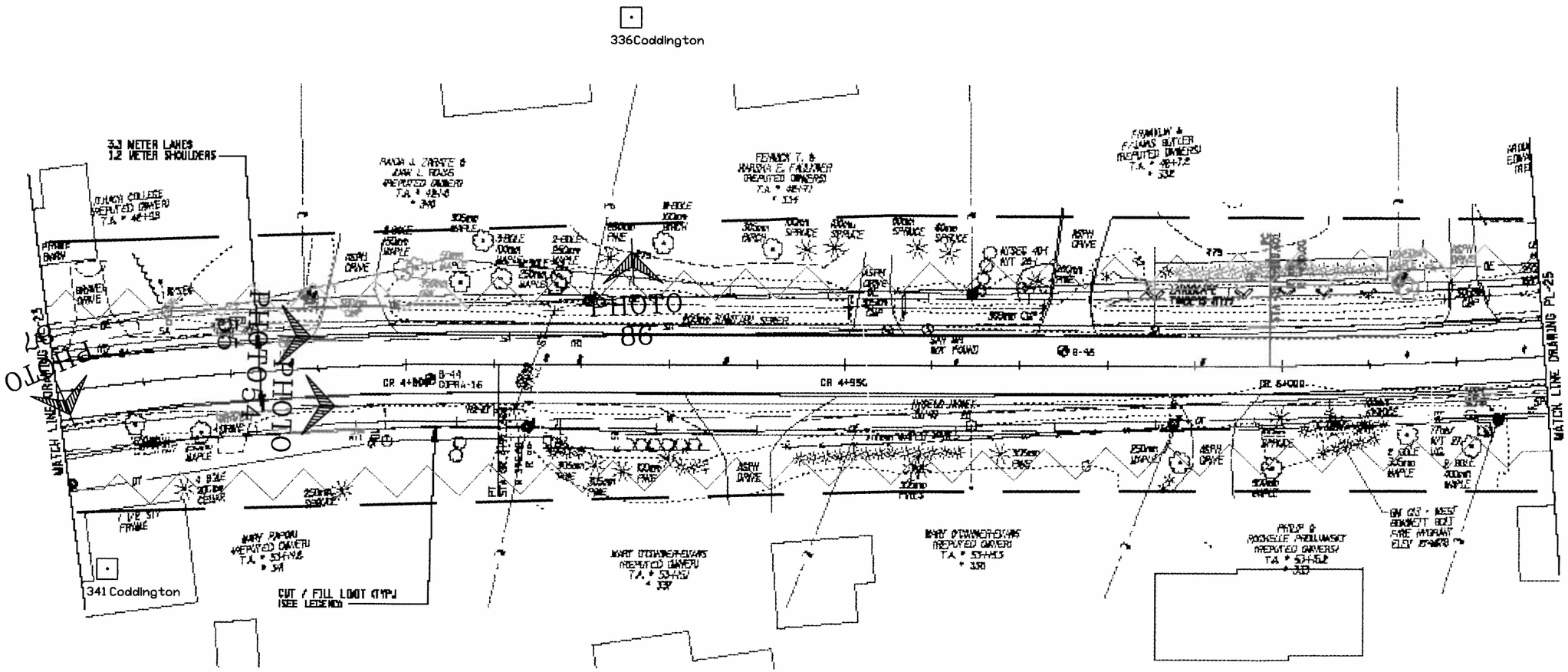
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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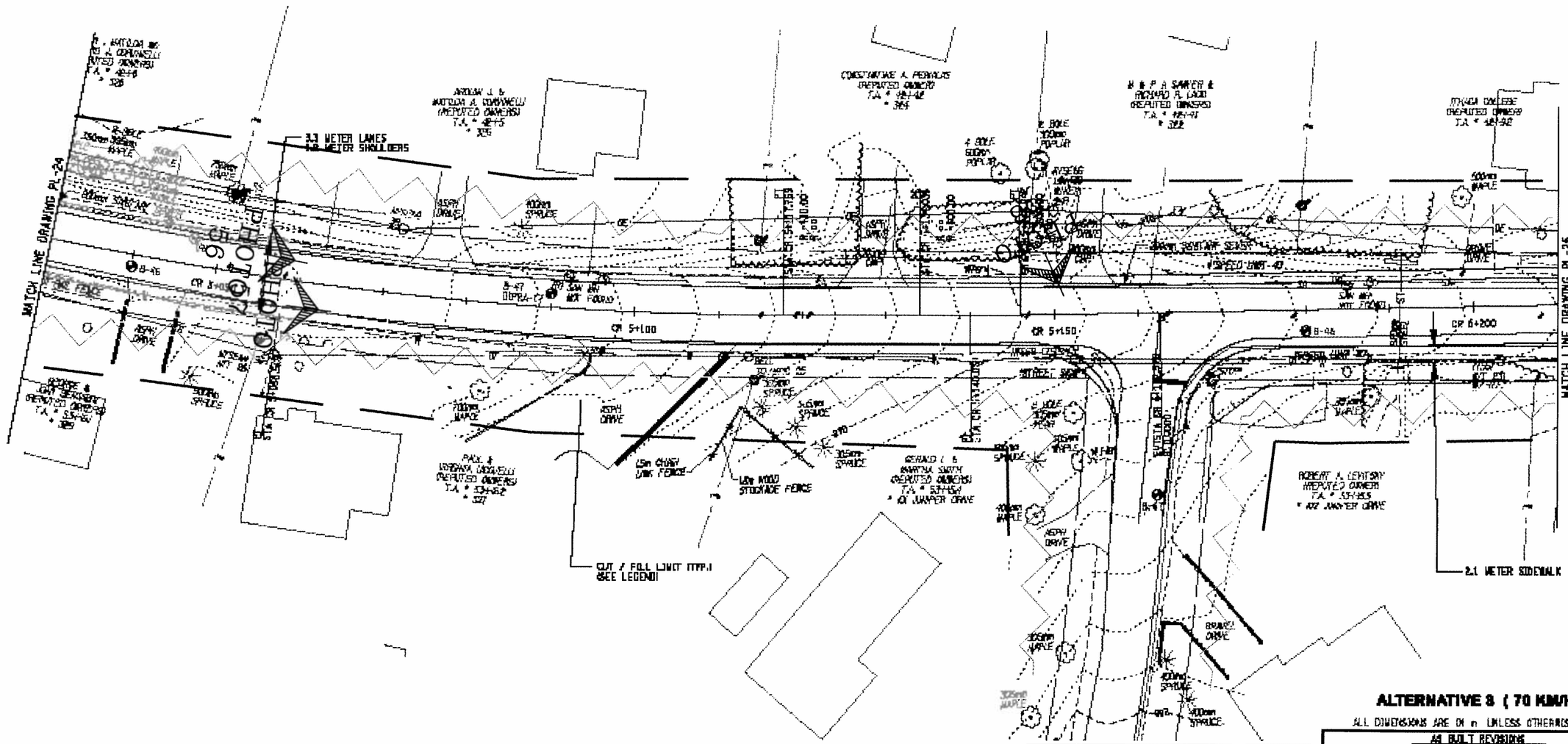
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
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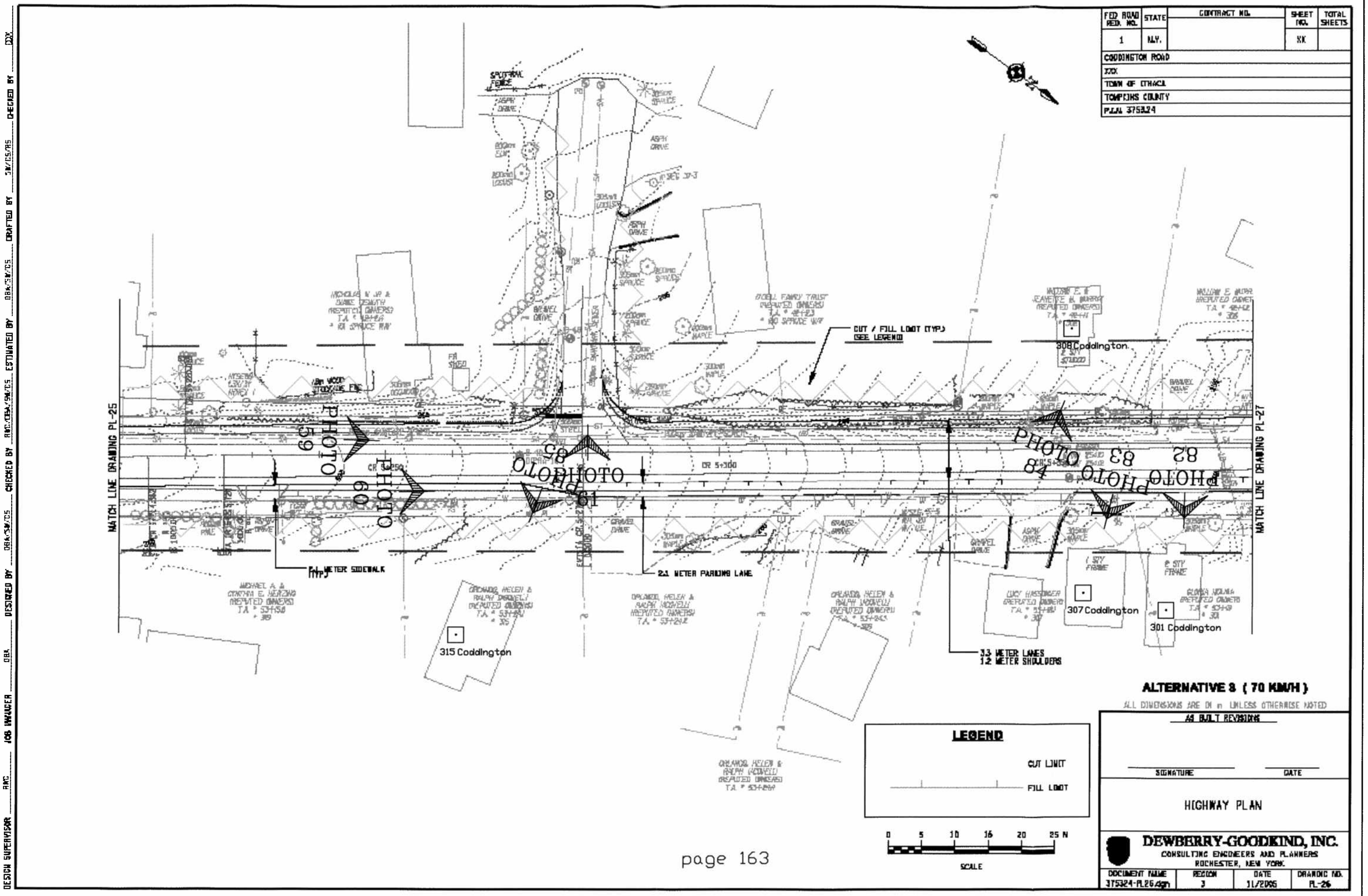


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COODINGTON ROAD
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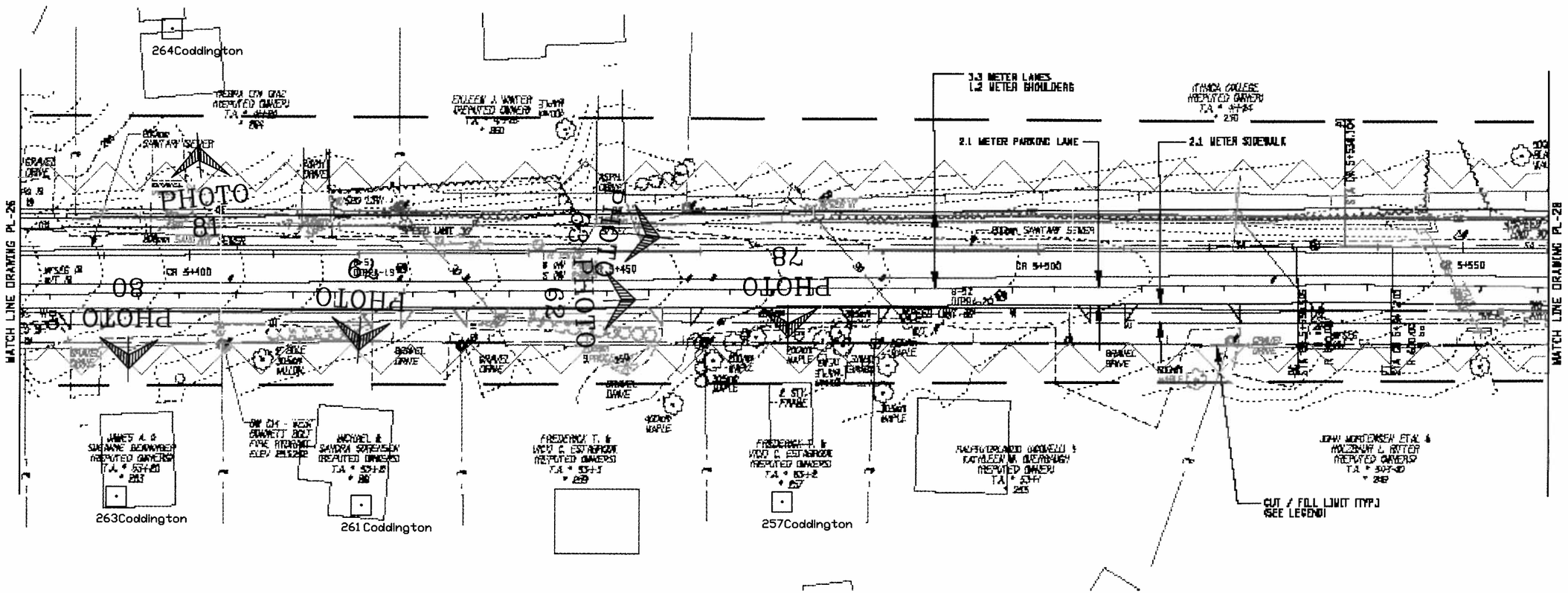
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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**LEGEND**

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**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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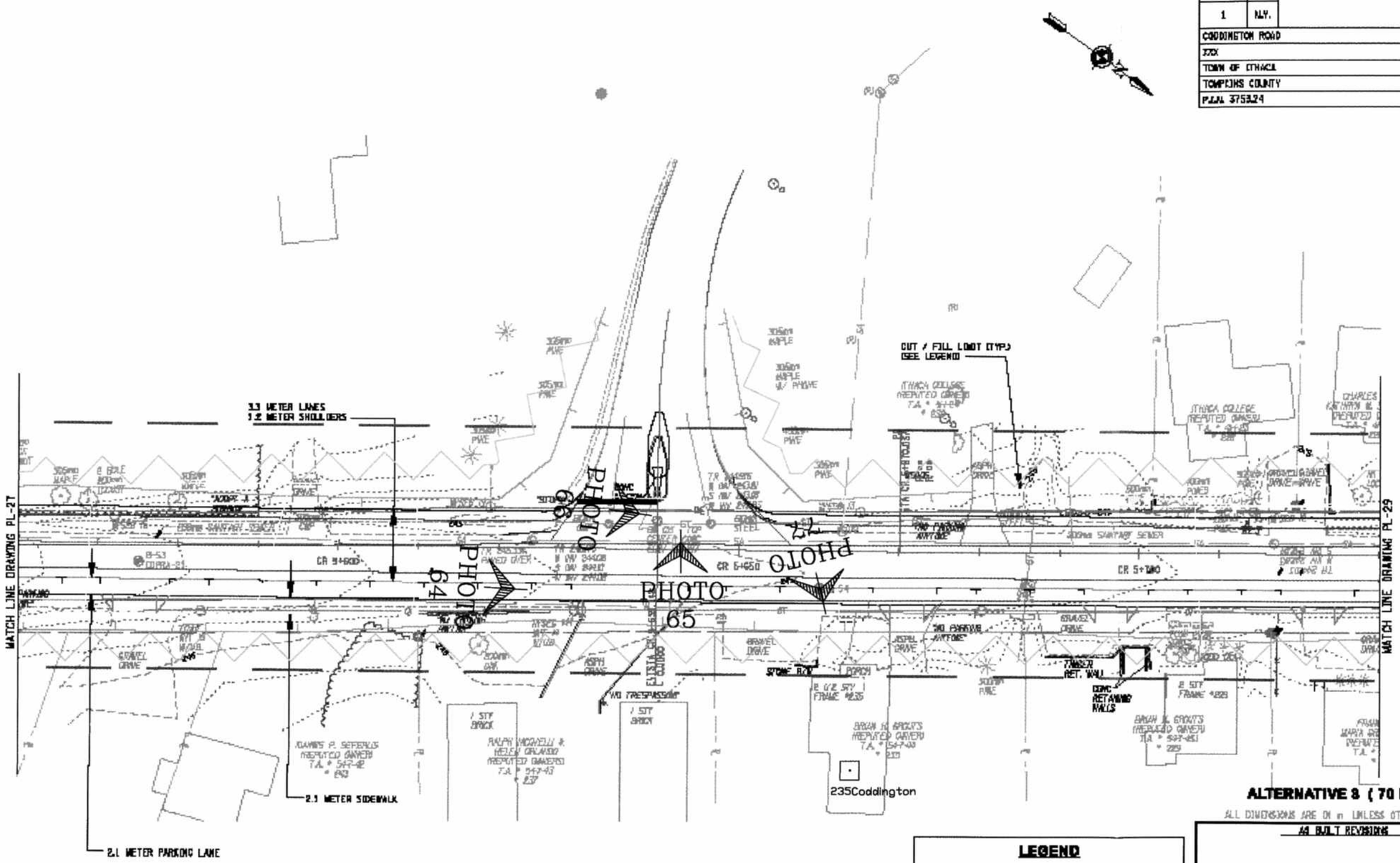
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
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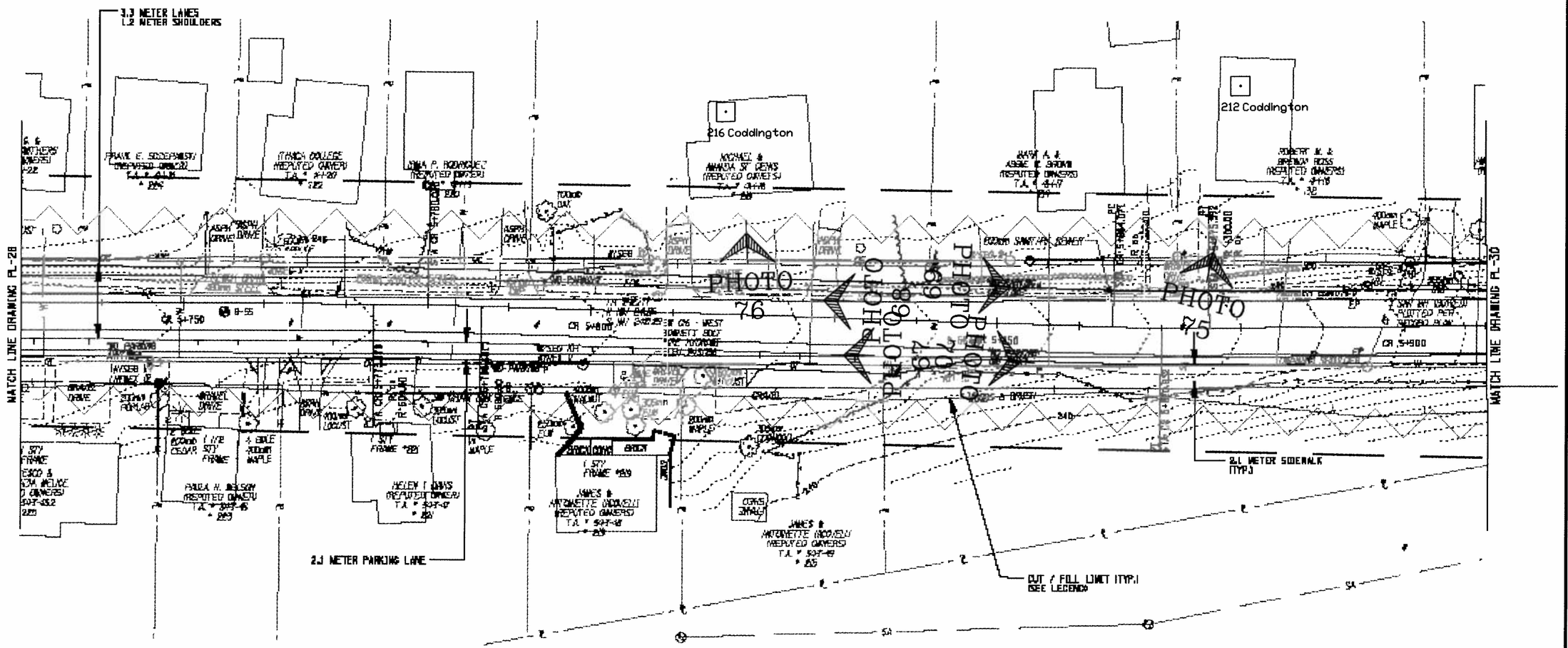


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HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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COODDINGTON ROAD
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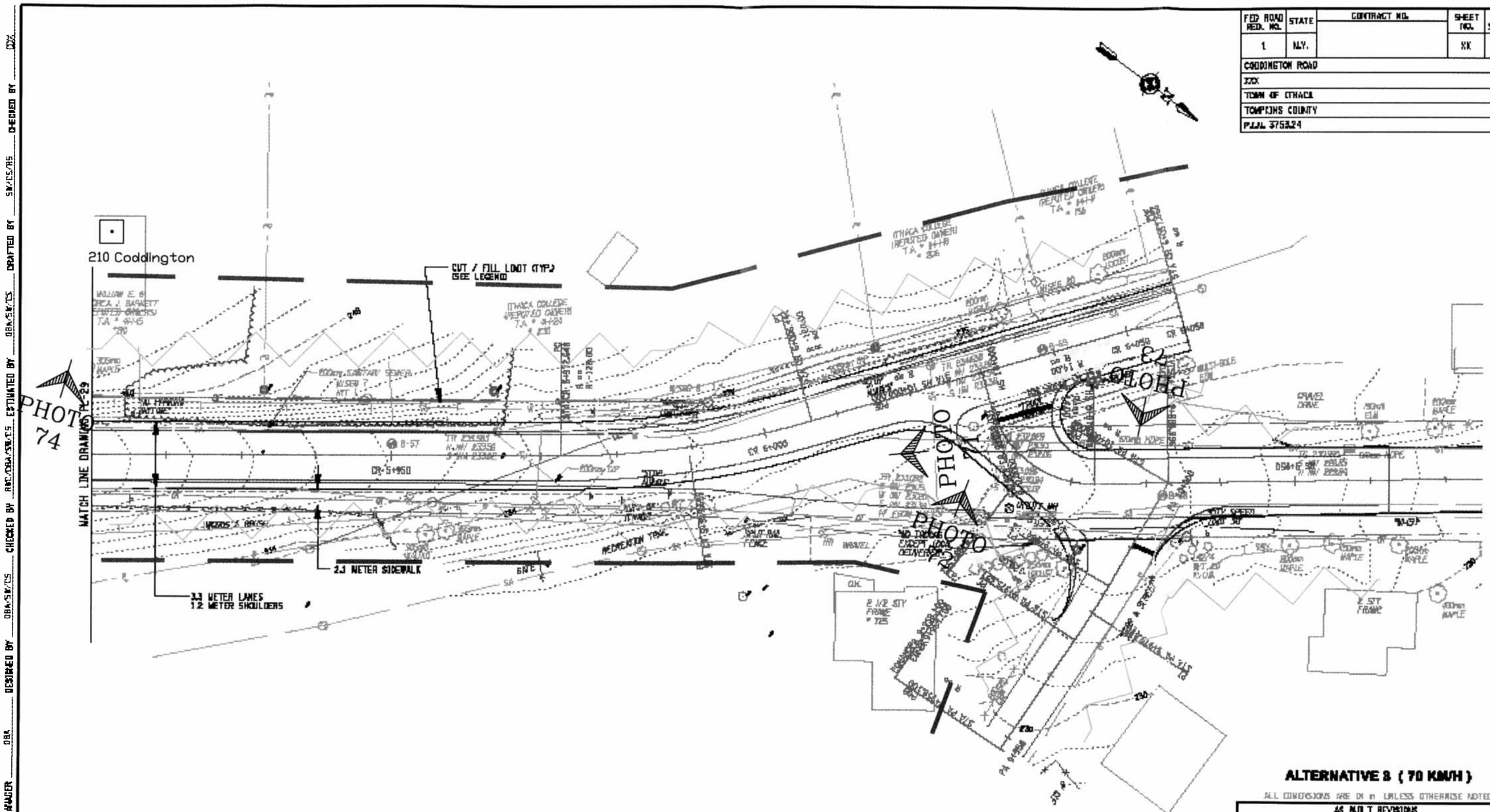
TOWN OF ITHACA
TOMPKINS COUNTY
P.I.N. 375324




**ALTERNATIVE 3 ( 70 KM/H )**

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**LEGEND**

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HIGHWAY PLAN

**DEWBERRY-GOODKIND, INC.**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND PLANNERS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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# APPENDIX F

# TRANSCRIBED FIELD NOTES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROJECT: | Coddington Rd | SECTOR: | |
| TRANSECT: | 1 | DATE: | 1/13/2006 |
| LOCATION: | Ithaca | HEADING: | 335N |
| VEGETATION: | lawn | GPS: start | |
| TOPOGRAPHY: | rolling | GPS: end | |
| METHODOLOGY: | test pits at 50' (15.24m) intervals | TESTED BY: | dp, pp |

| Test Pit | Depth (inches) | Depth (cm) | Soil Description | Inclusions | Anomaly/Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0-10 | 0-25 | brown clay silt | cobbles | none |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | orange clay | medium pebbles | none |
| 2 | 0-10 | 0-25 | brown sandy silt | coarse pebbles | none |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | tan clay silt | fine pebbles | none |
| 3 | 0-18 | 0-46 | brown clay silt | medium pebbles | none. 50' (15.24m) interval would have placed in driveway, dug just to the other side of drive |
| | 18-20 | 46-51 | tan clay silt | fine pebbles | none |
| 4 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none, transect moved to other side of road |
| | 2-5 | 5-13 | brown clay loam | none | none |
| | 5-7 | 13-18 | gray clay | none | |
| 5 | 0-10 | 0-25 | brown clay | medium pebbles | none |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | yellow clay | fine pebbles | none |
| 6 | n/a | n/a | not dug-stream gully | | |
| 7 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none |
| | 2-6 | 5-15 | brown clay loam | none | none |
| | 6-8 | 15-20 | yellow clay | none | none |
| 8 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none |
| | 2-6 | 5-15 | brown clay loam | gravel | none |
| | 6-8 | 15-20 | yellow clay | gravel | |
| 9 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none |
| | 2-10 | 5-25 | yellow clay | gravel | heavy gravel fill |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | yellow clay | none | none |
| 10 | 0-6 | 0-15 | brown clay silt | coarse pebbles | none, heavy gravel fill |
| | 6+ | 15+ | not dug-impassable rock | coarse pebbles | none |
| 11 | n/a | n/a | not dug-road fill | | |
| 12 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none |
| | 2-10 | 5-25 | yellow clay | none | none, topsoil has been removed |
| 13 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none |
| | 2-10 | 5-25 | yellow clay | none | none, topsoil has been removed |
| 14 | 0-10 | 0-25 | brown clay silt | coarse pebbles | none |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | brown sandy silt | medium pebbles | none |
| 15 | 0-9 | 0-23 | tan sandy silt | medium pebbles | none |
| | 9-11 | 23=28 | brown clay silt | fine pebbles | none |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROJECT: | Coddington Rd | SECTOR: | |
| TRANSECT: | 2 | DATE: | 1/13/2005 |
| LOCATION: | Ithaca | HEADING: | north |
| VEGETATION: | brush and second growth forest | GPS: start | |
| TOPOGRAPHY: | hillside-gradual slope | GPS: end | |
| METHODOLOGY: | test pits at 50' (15.24m) intervals | TESTED BY: | dp, pp |

| Test Pit | Depth (inches) | Depth (cm) | Soil Description | Inclusions | Anomaly/Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0-20 | 0-51 | brown sandy clay silt | medium pebbles | none |
| | 20-22 | 51-56 | tan sandy clay silt | fine pebbles | none |
| 2 | n/a | n/a | not dug-steep slope, visual inspected | | steep slope below a 20' (6.10m) diameter artificial pond |
| 3 | n/a | n/a | not dug-steep slope, visual inspected | | |
| 4 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none, c.40' (12.19m) north of stream |
| | 2-5 | 5-13 | black clay silt | gravel | none |
| | 5-7 | 13-18 | yellow clay | gravel | none |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROJECT: | Coddington Rd | SECTOR: | |
| TRANSECT: | 3 | DATE: | 1/13/2006 |
| LOCATION: | Ithaca | HEADING: | East down King Rd, turning North down Coddington Rd |
| VEGETATION: | lawn | GPS: start | |
| TOPOGRAPHY: | rolling | GPS: end | |
| METHODOLOGY: | test pits at 50' (15.24m) intervals | TESTED BY: | dp, pp |

| Test Pit | Depth (inches) | Depth (cm) | Soil Description | Inclusions | Anomaly/Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none, located on King Rd |
| | 2-10 | 5-25 | brown clay loam | gravel | none |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | yellow clay | gravel | none |
| 2 | 0-8 | 0-20 | tan clay, topsoil had been removed | fine pebbles | none, located at corner of King Rd and Coddington Rd |
| 3 | 0-2 | 0-5 | sod | none | none, located on Coddington Rd |
| | 2-5 | 5-13 | brown clay loam | none | none |
| | 5-7 | 13-18 | yellow clay | none | none |
| 4 | 0-10 | 0-25 | brown clay silt | medium pebbles | none, located on Coddington Rd |
| | 10-12 | 25-30 | brown sandy clay silt | fine pebbles | none |

# APPENDIX G

# QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PROJECT DIRECTORS

# VITA

## PERSONAL

Marjorie K. Pratt
6156 Ridge Road, RD. 4
Cazenovia, New York 13035
(315) 687-9441

## EDUCATION

Michigan State University, Engineering and Economics, 1959-1960.
Syracuse University, Economics, 1964-1967, B.A. 1967
Syracuse University, Anthropology, 1967-1970, M.A. 1969
Williams College, Fellow, Summer Seminar in Quantitative Anthropology sponsored by National Science Foundation, 1968
University of Michigan, Anthropology, 1970-71
National Science Foundation Chautauqua course, Operations Research and Systems Approach, 1975-76
GSA Training Center, Introduction of Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law, 1990
University of Nevada, Reno, Nuts and Bolts: Memoranda of Agreements, Programmatic Agreements, No Adverse Effect Determinations, 1990

## MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association
New York Archaeological Council
(Treasurer, Executive Board 1977-1994)
Northeast Anthropological Association
Society for Industrial Archaeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation

## EMPLOYMENT

Research Assistant, Economics, Michigan State University, 1960
Assistant, Computation Center, University of Texas, 1961
Research Assistant, Sociology of Science, Case Institute of Technology, 1962-1964
Teaching Assistant, Anthropology, Syracuse University, 1967-1970
Research Assistant, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, 1970-1971
Assistant Director and Business Manager, Archaeological Field School, State University of New York, Oswego, 1967-1970
Instructor, Anthropology, Ithaca College, 1971-1976
Assistant Professor, Anthropology, Ithaca College, 1976-1977
Technical Assistant, Trent Site Analysis, SUNY Research Foundation, 1975
Director, Prehistoric Archaeology, Environmental Studies Program, College Center of the Finger Lakes, San Salvador, Bahamas, 1973-1976
President, Pratt and Pratt Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 1977-present

## FIELD WORK

New York, Massachusetts, Georgia
Ontario, Quebec
Bahamas

## CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

Directed over 500 cultural resource surveys including Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 investigations. Projects have included: wastewater facilities, electrical transmission lines, gaslines, nuclear power plant sites, fossil fuel power plants, solid waste disposal sites, harbor modifications, highway construction and modifications, stream modification projects, housing projects, school sites, reservoir sites, and hydroelectric projects.

Phase 3 mitigations have been conducted on prehistoric sites, canals, and historic sites.

Projects have included the use of remote sensing techniques including radar and resistivity, and the use of underwater archaeology.

## PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Sixteen papers and five publications. Topics include: St. Lawrence Iroquois; Excavation on San Salvador, Bahamas; Oswego Canal; Somerset 19th Century Farmstead; Crego Prehistoric Iroquois site; Archaeological Sampling; and Subsurface Radar and Resistivity.

# VITA

## PERSONAL

Peter P. Pratt
6156 Ridge Road, RD. 4
Cazenovia, New York 13035
(315) 687-9441

## EDUCATION

University of Toronto, Anthropology, 1949-53, B.A.

University of Michigan, Anthropology, 1954-56, M.A.

University of Michigan, Anthropology, 1964-66, Ph. D.

Subdiscipline: Archaeology
Area speciality: North America (especially the Northeast)
Topic specialty: Dating Methods in Archaeology

Dissertation topic: Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois as related to Early Acculturation and to the Location of the Champlain-Iroquois Battle of 1615; University Micro-films, Ann Arbor, 1966.

University of Paris, Sorbonne, 1966, Certificate in French.

## MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Anthropological Association (Fellow)
Society for American Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association (Fellow and Chairman of the Awards Committee 1983-present)
New York Archaeological Council
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology

## AWARDS

President's Scholarship, University of Michigan, 1954-56.
Certificate of Merit; New York State Archaeological Association, 1972.
Fellow, New York State Archaeological Association, 1977.
Achievement Award, New York State Archaeological Association, 1980.
The Order of the Bead, New York State Archaeological Association, 1985.

## EMPLOYMENT

Research Assistant to Dr. J. Norman Emerson, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto, 1947.

Research Assistant to Dr. William A. Ritchie, State Archaeologist for New York, 1948, 1949, 1953.

Research Assistant to Dr. Jorge R. Acosta, Jefe de Arqueologos, Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia e Historia, Tula, Hidalgo, Mexico, 1950.

Kodak of Canada grant to photograph major ruins in Mexico, 1950, 1951.

Research Assistant to Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, National Museum of Canada; Tamaulipas, Mexico, expedition, 1954.

Research Assistant to Professor Kamer Aga-Oglu, Far Eastern Division, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, 1954-56.

Field Supervisor (under Dr. William A. Ritchie's auspices) for Madison County, New York, Nichols Pond Site, 1955.

Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages and teacher of French, North Syracuse School System, 1960-64.

Teacher of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, State University of New York at Oswego, Assistant Professor of Anthropology 1964-65; Associate Professor of Anthropology 1965-77; Professor of Anthropology 1977-1995, Professor Emeritus 1995-present.

Vice President, Pratt and Pratt Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 1977-present

## FIELD WORK

New York
Ontario, Quebec
Mexico
Bahamas

## CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

Directed over 300 cultural resource surveys including Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 investigations. Projects have included: wastewater facilities, electrical transmission lines, gaslines, nuclear power plant sites, fossil fuel power plants, solid waste disposal sites, harbor modifications, highway construction and modifications, stream modification projects, housing projects, school sites, reservoir sites, and hydroelectric projects.

Phase 3 mitigations have been conducted on prehistoric sites, and historic sites. Projects have included the use of remote sensing techniques including radar and resistivity, and the use of underwater archaeology.

## PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

One book, ten papers, four book reviews, nine articles, four field school manuals (editor), and two monographs. Topics include: Oneida Iroquois, St. Lawrence Iroquois; Trade Beads; Iroquois Ceramics; Iroquois Burial Customs, Excavation on San Salvador, Bahamas; Somerset 19th Century Farmstead; Intra-Site Recording with Photography; and Subsurface Radar and Resistivity.