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INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 4,192 ACRES AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK

by
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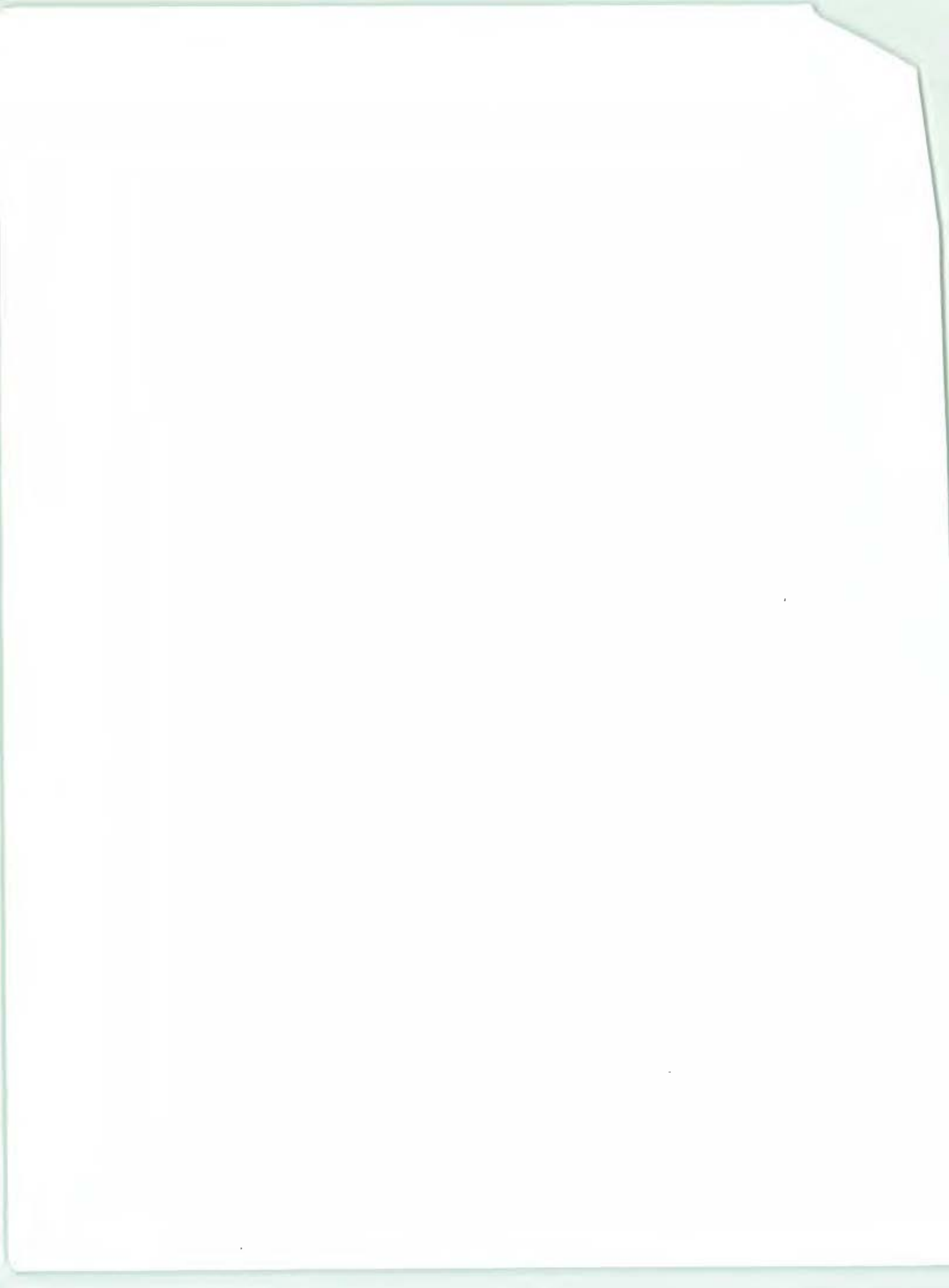
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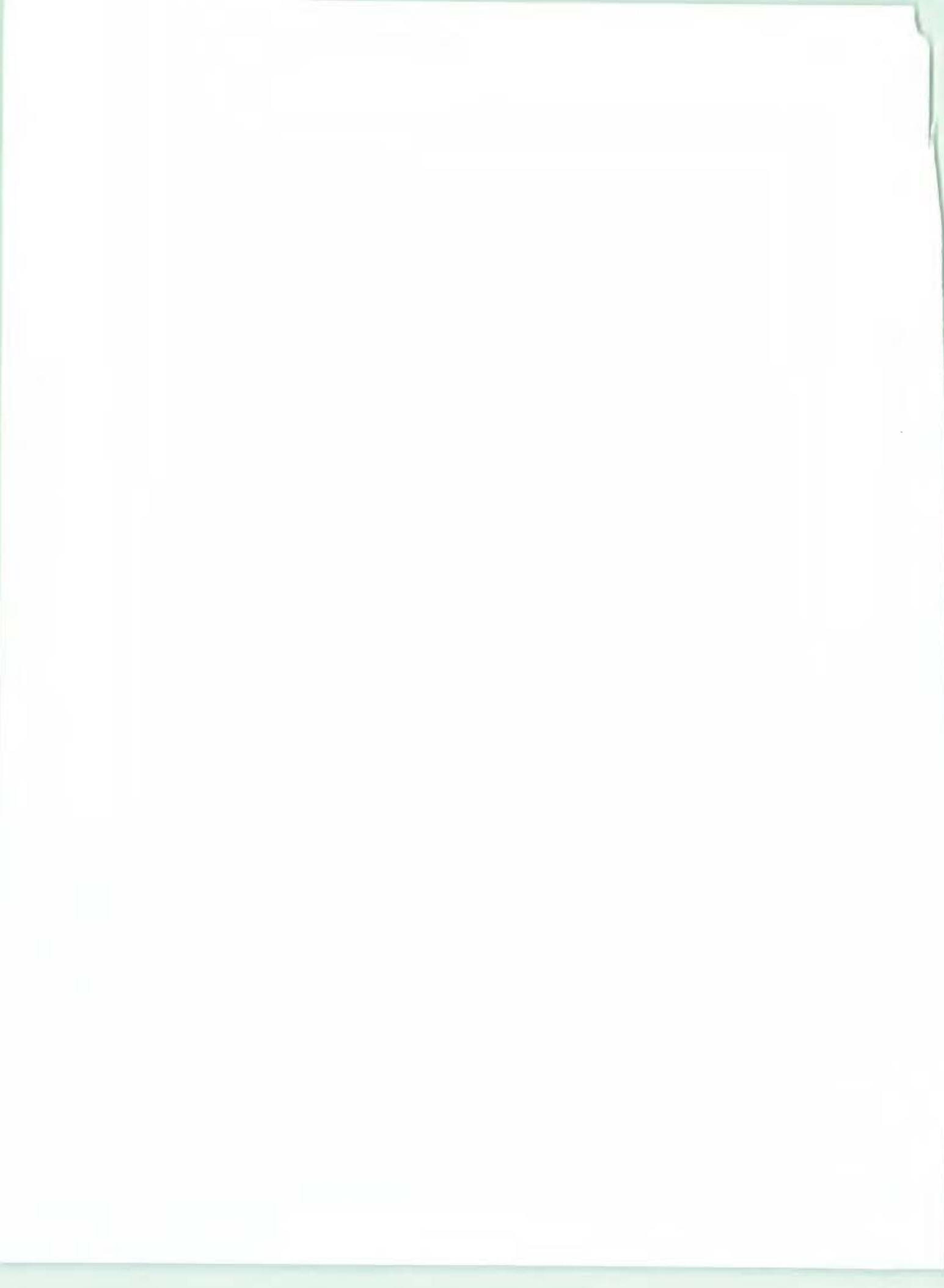
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AR	Army Regulation
BTI	Building Technology, Inc.
ECM	Earth-Covered Magazine
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NYSM	New York State Museum
SEDA	Seneca Army Depot Activity
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SUNY	State University of New York
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior



ABSTRACT

An intensive cultural resources survey was conducted for 4,192 acres of the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), near Romulus, New York, in Seneca County between July 13, 1998, and October 8, 1998. SEDA is a 10,865-acre facility with 927 buildings and structures, the majority of which are earth-covered storage magazines (ECMs). Most of the installation will be excessed from federal control. Buildings and structures at the depot were assessed during the preparation of the background report (Gaither et al. 1998) and no buildings or structures were within the area included in this cultural resources survey. Several additional areas have been previously surveyed during other recent cultural resources investigations. The central portion of the depot, where the ECMs are located, has not yet been surveyed, and the requirements regarding cultural resources for this area will be determined during negotiations between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, and the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The U.S. Coast Guard station in the southeastern portion of the depot will not be excessed from federal control. An additional parcel adjacent to the southern edge of the Coast Guard station will be added to the station and was not surveyed. Other portions of the depot are so severely disturbed and modified that there is no potential for the presence of intact cultural deposits or features. Additionally, some areas of the depot have not been surveyed because of the presence of wetlands or the presence, or suspected presence, of hazardous materials.

As a result of the cultural resources survey, 113 archeological sites were identified and recorded. The majority of the sites, 102, date to the historic period; seven sites are prehistoric; and four contain both historic and prehistoric components. Because they lack intact features and deposits or the contextual integrity sufficient to address the research needs developed for the region, 82 sites identified during the cultural resources survey are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 31 sites (containing 32 temporal components) identified, however, do contain deposits and/or features thought to have research value and are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Twenty-six of the potentially eligible sites are historic, four are prehistoric, and one is multicomponent.

Five prehistoric components (four prehistoric sites and the prehistoric component of one multicomponent site) are potentially eligible for the NRHP. One site is a moderately dense lithic scatter containing tools and diagnostic projectile points that appears to have a Late Archaic cultural affiliation. The remaining four are lithic scatters located in the uplands near headwater streams. Although these sites are not extensive relative to many lakeside sites in the region, few upland sites have been identified or examined in the area, and they may contain information important for understanding prehistoric use of upland locales. The remaining six prehistoric components identified include five extremely sparse lithic scatters, which consist of a few lithic flakes, angular lithic manufacturing debitage, and one nondiagnostic tool; and one small

lithic scatter that contained a few fragments of angular lithic manufacturing debitage, three interior flakes, and a Lamoka-like Late Archaic projectile point.

Many of the historic sites have been partially or mostly destroyed, with little remaining except one or two limited features such as a rock-lined well or a partial foundation surrounded by bulldozer pushpiles and bulldozed, scattered historic debris. The majority of the historic sites at SEDA fit this or a similar description and offer little information from contexts that retain spatial integrity that could have research value related to the historic research objectives for the region. Twenty-seven historic components (26 historic sites and the historic component of one multicomponent site) at SEDA do retain sufficient contextual integrity to contain information important to the understanding of the people occupying the area, from the initial Euro-American settlement of the region until military acquisition. Some of these sites retain several features, some areas of intact deposits, and, occasionally, deposits deriving from more limited timeframes. These sites were selected because they have the potential for contributing information important to the understanding of the historic settlement and occupation through exploration of the general research domains established for the region.

The cultural resources survey resulted in the identification of potentially important sites at SEDA ranging from possibly thousands of years old to less than a century in age. Preservation and protection is the preferred strategy for the management of sites that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If the sites cannot be preserved and protected, additional archeological investigations of the sites recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP could result in a more complete understanding of both prehistoric and historic occupations of the region.

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In the Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano office, the production of the computer-generated maps was undertaken by John Davenport, Sean Taplin, Fred Villanueva, and Larry Gibson. Sharlene Allday was instrumental as an editor and in helping with the completion of the maps. Denise Pemberton was responsible for formatting the report and assisted in many aspects of report development, and Julianne Gadsden prepared the artifact drawings. Thanks to all others who pitched in throughout the entire project including Steve Hunt, Johnna Buysse, Angela Tiné, and Tammy Horn.



CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

An intensive cultural resources survey was conducted for 4,192 acres of the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), near Romulus, New York, in Seneca County during the summer and early fall of 1998 as part of the requirements of the Department of the Army under the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P. L. 101-510) and prior to closure of SEDA. In September 1995, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, contracted with Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) of Plano, Texas, through Pacific Western Technologies, Inc. (PWT) of San Antonio, Texas, for cultural resources investigations to be conducted at SEDA as part of the 1995 authorized federal action to close the facility. As part of the overall plan, most of the installation will be transferred out of or excessed from government control. Prior to the cultural resources survey, a background investigation was conducted by GMI resulting in the report entitled *Cultural Resources Investigations at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York* (Gaither et al. 1998). That investigation was conducted to inventory and assess the built environment; prepare an archeological overview and methodological approach for the archeological survey; and prepare appropriate historic contexts for the built environment and potential archeological findings.

The cultural resources survey was conducted by GMI personnel including Principal Investigators Duane E. Peter and Melissa M. Green, Project Director Judy H. Cooper, and Field Supervisor Eben S. Cooper. Field Supervisor Chris Davies and eight crew members were supplied by PWT. The remaining three crew members were supplied by GMI. The project was conducted to fulfill, and in accordance with, the responsibilities of the Army per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 (P. L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P. L. 90-190); and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 (final 17 October 1997). The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, requires that prior to the closure and removal of SEDA from federal control an effort be made to identify and preserve all historic properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

SEDA is located in the Finger Lakes region of Seneca County in Central New York (Figure 1). The project area includes portions of two townships, Romulus and Varick. It is a 10,865-acre facility of 927 buildings and structures, the majority of which are earth-covered storage magazines (ECMs). The depot was established in 1941 as part of the nation's build-up for World War II. Prior to the construction of the installation, numerous farmsteads, mills, schools, taverns, and churches dotted the landscape. There was also evidence of an earlier Native American presence.

A total of 4,192 acres was surveyed between July 13, 1998, and October 8, 1998 (Figure 2). Buildings and structures at the depot were assessed during the preparation of the background report (Gaither et al. 1998) and no buildings or structures were within the area included in this cultural resources survey. The central

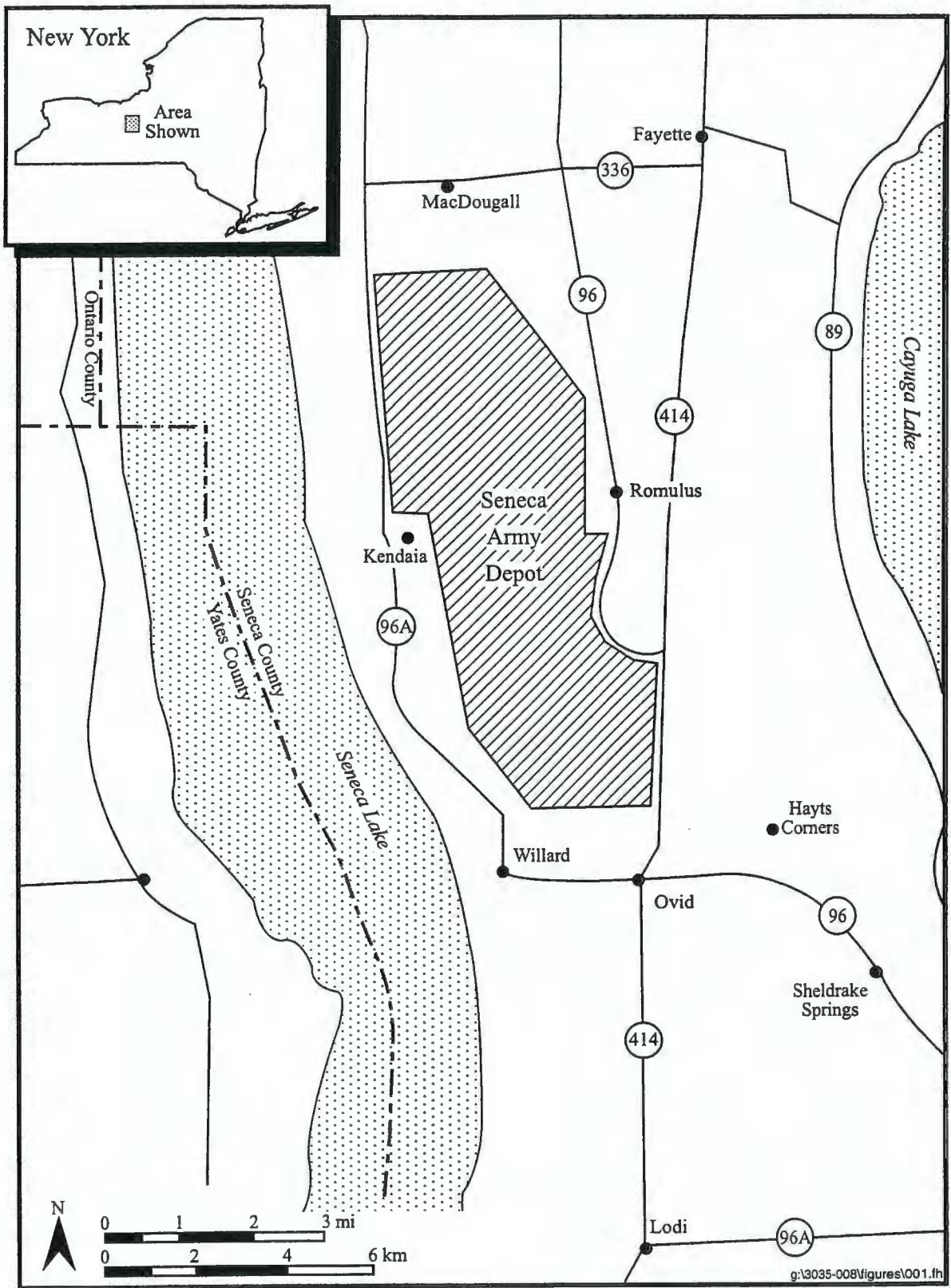
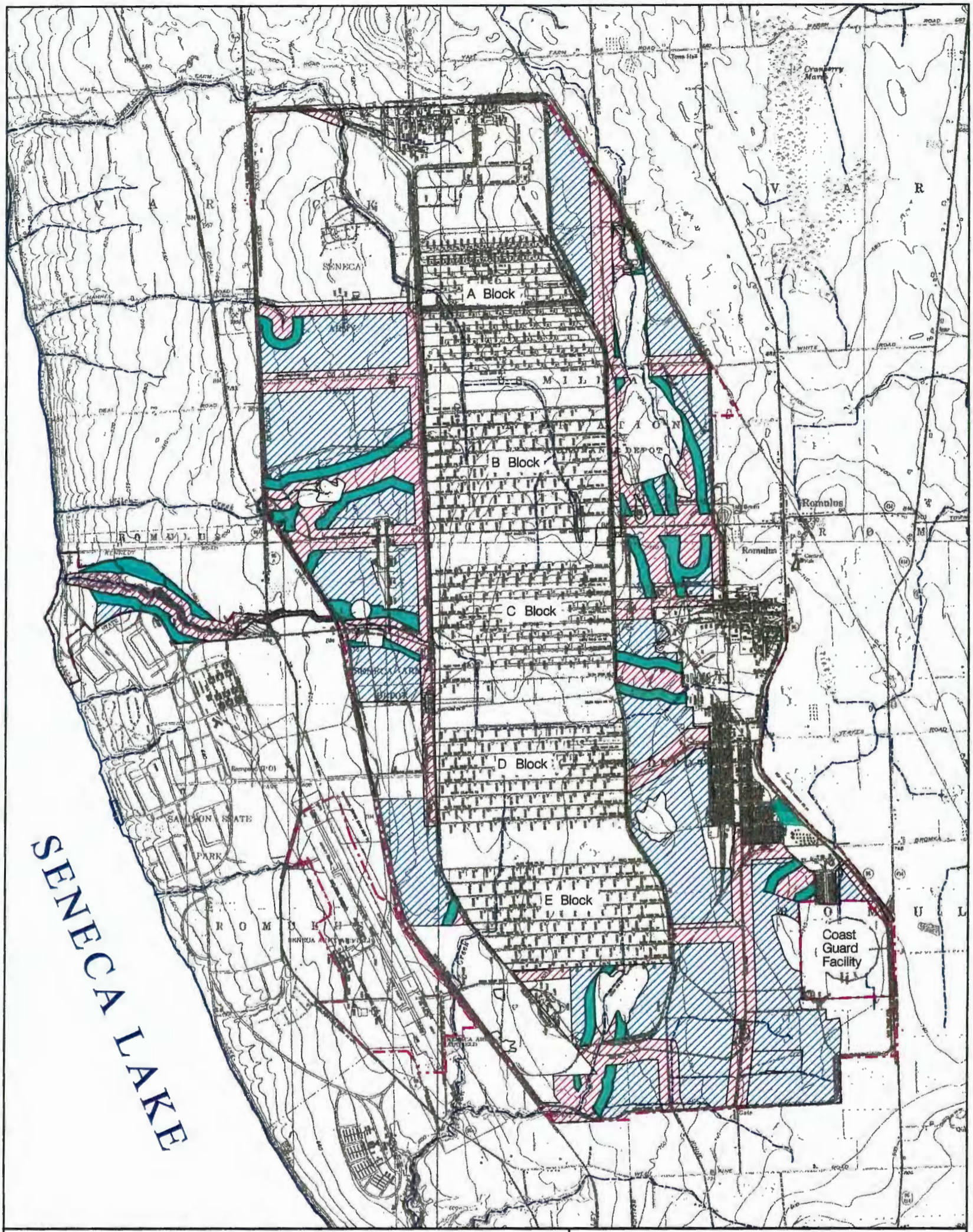







Figure 1. Location of Seneca Army Depot Activity within the Finger Lakes area of Central New York.



Feature Legend

-  High probability
-  Medium probability
-  Low probability

General Legend

-  SEDA boundary
-  Modern streams

SITE OCCUPIES PART OF 4

1:24,000 QUADS



Geneva South, NY | Romulus, NY
 Dresden, NY | Ovid, NY

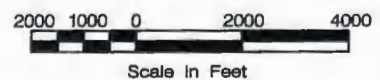
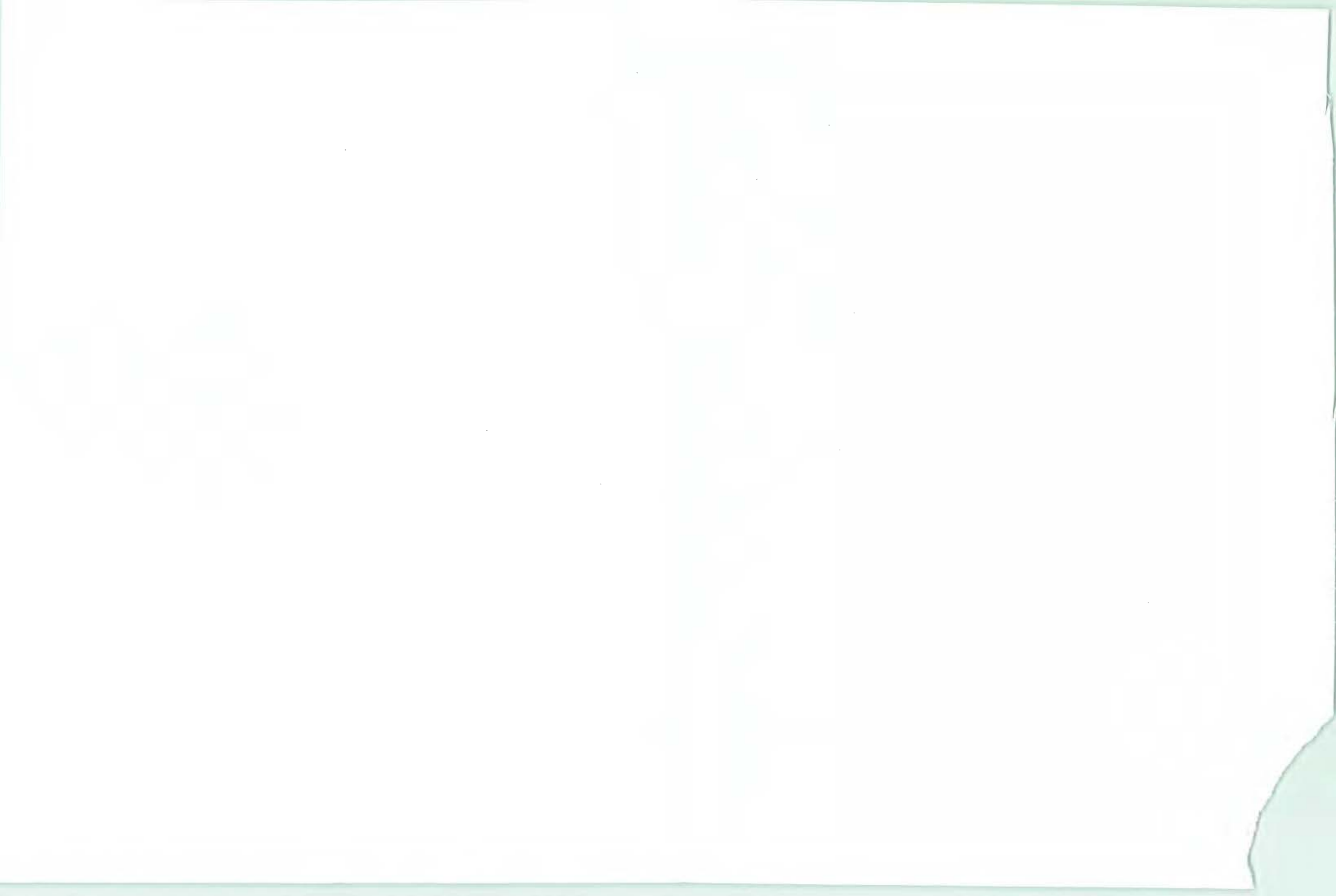
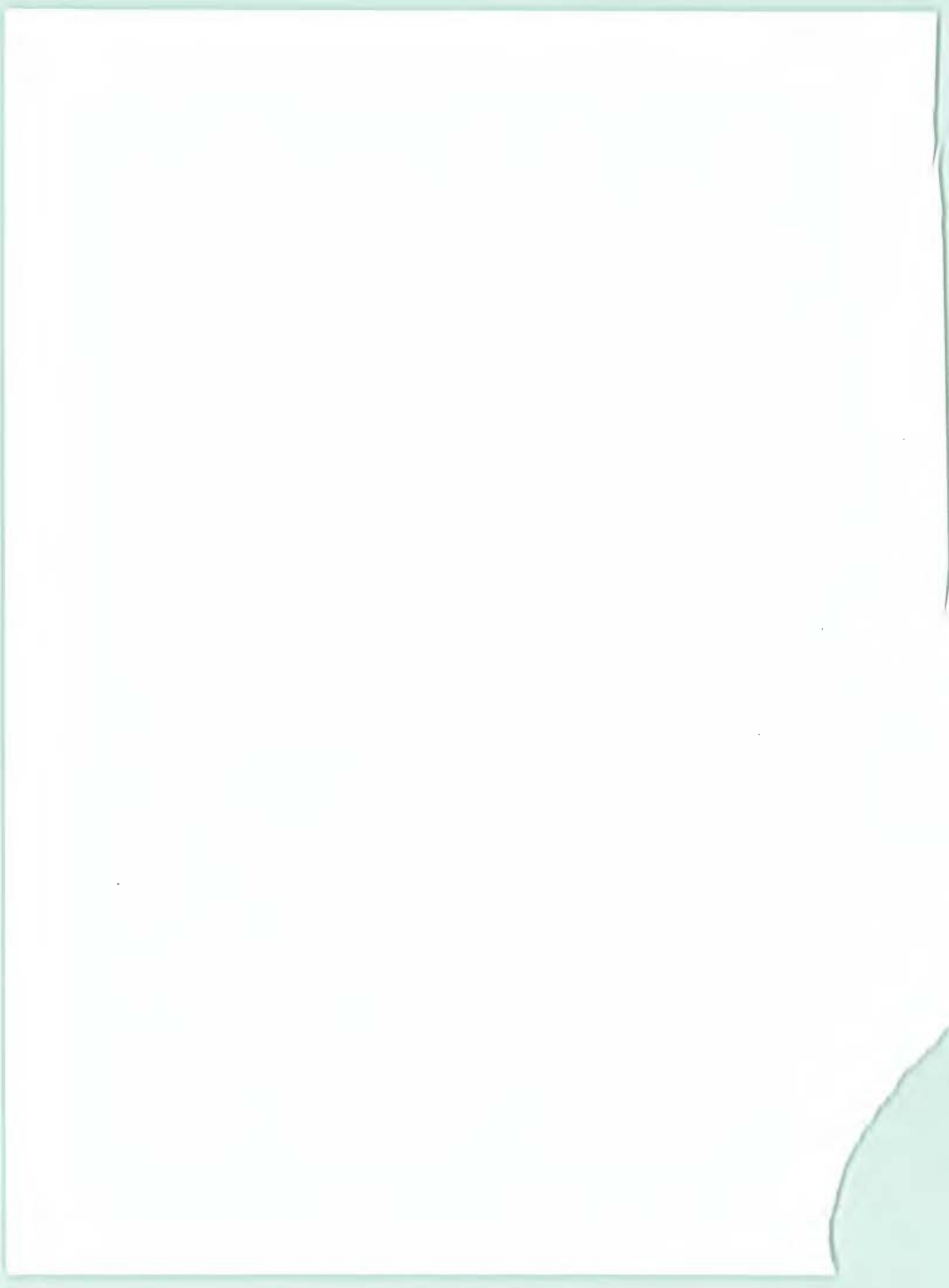


Figure 2. Map of SEDA and the areas surveyed showing high, medium, and low probability zones for the presence of archeological sites.



portion of the depot, where the ECMs are located, has not yet been surveyed and the requirements regarding cultural resources for this area will be determined during negotiations between the USACE, Fort Worth District, and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The U.S. Coast Guard station in the southeastern portion of the depot will not be excised from federal control. An additional parcel adjacent to the southern edge of the Coast Guard station will be added to the station and was not surveyed. Other portions of the depot are so severely disturbed and modified that there is no potential for the presence of intact cultural deposits or features. Additionally, some areas of the depot have not been surveyed because of the presence of wetlands or the presence, or suspected presence, of hazardous materials (Figure 3).

As a result of the cultural resources survey, 113 archeological sites were identified and recorded. The majority of the sites, 102, date to the historic period; seven sites are prehistoric; and four contain both historic and prehistoric components. Thirty-one of these archeological sites are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



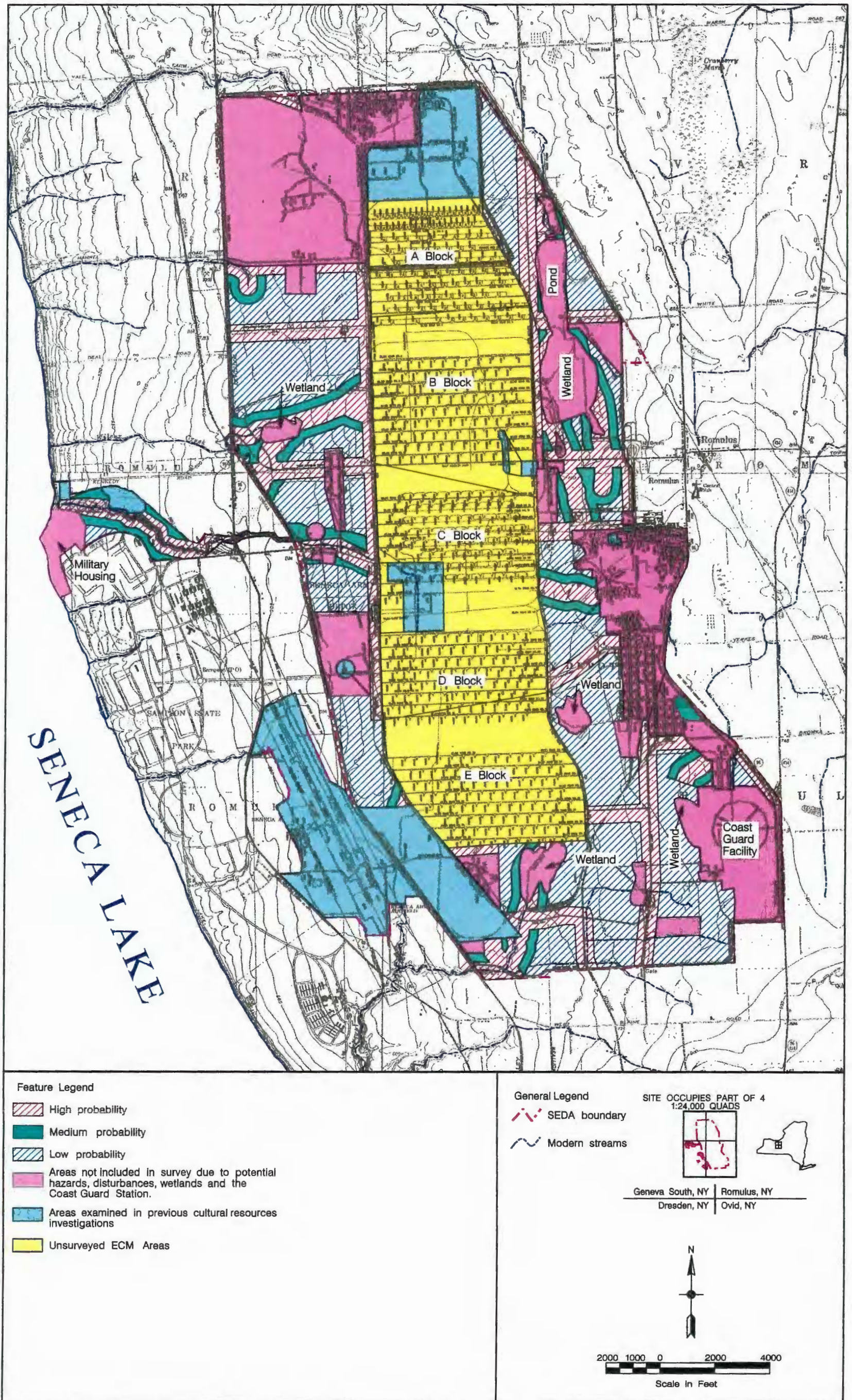
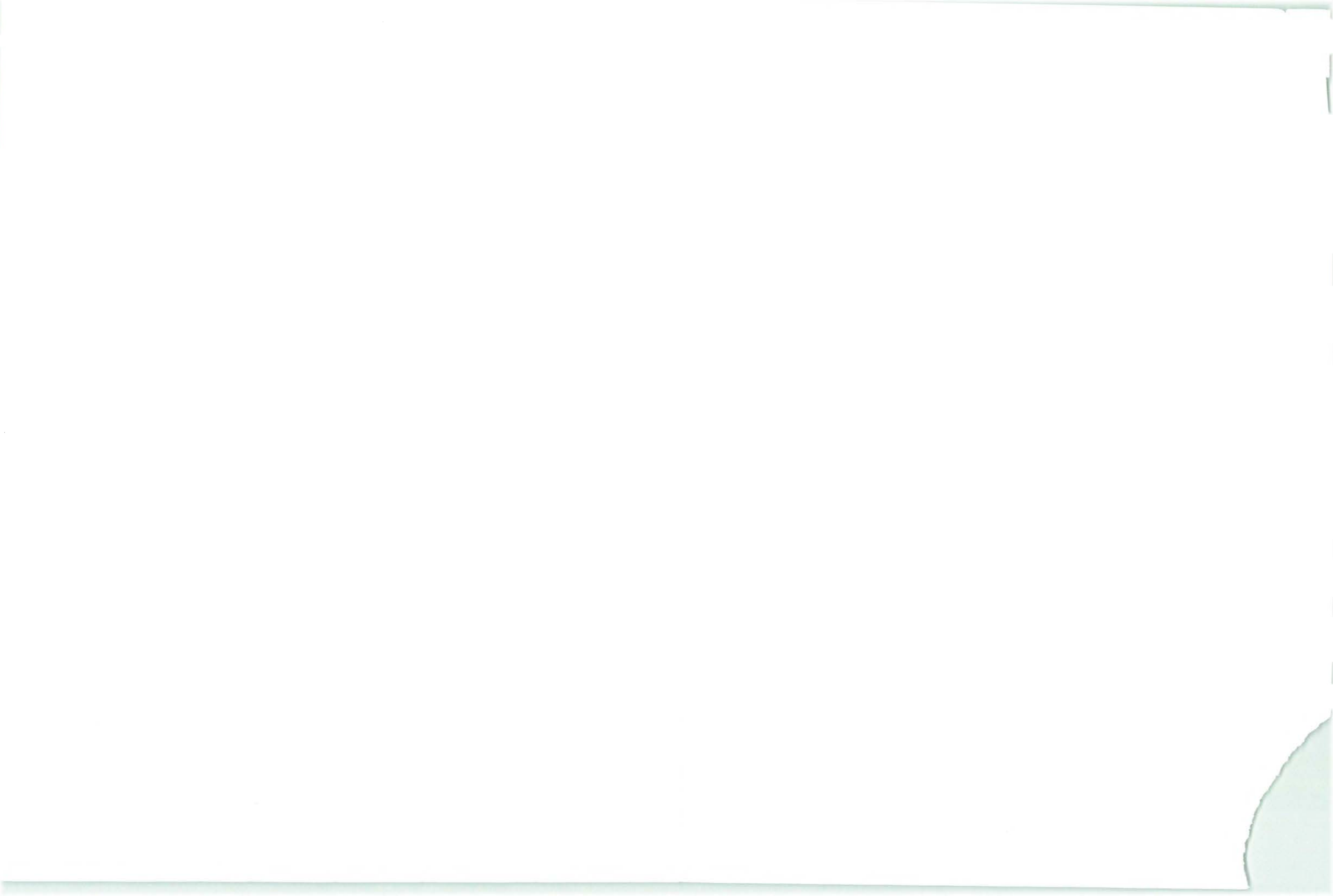


Figure 3. Map of SEDA and the areas surveyed showing high, medium, and low probability zones, areas previously surveyed, and areas not yet surveyed.



CHAPTER 2 THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiography

SEDA is located in Seneca County between the two largest of westcentral New York's Finger Lakes, Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake. The depot is on a glacial till plain characterized by level to slightly sloping uplands with elevations ranging from 134 m (440 ft) above mean seal level (amsl) on the shore of Seneca Lake to 232 m (760 ft) on the southeastern edge of the depot near the Coast Guard Loran C Station. Soils consist of shallow, poorly drained, fine-textured, silt-clay-loam over poorly sorted, glacial till sediments. The surface materials derive from the soft, silty underlying shale and limestone from the Onondaga Formation (soils are discussed in more detail below). The Onondaga limestone contains pockets of chert which was often used as a lithic raw material source by prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Shale and limestone Silurian- and Devonian-aged regolith or bedrock is occasionally encountered within 20 cm of the surface, and poorly sorted clay, cobble, and sand-dominated glacial till is usually encountered within 40 cm of the surface. The headwaters of Kendaia Creek bisect the depot east to west. The western edge of the depot's boundary expands to include all of Kendaia Creek to its junction with Seneca Lake. The headwaters of several other named streams drain from the depot's uplands into Seneca Lake including Indian, Silver, Hahnel, Reeder, and Wilcox creeks. One stream, Kendig Creek, drains into the Seneca River approximately 11 km north of the depot. No streams drain to the east into Cayuga Lake as the depot is west of the fall line between the two lakes. Streams in the area are generally small, firmly entrenched, and have a limited drainage area reducing the threat of flooding. This area is part of the southern margin of the Erie-Ontario-Mohawk Plain physiographic province and is slightly north of the Appalachian Plateau province (Hutton 1972).

Climate

The modern climate of Seneca County is the humid continental type characterized by highly variable weather: cold, dry conditions when affected by northern systems; warm, humid conditions when affected by southern flow; and occasionally vigorous storms when affected by Atlantic maritime systems from the east. The winters are long and cold, and the summers warm and correspondingly short. The presence of Lake Ontario to the north ameliorates slightly some of the extremes in continental climatic variability. The temperature range is an average daily maximum of 57.3°F and a minimum of 38°F. In the summer, the temperature occasionally reaches 90°F but rarely reaches 100°F. Temperatures in the winter occasionally

fall to below zero, but rarely to as low as -20°F. The average yearly precipitation is 82 cm (32.3 in) including 158 cm (62 in) of frequently heavy snowfall. The precipitation is fairly evenly spaced throughout the year with slightly wetter conditions from late spring to middle summer. The growing season averages 160 days (Hutton 1972).

Vegetation

Vegetation in the area generally consists of mixed hardwoods including hard maple, red and white oak, hickory, beech, ash, black walnut, hophornbeam, locust, black cherry, elm, and aspen with some areas of hemlocks, cedars, and white pines. Some low areas add basswood, yellow poplar, and willow. The sapling/shrub areas are dominated by elm, elder, and hawthorne (Nolan et al. 1986). The marshy lowlands contain cattails, sedges, rushes, and swampgrass. Modern and historic land use in this portion of the county is dominated by crop farming including corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley, beans, hay (although the poor drainage of many of the soils often requires extensive artificial drainage for crops), dairy farming, grape vineyards, and pasture (Hutton 1972). Much of the depot is covered in dense secondary growth such as small hardwood and pine trees, berry brambles, briars, numerous grapevines, and poison ivy. This is due to the fact that large areas formerly cleared for fields, pastures, and various military activities are no longer maintained.

Fauna

The forests of the area at one time supported a typical northeastern woodlands assemblage including white-tailed deer, black bear, elk, beaver, woodchuck, raccoon, otter, lynx, gray fox, timber wolf, squirrel, porcupine, muskrat, turkey, migratory waterfowl, raptors, passerines, bass, pike, pickerel, sunfish, trout, and lake trout (Nolan et al. 1986). Deer and smaller animals, including a vigorous population of beaver, are still present on the depot, as are large numbers of wild turkeys. The partial separation of the white-tailed deer population on the depot has resulted in a high percentage of white deer. Pheasant and grouse have been introduced and two pairs of ospreys currently raise their young on power poles near the northern end of the depot (Nolan et al. 1986).

Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction

An ecological perspective is necessarily dependent upon knowledge of the paleoenvironment. Unfortunately, present paleoenvironmental models in this area are based on data collected as many as 40 years ago (Cox 1959; Cox and Lewis 1965; Miller 1973) and none relate directly to SEDA. This is especially critical because our present understanding of the Early and Middle Archaic in the region has been at least partially predetermined by our view of the paleoenvironment during these periods (Custer 1990; Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; Fitting 1968; Funk and Wellman 1984; Ritchie 1971).

Soils

Soil types within the depot are of the Darien-Angola association which consists of soils formed in glacial till. Hutton (1972) describes the Darien-Angola association as consisting of deep, somewhat poorly drained soils with a silty clay loam and clay loam subsoil. The topsoils of this association on the depot are, however, rarely deep. The poorly mixed, till-dominated subsoils are evidently deeper, as bedrock was only occasionally encountered during the cultural resources survey where shovel tests averaged approximately 20-30 cm deep. Specific soil types encountered (as described by Hutton 1972) include the following.

Angola Silt Loams

These occasionally encountered soils, Angola silt loams (0-3 percent slopes and 3-8 percent slopes), occur in broad or fairly broad, nearly level or gently sloping uplands. They are somewhat poorly drained, moderately deep soils consisting of an A horizon of dark gray (10YR 4/1), heavy silt loam about 23 cm (9 in) deep over a firm, distinctly mottled, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2), light silty clay loam B horizon that grades into light clay loam. The B horizon continues to approximately 56 cm (22 in) deep and is underlain by a shaly clay loam till and regolith that begins approximately 86 cm (34 in) below the surface.

Aurora and Farmington Soils

Aurora and Farmington soils (25-75 percent slopes) were encountered rarely and only along deeply entrenched streams. They typically occur in deep gorges cut by small streams that empty into Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Bedrock exposures consisting of lime-bearing shale with interbedded layers of limestone are common. They are steep, very rocky, shallow soils typically consisting of a 0-33-cm (0-13-inch) A horizon that is a very dark gray (5YR 3/1), dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), or brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam and a 33-64-cm (13-25-inch) B horizon that is a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6), dark brown (10YR 3/3), to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) light silty clay loam.

Darien Silt Loam and Darien-Danley-Cazenovia Silt Loams

Level or nearly level Darien silt loams (0-3 percent slopes) are the most commonly encountered soil on the depot. They are poorly drained soils formed from locally derived glacial till of alkaline and calcareous, dark gray and black silty shale and small amounts of limestone. The typical profile consists of an A horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) heavy silt loam or silty clay loam about 23 cm (9 in) deep over a thin, mottled, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam. The B horizon continues to about 74 cm (29 in) deep and consists of a mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) silty clay loam or silty clay that grades into a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) color over firm, calcareous, mottled dark grayish brown (2.5YR 4/2), gravelly, silty clay loam. The B horizon is underlain by a gravelly, shaly silty clay loam C horizon and bedrock that occurs between 102 and 183 cm (40-72 inches). In a few areas, Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes, were encountered. These soils generally resemble the Darien profile which in this complex is poorly drained and gently sloping on concave slopes (3-5 percent), while the Danley is moderately well drained occurring on slightly steeper slopes (4-8 percent) and the Cazenovia soil is moderately well drained to well drained and occurs on small knolls.

Ilion Silty Clay Loam

Ilion silty clay loams were occasionally encountered during the cultural resources survey. They are poorly drained, moderately fine-textured, and formed from calcareous glacial till, mainly local dark gray and black shale. They occur in broad, level, and low-lying areas and typically consist of an A horizon of dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay loam about 10 cm (4 in) deep over a slightly sticky, distinctly mottled, gray (5Y 5/1) silty clay loam B horizon that becomes more mottled with depth. The B horizon continues to approximately 86 cm (34 in) deep and is underlain by a firm, calcareous till C horizon of mottled, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay loam. Bedrock is usually encountered within 1.2-1.8 m (4-6 feet).

Romulus Silty Clay Loam

Romulus silty clay loams were occasionally encountered during the cultural resources survey and are deep, poorly drained, moderately fine-textured soils formed in reddish, calcareous glacial till. They occur in nearly level or gently sloping depressional areas and typically consist of an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam about 20 cm (8 in) deep over a firm, commonly mottled, reddish gray (5YR 5/2) silty clay loam or clay loam B horizon. The B horizon continues to approximately 61 cm (24 in) deep and is underlain by a C horizon of mottled, reddish brown (5YR 5/2) firm, slightly sticky, silty clay loam. These soils were often encountered associated with the slightly higher Darien silt loams.

Varick Silty Clay Loam

Varick silty clay loams were occasionally encountered during the cultural resources survey and are poorly drained soils formed in alkaline and calcareous glacial till. They occur in nearly level or gently sloping depressional areas and typically consist of an A horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay loam about 20 cm (8 in) deep over a firm, distinctly mottled, light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) B horizon of silty clay loam or clay. The B horizon continues to approximately 61 cm (24 in) deep and is underlain by bedrock or regolith.

CHAPTER 3 CULTURAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Evaluations of archeological properties and the determination of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP are dependent upon a thorough knowledge of the developmental history and current status of scientific research within the surrounding region. Site significance can best be judged on a relative scale, one determined by the quantity and quality of prior research within the region and the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. The development of such a scale requires a synthesis of the relevant archeological and historical data so that pertinent local and regional research problems may be identified. A brief overview of currently recognized cultural units, research problems, and associated data requirements is presented below. More detailed discussions of the cultural units present within the vicinity of SEDA may be found in Curtin and Nelson (1996), Fiedel (1996), Klein (1986), and Oberon (1995). The majority of this discussion of the cultural history of the project area is derived from the background research for this project. More detailed discussions of the development of the conceptual framework, research problems, and data requirements are presented in the background report (Gaither et al. 1998).

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Although antiquarians such as DeWitt Clinton (1811), Ephriem Squier (1851), John Delafield (1851), William Beauchamp (1900), and Arthur Parker (1922) are known to have explored in and around the SEDA area, very little formal archeological research has been conducted on the installation. However, site types that might be expected to occur in the area include prehistoric villages and campsites, protohistoric and historic Native American villages, and historic European-American sites including farmsteads, rural residences, schools, churches, and villages. Deeply buried prehistoric sites are not expected because most of the project area is blanketed with glacial till that predates the human occupation of North America.

Formal cultural resources investigations did not begin at SEDA until the mid-1980s. In 1986, EnviroSphere Company of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, drafted an archeological overview and management plan for the depot (Klein 1986). No fieldwork was conducted. The project involved extensive archival research of existing archeological site records and examinations of old plat books and maps illustrating the locations of preinstallation homesteads. Not surprisingly, the overview focused on historic cultural resources; the locations of 231 potential historic archeological sites were identified within the boundaries of the 10,865-acre facility. They consist primarily of farmsteads or rural residences, although a wheelwright's shop, 10 blacksmith shops, a warehouse, a saw mill, a cider mill, a broom factory, a potash factory, eight schools, a tavern that had once been a schoolhouse, an unidentified business, a store, a cemetery, a Baptist church, a

Baptist parsonage, and the remains of two World War II USACE construction facilities are also included in the sample. Subsequent documentary research (McVarnish and Cook 1996) by John Milner Associates, Inc., significantly increased the information base for these historic sites.

The archival research of Klein (1986) also noted four prehistoric sites plotted within the SEDA boundaries based on records on file at the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the State University of New York, Buffalo (SUNY-Buffalo). Unfortunately, the site records were vague and the exact locations of the sites could not be ascertained. Sites NYSM-4824 and NYSM-4826 were recorded by Beauchamp in 1900; the former appears to be the remains of Kendaia, an Iroquois town destroyed in 1779, although the officially recorded location of Kendaia is situated two miles to the south. Site NYSM-4826 was reported by Beauchamp to be a prehistoric or protohistoric campsite with hearths, European artifacts, and shell pits. All that is known of NYSM-4825 is its location, although it is recorded by Klein (1986) as a prehistoric campsite of undetermined affiliation. Site UB-1260, which Beauchamp (1900) mentions, is recorded as yielding triangular dart points and abundant prehistoric ceramics, including pipe bowls. Given the nature of Envirosphere's study, none of these site locations was verified in the field.

The first of several cultural resources surveys conducted at the installation was performed by Heritage America, Ltd., during autumn 1994. The project area was described as an ash landfill "composed of dark brown to black ash that was spread over an area approximately 300 by 500 ft (91.4 to 152.4 m)" (Oberon 1995:6). Although much of the area was contaminated and was not surveyed, the remaining two-acre project area was stratified into survey areas based on likelihood of containing cultural resources (particularly prehistoric remains). In areas deemed high probability, shovel tests were excavated at 8-m (26-ft) intervals and were taken down to bedrock or until culturally sterile levels were documented. Depths from shovel tests (n=128) varied from 18-78 cm (7-31 in). All fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. In cases where cultural materials were identified, additional shovel tests were excavated in each of the cardinal directions at 4-m (13-ft) intervals to collect supplementary data regarding extent and integrity of the site. In this manner, one prehistoric archeological site and the remains of four structures were identified. The prehistoric site yielded a variety of lithic materials, including two chert cores, 46 chert flakes, and two chert projectile points resembling styles from the Laurentian Archaic (5,400-3,400 B.P.) and the Early Woodland (3,000-2,500 B.P.) periods. The structural remains consist entirely of pre-World War II concrete foundations. No attempt was made to group the structures into sites, and none of these finds has been assigned either field numbers or official state trinomials. Although neither of the finds was formally assessed for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, Oberon (1995) states that the historic remains may be part of some larger historic complex that extends outside the project area, and thus should be considered potentially significant pending additional work. Similarly, additional research was recommended at the prehistoric site once ash removal is completed. The New York SHPO has indicated that additional test excavations at the prehistoric site are necessary and that the proposed ineligible status of the historic period archeological resources has not been adequately demonstrated.

In November 1995, John Milner Associates, Inc., attempted to relocate five prehistoric sites (NYSM-4823, NYSM-4825, NYSM-4826, NYSM-4840, and UB-1260) previously recorded within the present depot boundaries early in the twentieth century (Feidel 1996). Sites NYSM-4825, NYSM-4826, and UB-1260 had been included in Envirosphere's 1986 archeological overview and management plan (Klein 1986; see discussion above), but the others were identified on the basis of a closer search of the state site records. Site NYSM-4823 is recorded only as a prehistoric camp, possibly located on the shore of Seneca Lake, and NYSM-4840 is recorded as "traces of occupation" extending approximately 3 km northwest-southeast to the west of the facility; a small portion of the site crosses into the installation. Because of the ambiguity of the records, for example two distinct locations are cited for NYSM-4826, it proved impossible to find any of the sites. A surface examination (approximately 149 acres) was coupled with a systematic shovel testing program; 223 40-cm-square shovel tests were excavated along parallel transects at 20-m intervals across the purported site areas, to depths up to 30 cm below surface. Fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in)

hardware cloth. Although several isolates were found elsewhere on the facility, no traces of any of the sites in question were identified.

In 1996, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., was contracted to conduct both an architectural survey/evaluation and a cultural resources survey within two tracts, totaling some 760 acres, at the Seneca Army Airfield in the westcentral portion of the facility (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996). Seventeen structures were examined and evaluated, including a covered reservoir, a navigational building, one pre-World War II structure, and buildings within the Small Arms Baffled Range Complex. Only two of the structures were found to be older than 50 years, and both had been so extensively modified that contextual integrity had been lost. All 17 structures were recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. During the cultural resources survey, the project area was stratified into subareas of high, moderate, and low probability based on environmental factors and known areas of contamination and ground disturbance (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996) as originally defined in Klein (1986). High probability areas were shovel tested at 10-15-m intervals, moderate probability areas were shovel tested at 15-30-m intervals, and areas of low probability were shovel tested at 30-45-m intervals. Each shovel test unit measured 40 cm square and the fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Any areas that were disturbed or contained suspected hazardous materials were not shovel tested. This methodology identified three historic sites, consisting of subsurface scatters of glass, ceramics, metal artifacts, and bone (PCI/SADA 1-3). Two of the sites (PCI/SADA 1-2) contained materials dating from 1850-1941; the other, PCI/SADA-1, yielded artifacts dating from approximately 1820-1860. Only the latter site, which was found in the front yard of an extant nineteenth century farmhouse, was deemed to have sufficient stratigraphic and contextual integrity to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, an attempt was made to find previously recorded site NYSM-4824, which was reported to be located within the project area, but no trace was discovered.

Parsons Engineering Science (Stevens and Abell 1998) examined by pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing two small plots, designated SEAD 59 and SEAD 71, that they determined to be severely disturbed and to have little potential for containing cultural resources. They recommended no further work for those small areas. Parsons Engineering Science also examined an area designated SEAD 12 (Stevens et al. 1998), also called the "Q Area," by pedestrian survey over the 360-acre parcel and shovel testing in zones designated high (10-m intervals), medium (20-m intervals), and low (also 20-m intervals) probability. The survey resulted in the identification of eight sites (seven historic and one prehistoric) and eight isolated finds. The sites consist of the remains of four farmsteads (sites A09909.000003-A09909.000006), three historic dumps (sites A09909.000007-A09909.000009), and one prehistoric isolated find of a projectile point identified as an Orient Fishtail type, 1200-700 B.C. (site A09909.000010). One historic farmstead site (the Thomas Sample, Sr., farmstead) and one domestic dump site, sites A09909.000003 and A09909.000009, respectively, were recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The former is said to date to the early nineteenth century and to contain intact structural remains. The latter is described as dating from 1900 to 1920 and to contain a well and dense surface scatter of domestic artifacts. Further testing is recommended if these two sites are to be disturbed.

PREHISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY

Although the existence of a widely utilized sequence of cultural periods and phases for Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Fiedel 1996; Klein 1986; Oberon 1995; Ritchie 1969) gives the impression that the culture history of the region is well understood, the opposite is true. Much of the archeology in the area was either conducted before radiometric dating was in common usage or has involved only survey efforts in which dateable material was not collected. Instead, the temporal placement of the cultural periods is extrapolated from dated contexts elsewhere. The recognition of changes in the settlement-subsistence patterns throughout the prehistoric period depends on the examination of distinctive archeological

components. Site locations in relation to topographic and environmental parameters, variety and abundance of food residue, functional variability of tool and ceramic assemblages, intersite variability of subsistence-related features and ceremonial structures, mortuary patterns, and bioarcheological data are all sources for the reconstruction of settlement-subsistence patterns. Of course, the investigations within SEDA will only reveal a portion of any settlement-subsistence system.

An undue reliance on archeological collections that lack radiocarbon dates or are from depositional contexts that preclude stratification has contributed to this situation. Further research within Central New York and SEDA must focus upon sites exhibiting good contextual integrity that will yield materials suitable for radiometric dating. Alluvial or colluvial depositional regimes that permit the stratification of archeological components are ideal for the contextual integrity of components. Terrace knolls or nonaggrading slopes are less ideal; nevertheless, the potential for a single-component site or the horizontal separation of components does not rule out such depositional environments for yielding essential chronological data. Whatever the depositional context, cultural components with good contextual integrity that yield charcoal for radiocarbon dating, sherds for thermoluminescence dating, or burned soil or clay for archeomagnetic dating are essential to the development of a firm chronology for Central New York.

Klein (1986) suggests that the rolling uplands within SEDA might contain "Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated find sites; Late Archaic or Early to Middle Woodland back country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops; and Late Woodland villages, hamlets, or seasonal camps" (Klein 1986:3-1). Unfortunately, the cultural resources investigations conducted to date at SEDA have failed to produce a significant amount of prehistoric data (Fiedel 1996; Oberon 1995; Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996). Our knowledge of settlement-subsistence strategies is extremely limited for the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. The paucity of in situ sites that have been excavated is the major reason for this lack of knowledge. Numerous surface finds of fluted points have been made along the Seneca River and at Montezuma Marsh to the north of SEDA (Ritchie 1969), although only one possible Paleo-Indian tool has been recovered from SEDA itself (Fiedel 1996). Despite these data limitations, Klein (1986) has suggested that the uplands within SEDA might contain Paleo-Indian chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated find sites. Remains of the Early and Middle Archaic periods are equally rare in this area, although again Klein (1986) suggests the possible presence of chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated finds within SEDA. Certainly, the available data suggest that the Early Archaic period represents a continuation of settlement and subsistence trends of the preceding Paleo-Indian period (Curtin and Nelson 1996). The climate became warmer and moister during the Middle Archaic period, but what significance this had for settlement and subsistence is not clear, although an increased reliance on mast and other deciduous forest resources appears reasonable.

Few dated Paleo-Indian contexts and almost no Early or Middle Archaic ones have been isolated in the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area (Ritchie 1969). No Paleo-Indian points have been reported from the eastern shore of Seneca Lake (Fiedel 1996:10). The Potts site, in southern Oswego County northeast of SEDA, is the only known Paleo-Indian site in the region (Gramley and Lothrop 1984; Ritchie 1969:22-30). The subsequent Archaic period is a long temporal span (ca. 8000-1000 B.C.) in which sociocultural trends have not been well defined. Diagnostic projectile points of the Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.) and Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.) periods are rare from the Central New York region (Curtin and Nelson 1996:14-15; Fiedel 1996:10-11), a fact suggested by some to be related to an unfavorable environment during these periods (Fitting 1968; Ritchie 1971). Despite this, Funk (1993) has identified a succession of Early Archaic occupations in the Susquehanna drainage, southeast of SEDA, while Trubowitz (1979) discussed the surface distribution of similar early projectile points in western New York.

The succeeding Late Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.) is also not entirely understood, but archeological sites are more abundant; the well known Lamoka Lake site is located about 25 miles southwest of SEDA, while a related occupation was found at the Geneva site at the northern end of Seneca Lake (Fiedel 1996; Ritchie 1969). Another important Late Archaic site in the area is Frontenac Island, located in Cayuga Lake about 10 miles northeast of SEDA (Fiedel 1996). Unfortunately, the relationships of Lamoka Lake to cultures both before and after are still unclear. Late Archaic components, although more numerous and widely distributed, have yielded little additional information concerning settlement-subsistence strategies. The most important sites relating to this period were excavated decades ago, without the benefit of more recent advances in methods of recovery (such as flotation) and absolute dating. It has been suggested that most sites of the Late Archaic period may have been seasonal, special purpose habitation sites, including winter hunting camps, spring fishing stations, fall nut gathering and processing stations, and shellfish processing camps (Curtin and Nelson 1996). Larger sites, such as Lamoka Lake, Geneva, and Frontenac Island, appear to have been multiple-activity spring and summer villages (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

The beginning of the subsequent Woodland period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1600) is identified with the introduction of ceramics into Central New York, although it is not clear what advantage pottery bestowed on the existing cultures of the Late Archaic period. During the latter half of the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1), an apparent mortuary cult with strong ties to the Adena culture of the Ohio valley appeared in Central New York (Fiedel 1996). Ritchie named this Adena manifestation the Middlesex phase after an Early Woodland burial complex at Vine Valley in Middlesex, Yates County, which is about 30 miles west of SEDA (Anderson 1996; Fiedel 1996; Ritchie 1969). Ritchie has suggested that the Middlesex phase may have involved actual migrants from the Adena heartland (Ritchie and Dragoo 1960), but more recent researchers have tended to view this as the result of some sort of exchange system, rather than migrations (Fiedel 1996). The Woodland period is the best documented due to the larger number of investigated sites. Again, overall settlement pattern reconstructions have been hindered by a lack of well-dated sequences. Early Woodland occupations, in the form of hamlets and cemeteries, have been identified along the Seneca River and around the Montezuma Marsh, north of SEDA, and Klein (1986) suggests that the uplands around SEDA may contain back-country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops during this period. At the present time, the only evidence for Early Woodland period occupation within SEDA is an unfinished projectile point, reported to be representative of the Meadowood phase, recovered from the western side of the installation (Oberon 1995).

Point Peninsula pottery became dominant during the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1-900), apparently derived from the Upper Great Lakes (Fiedel 1996). Long-distance exchange apparently played an important role during this period, although the dynamics of this exchange are not well understood. During the first part of the Middle Woodland period, influence from the Hopewell culture of southern Ohio appears in the Squawkie Hill phase in western New York (Fiedel 1996) and in the Canoe Point phase of Point Peninsula culture in Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996). In both instances burial mounds appear, while in the Squawkie Hill phase exotic items such as Snyders Point blades of Flint Ridge chert from Ohio, copper awls, and mica were placed with the dead (Fiedel 1996). During the latter part of the Point Peninsula period, exchange with the American mid-continent appears to have declined, to be replaced with new trade networks from the south, resulting in the movement of large amounts of Pennsylvania jasper into Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996). The significance of these shifting exchange patterns is presently unclear.

A number of technological changes apparently mark the end of the Middle Woodland and the beginning of the Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1600). By A.D. 800, small triangular projectile points appear in Central New York, suggesting the adoption of the bow and arrow, and around A.D. 900-1000, maize horticulture appears to have been introduced (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Fiedel 1996). The Late Woodland period in Central New York is characterized by the Owasco culture, although the exact nature of the relation between

Owasco and the previous Point Peninsula is still a matter of some dispute. Ritchie and others have proposed that Late Point Peninsula developed gradually into Owasco in situ (Funk 1983; MacNeish 1976; Ritchie 1969), while Snow (1994, 1995) has suggested that Owasco is actually an "aggressive northward intrusion by maize-growing Iroquoian-speakers from central Pennsylvania" (Fiedel 1996:14).

The Middle to Late Woodland occupation of the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area may be related to the emergence of the "proto-Cayuga" (Niemczycki 1984, 1987). Middle to Late Woodland components should be the most common occupations to be expected at SEDA. At the present time, it appears that the emergence of the Cayuga was centered either east of SEDA, around Cayuga Lake, or north of SEDA, around Montezuma Marsh (Curtin and Nelson 1996), but the pattern of utilization of the uplands around SEDA is not known. Klein (1986) has suggested the possible presence of back-country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops during the Middle Woodland period and villages, hamlets, or seasonal camps during the Late Woodland period, but no such sites are presently known within SEDA.

Early historic Iroquois culture is presumed to have developed out of late Owasco (MacNeish 1976; Ritchie and Funk 1973; Tuck 1971), although alternative incursion hypotheses have been presented by Curtin (1992), Dincauze and Hasenstab (1989), and Swihart (1992). Unfortunately, the specifics in regard to the Seneca and Cayuga are still unclear (Fiedel 1996). In the historic period, SEDA lay between the territories of the Seneca and Cayuga, but sites in this area do not fit easily into the developmental sequence of either one (Fiedel 1996). Niemczycki (1984, 1991) places the origin of the Cayuga on the east side of Cayuga Lake, in the Middle Owasco (A.D. 1100-1200). Between A.D. 1450 and 1550, some of these "proto-Cayuga" villages were located southwest of Cayuga Lake and southeast of SEDA (Fiedel 1996). In contrast, the Seneca seem to have developed after A.D. 1250 in the Genesee valley, some distance to the west of SEDA, and to have migrated eastward to the western Finger Lakes after A.D. 1450 (Fiedel 1996). The movements of the Seneca between A.D. 1540 and 1687 in the area west of Canandaigua Lake are well documented (Niemczycki 1987; Saunders and Sempowski 1991; Vandrei 1988; Wray and Schoff 1953; Wray et al. 1987), and they appear to have moved to the area between Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake subsequent to 1687 (Abler and Tooker 1978; Fiedel 1996).

HISTORIC PERIOD NATIVE AMERICAN SITES

The focus of research dealing with Native American sites occupied after the arrival of Europeans in the Central New York area is directed first toward the identification of any sites dating to the period prior to the arrival of the Seneca in the SEDA area (ca. A.D. 1687) and secondly toward identifying any Seneca sites that date after this time. The timeframe relating to the written history of this period includes the period from approximately A.D. 1550 to 1760 (Klein 1986).

At present, it is known that the Seneca occupied the area of SEDA subsequent to the seventeenth century, and that the town of Kendaia was located near SEDA (Curtin and Nelson 1996). This town was occupied by the Seneca during the latter part of the eighteenth century and was destroyed during the Revolutionary War by a punitive expedition commanded by General John Sullivan in 1779. Unfortunately, this town has not yet been relocated. A historic community, also called Kendaia, is located in the western portion of SEDA. The portion of this community examined during this cultural resources survey is a historic Euro-American community where no evidence of intense use by the historic Seneca, or by other historic or prehistoric Native Americans, was found.

Archeological, archival, and ethnohistoric sources are equally important in the pursuit of an objective assessment of research potential of as yet unidentified protohistoric and early historic Native American sites in the area. Detailed information on aboriginal material culture, social organization, mortuary practices, presence of European trade goods, phases and types of contact, and identification of settlement

locations are key components in linking the ethnohistorical evidence with the archeological record. Archeological data from protohistoric and early historic aboriginal sites also provide a diachronic perspective on cultural change that cannot be produced from the overall synchronic and European-biased nature of archival and documentary sources (for example, Gregory 1973; Ramenofsky 1988; Smith 1987; Trigger 1985).

The likelihood that sites falling into the protohistoric and early historic periods may be present at SEDA provides an important opportunity to draw upon the archeological and ethnographic records to study Iroquois culture change from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The assessment of the consequences and magnitude of European contact upon early historic or protohistoric lifeways has yet to be systematically considered from an archeological perspective for this part of the Central New York area. Thus, if sites of protohistoric or early historic Iroquois affiliation can be identified in SEDA, they may yield important information about aboriginal responses to European contact.

HISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY

Previous historical research for SEDA suggests that the project area is a potentially rich source for data to investigate the interaction between agricultural development, transportation systems, community patterning, ethnic diversity, and rural socioeconomic diversity as they occurred in Central New York and, perhaps, the northeast United States as a whole. Historically, the property now associated with SEDA reflects a pattern of agricultural development that was practiced primarily by European-Americans from the late 1700s to 1941 when the property was acquired by the federal government. During this 150-year period, agriculture shifted from a subsistence farming system to participation in a burgeoning rural and urban market economy.

This area is of particular interest due, in part, to the diverse transportation systems that developed in and around the project area. While the first European-American settlers of this area depended on waterways, roads, and turnpikes for transport, rural residents of the nineteenth century were exposed to a wider trading network that resulted from newly developed transportation systems, e.g., canals during the first half of the nineteenth century and railroads during the last half. Thus, the area associated with SEDA is an opportune site for examining how the archeological record reflects changes in land use, settlement patterns, migration, the labor force, ethnic diversity, socioeconomic diversity, community development, agricultural diversity, and rural industries in response to transportational and economic shifts. The following brief overview provides a foundation for developing a theoretical context that focuses on transportation and socioeconomic changes as they occurred in Central New York State from the late 1700s to 1941.

European-American Presence

The phase in which European-American occupation predominates in this area has been subdivided by previous researchers into three broad historical periods (Klein 1986). These three periods center, in part, around important transportational and agricultural developments, and they include the frontier period in which settlement took place from approximately 1760 to 1812; a period of agricultural development which lasted from the War of 1812 to the end of the nineteenth century; and finally, the twentieth century when agricultural pursuits established in the previous century continued until the government purchase of the land in 1941 (Klein 1986:2-12-2-15). Throughout all phases, inhabitants of the area were primarily engaged in agriculture, though there was a shift from subsistence farming to participation in a market economy and specialized agricultural industries.

Frontier Settlement Phase, 1791-1812

Prior to the 1790s when Central New York State was officially opened to European-American settlement, the Seneca, one of several tribes that made up the Iroquois nation, occupied the territory now associated with SEDA. Determined to maintain good relations with the Iroquois, European policy discouraged colonists from settling in Iroquois-occupied lands. In spite of such dissuasion though, European-Americans were reported to have settled in Seneca-occupied territory (Klein 1986:2-12).

When the American Revolutionary War began, the Seneca initially maintained a neutral position, but were finally persuaded to join the British and took part in raids against settlers who supported the American Revolution. Their presence in this area came to an end in 1779 when General John Sullivan and his army invaded and destroyed Cayuga and Seneca villages (Abler and Tooker 1978:507; Klein 1986:2-12; McVarish and Cook 1996:8-11; Wallace 1972:141-144). After the war, the Seneca were placed on reservations in western New York and Canada, leaving the area free for European-American settlement. The state of New York acquired the territory through treaties signed with the Oneida and Onondaga in 1788 and 1789, and quickly surveyed the area with the intention of awarding tracts of land to soldiers as compensation for their service to the Continental Army (Klein 1986:2-12-2-13). Central New York was subsequently divided into 28 townships with each township consisting of 60,000 acres. The townships were then subdivided into 600-acre lots (generally, a township was composed of one hundred 600-acre lots). The area now recognized as Seneca County originally consisted of three townships, Romulus, Ovid, and Junius. Of particular interest to this project is the township of Romulus, which was divided in 1830 to form the two townships of Romulus and Varick. The property now occupied by SEDA includes portions of both Romulus and Varick townships (Anonymous 1876:156; McVarish and Cook 1996:18-19; Watrous 1982:2-3). In 1804 these townships were included in the newly formed Seneca County. Originally, the area was a part of the larger Montgomery County, which went through a series of subdivisions over the course of time. Thus, Herkimer County was derived from Montgomery; Onondaga County was derived from Herkimer; Cayuga County was derived from Onondaga; and finally, Seneca County was established from part of Cayuga (McVarish and Cook 1996:18). The military lots that are now associated with SEDA property consist of portions of lots 51, 52, 53, 58, 63, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 75, 79, 82, 86, 87, 88, and 89; and all of lots 56, 57, 61, 62, 67, 74, 80, and 81. Although each lot was originally assigned to Romulus township, after 1830, lots 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, and 63 were included with Varick (McVarish and Cook 1996:14).

Although it was not surveyed and officially opened for settlement until 1791, the earliest *recorded* settlement for Romulus township dates to 1789, when David Wisner settled on Military Lot 95, south of SEDA property (Klein 1986:2-13; Steinback 1996:36). Once the surveys were officially completed, settlement was encouraged and a greater number of frontier men, women, and children arrived from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other parts of New York (Klein 1986:2-13). Most of those who settled in this area purchased acreage from land speculators, who had bought tracts from soldiers eager to sell their military lots. Although the tracts served as compensation for military service, those in receipt of lots had often established themselves elsewhere and were not anxious to resettle (McVarish and Cook 1996:14).

Although the size of the plots purchased by early settlers varied, 100-acre parcels were common (Steinback 1996:36). A review of historic material, however, demonstrates that settlers purchased plots ranging from 25 acres to as much as 400 acres (Anonymous 1876:149). Those who arrived during this time period built hewn-log cabins. Using approximately 37 logs, early cabins typically measured 18-x-24 feet (Kerecman 1994). Early settlers also erected barns, shops, and taverns. Within a few short years small clusters of cabins populated the area and various industries (e.g., saw mills, cider mills, grist mills, and asheries for making potash salts) were established (Klein 1986:2-13). A number of settlers were skilled in trades. They opened shops, taverns, tanneries, or worked from their homes. Blacksmithing,

wheelwrighting, weaving, shoemaking, woodworking (probably cabinets and furniture), carding wool, and making maple syrup were all skills and trades that were practiced in this area (Anonymous 1876; Kerecman 1994:8; Klein 1986:4-6B4-22; McGrane 1975; McVarish and Cook 1996:12-20).

By the end of the frontier period, there were signs not only of industry and subsistence but of permanency. Romulus residents had established 10 schoolhouses throughout the township. Most were probably one-room structures (McGrane 1975:13-14). In 1808, the Romulus Baptist Church was built (and rebuilt in 1849) on land donated by W.W. Folwell on Military Lot 72 (on SEDA property). The original building is described as a "Colonial style, square white frame" (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5). Upon constructing a church, a cemetery and parsonage were established (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5).

During this early phase, settlers depended upon a developing, but relatively crude, infrastructure that provided limited access to outside trading centers. This encouraged a more self-sufficient economic system in which residents produced for their own consumption, or depended on the services and products of neighbors. Romulus farmsteaders were linked to one another through a system of roads surveyed before the land was officially open for settlement. According to McGrane (1975:47), early roads were built to comply with a set of laws that were to provide every landowner with a road to his or her property. The majority of the roads ran north-south or diagonally, and many followed the outlines of the military lots (Klein 1986:2-13; McVarish and Cook 1996:20). These roads not only connected settlers with one another and with local commercial centers, they also influenced the pattern of structural and community development. Houses, stores, and shops were established close to the roads, and small communities emerged at intersections (Steinback 1996:37-38). In the background report, Gaither et al. (1998) demonstrate that historic maps from the 1850s and 1870s reflect this settlement pattern, showing the layout of military plots, roads, and structures, as well as the names of landowners.

One early road connected the project area with the community of Baleytown (also known by the names of Lancaster and Ovid Landing). Surveyed in 1796, this road crossed through Military Lots 93 and 87, then ran between lots 86 and 87, and continued "northward to the place of Peter Bainbridge, on the creek" (Anonymous 1876:153; Steinback 1996:42). Another road ran along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake and was completed in 1795 (McVarish and Cook 1996:20). Between lots 79 and 86, a road dating to March 1776 connected Appletown to David DePue's place (Anonymous 1876:153). Presently, it is unclear as to whether or not Peter Bainbridge or David DePue lived on property now associated with SEDA, but part of the land now occupied by SEDA was owned by persons with these surnames.

A road completed in 1806 received the appellation Reservation Road and crossed the township of Varick to Seneca Falls. This road closely followed present-day Route 414 (McGrane 1975:48-49; McVarish and Cook 1996:20). Baptist Church Road traversed Romulus south to north and crossed the project area into Varick (where it became known as McGrane Road). Today, the public can access this road north of the depot where it is known as County Road 121 (McGrane 1975:46).

While the local road system linked farms with small communities, several more prominent roads tied Romulus residents to larger communities. The Genesee Road (also referred to as the Mohawk Turnpike or the Geneva Road) connected Romulus farmers to Albany, a prominent trade center during this time. The road, which lay north of the project area and connected with the Cherry Valley Road, was 64 feet wide, paved with logs, and covered with gravel (McGrane 1975:41). In 1797, it was extended from Whitestown (near present-day Utica) to Geneva. In addition to providing Romulus farmers greater access to markets, the Genesee Road was a popular route for westward migration. Though many of the migrants were headed for destinations farther west, the population of the Finger Lakes region increased as some migrants opted to settle in this area (Steinback 1996:37). Settlers still continued, however, to arrive by the extensive network of waterways, traveling by both boat and land to traverse the numerous rivers and lakes on their way to Romulus (McVarish and Cook 1996:19-20).

Toward the end of this historic period, the capacity for trade was further expanded with the completion of the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike in 1810. This road ran north-south, closely following present-day Route 96, which passes along the east side of the project area (McVarish and Cook 1996:20).

In addition to a burgeoning road system, the nearby Seneca and Cayuga lakes also provided transportation, influencing commercial and community development. On July 4, 1800, a bridge crossing the expanse of Cayuga Lake opened that provided farmers within the project area greater access to outside markets. Traffic across the bridge was heavy, suggesting that the flow of both people and goods was extensive (McGrane 1975:42-43). Although the farmers who settled on property now associated with SEDA would have relied on both the Cayuga and Seneca lakes to transport and receive goods, they were closer to Seneca Lake; thus, early communities, such as Plymouth and Baleytown (later called Lancaster, and then Ovid Landing) which originated along the eastern shores of Seneca Lake, were more likely to have played a vital role in their agricultural/economic development. Plymouth developed around 1800 on the shores of Seneca Lake on Military Lot 79. Baleytown, which originated in 1794 as a site for merchandising, distilling, and manufacturing potash, was established on Military Lot 94, located south of SEDA's boundaries (Anonymous 1876:152; Klein 1986:2-14; McVarish and Cook 1996:12-20).

This frontier period represents an era in which substantial growth in the population of European-Americans occurred in conjunction with a burgeoning economic system that was based on agriculture and various rural industries. Although water and land transportation systems were available to area settlers and provided them access to centers of trade, farmsteads in the area remained largely self-sufficient. It was not until the following period that innovative transportation systems (canals and railways) permitted Romulus farmers to engage more fully in the developing state and national markets.

Agricultural Development, 1812-1900

The nineteenth century brought several major developments and events that not only influenced agricultural and economic development in Seneca County, but had state and national implications as well (see Cross 1950, for example). In the first half of the century, rural economies benefited by the extensive canal system of New York state. The latter half of the century witnessed the influence of a well-developed railway system. Over this 90-year period, Romulus/Varick farmers shifted from subsistence farming to participation in the wider state and national marketing system that was quickly developing. Although this historic phase covers a period of time in which rapid changes and major events took place (from the development of the canal system, the birth of the women's rights movement, support for abolitionist and temperance movements, a Civil War, to a railroad system), the Romulus/Varick area remained relatively stable in some regards. The population, for example, reached 2,625 in 1810 and has remained near that figure to the present (McVarish and Cook 1996:20). A population of this size was, however, large enough to warrant a new township; thus, in 1830, Varick was created (McVarish and Cook 1996:19). Although farmers adapted to market demands over the course of the century, cultivating different crops and developing various industries to meet the public's needs, the area remained largely rural (see Okada 1985).

The Erie Canal, which opened in 1825, provided an impetus for growth throughout New York state (Beach 1905). Extending from Buffalo to Albany, it brought residents within the project area in close contact with markets in Rochester and New York City. Seneca County could access the Erie Canal through different routes. The Seneca-Cayuga Canal, which opened in 1828, ran from the northern ends of Seneca and Cayuga lakes and connected with the Erie Canal. Another connection was secured via the Crooked Lake Canal (opened in 1822) which ran between Keuka and Seneca lakes. The project area was also connected to the Chemung Canal in 1833 when the southern portion of Seneca Lake was connected to the Chemung River (McVarish and Cook 1996:21).

The Erie Canal greatly reduced shipping time and costs, which stimulated agricultural development (Danbom 1995:76-77; Klein 1986:2-14). Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica became important metropolitan areas, providing Romulus/Varick farmers with markets for their produce. While these centers served as important export centers for agricultural produce, they also brought in manufactured goods, making such commodities more readily available to rural inhabitants (Cross 1950:56). Situated near Rochester, which quickly became a major center for exporting and importing goods, area farmers had a ready market, particularly for the wheat they cultivated.

The canal system and trade centers spurred the growth of lakeshore businesses near and within the project area. Warehouses, located up and down the lakes, stored the farmer's produce, waiting for transport to markets. In addition to those lakeshore communities already established (Plymouth and Baleytown, also known as Lancaster or Ovid Landing), new points for shipping and departure arose. Cooley's Point (located on Military Lot 64) and Dey's Landing (on Military Lot 60) were both close to the farmers of the project area (Klein 1986:2-14; McVarish and Cook 1996:21; Steinback 1996:43).

Although the extensive canal system of New York stimulated agricultural development, it also affected the demography of the region. Just as shipping rates were lowered for produce, the canal system also made travel (and out migration) affordable and convenient. Thus, the population of Seneca County declined as inexpensive land and the allure of the West beckoned rural farmers in the East. In 1810, before the canal system was in operation, Romulus township had a population of 2,625. By 1830, it was down to 2,438 (Anonymous 1994a:1; Klein 1986:2-14; Steinback 1996:43-44).

Another consequence of the canal system was the increased competition from farmers in the West who profited by growing and shipping cereal grains back East. Though faced with stiff competition, farmers throughout Seneca County did not abandon cereal production, rather they diversified. This strategy is evident by the 1860s when farmers throughout the county cultivated wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, hay, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, and garden crops. Romulus/Varick farmers were also producing a wide assortment of fruits (apples, peaches, plums, quinces, and pears), though orchard production for Seneca County dropped between the 1860s and 1880s (McVarish and Cook 1996:26). Throughout the nineteenth century, industries such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, saw mills, and cider mills were still an integral part of rural culture, and new industries developed. East of David DePue's land (and east of present-day SEDA property), Josiah Yerkes maintained a kiln where he manufactured field tiles (McVarish and Cook 1996:21-22; Walker n.d.:26). Although area residents participated in the wider regional/state market economy, the farms themselves were still largely self-sustaining. Women still manufactured the family's garments, and chickens and dairy cows provided Romulus/Varick families with eggs, butter, and cream. Hogs, horses, turkeys, and geese were other commonly owned livestock (McGrane 1975:35).

Through the adaptive strategy of diversification, farmers of this area were able to maintain their agricultural lifestyle and seemingly benefit by it. The area's population growth was curtailed as some families migrated westward, especially to Michigan (Klein 1986:2-14). Those who remained constructed homes in Greek Revival and Italianate Villa architectural styles. A county history book, published in 1876 and complete with illustrations, suggests that Romulus/Varick farms were profitable in the nineteenth century (Anonymous 1876). Farmsteads typically consisted of an assortment of buildings including houses, barns, sheds, wagon sheds, poultry houses, livestock shelters, and perhaps, carriage houses (McVarish and Cook 1996:35). In 1833, the Folwell farm (on SEDA-owned property, probably on Military Lot 66) consisted of a "simple" white two-story house with three upstairs rooms. The house contained a "regulation brick oven for the heavier baking." Another oven was located outside along with a smoke house and a "leach tub for soap." The house and items mentioned were surrounded by a fence; outside lay the main farm and a cellar (Merrill 1948:107-108).

Romulus/Varick farmers were further integrated into the growing national market economy as early as 1841 when a railroad, running through the northern section of Seneca County, was completed. This line connected Syracuse to Rochester. In 1867, south of the project area at Ovid Center, a station was established that connected area farmers to the state of Pennsylvania. During the 1870s, greater access to trade centers was realized through the Geneva-Ithaca Railroad. Tracks were laid from Ithaca (south of the project area) and from Geneva (north of the project area), where they met in Romulus on September 12, 1873. Within a few years after the Geneva-Ithaca Railroad line was established, it was acquired by Lehigh Valley. The project area was serviced by railroads in 1889 when Lehigh Valley laid tracks along the eastern side of Seneca Lake from Geneva to Van Etenville (south of Seneca County). Though these railroads encouraged agricultural development by providing a ready market for grains and vegetables, it was the Romulus station, built in 1894 (just east of SEDA property), that provided the greatest incentive for local dairy and grape-growing industries (Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1988:15-18).

Many Seneca County farmers took advantage of the new marketing opportunities that were offered by the railroad and train depot. Ties with the growing urban population in New York City were cemented, and Romulus/Varick farmers must have joined other Seneca County farmers in providing a large portion of the food supply for New York City. Milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, potatoes, fruits, onions, and dressed meat were shipped on a daily basis from the Romulus train station. The dairy industry, in particular, received a tremendous boost when the station was constructed. Able to provide urban centers with quality milk at a fair price, the number of cans shipped daily on the Lehigh Valley Railroad jumped from 72,774 to 123,938 within the first year in which the train depot at Romulus was established (Watrous 1988:18-19).

The railway system also encouraged Romulus/Varick farmers to participate in the grape-growing and wine-making industry. During the latter part of the 1800s, the Finger Lakes region became renowned for its wines, and in 1889, the 765-acre Seneca Lake Vineyard of Romulus was founded. Many Romulus/Varick farmers, both within and near the project area, devoted a portion of their acreage to cultivating grapes. In October 1894, 300 tons of grapes were shipped from the station in Romulus (Becker 1994:60; McVarish and Cook 1996:26; Watrous 1988:19). Several area farmers also maintained bee colonies and produced honey (McVarish and Cook 1996:30; Watrous 1988:19).

Toward the turn of the century, the Romulus and Varick economy reflected the effects and prosperity associated with the railroads and the increased agricultural development. The area near the Romulus depot was populated with numerous businesses, which suggests an increased dependence on manufactured commodities and penchant for luxury items. Shoes, dry goods, groceries, clothing, sewing machines, pianos, and organs were all available for purchase. Romulus/Varick residents were also within easy travel distance of larger villages such as Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

Although they were willing to take advantage of profitable cash crops, Romulus/Varick farmers maintained a diverse agricultural system and still produced for their own consumption. Entries from the 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894) demonstrate the diverse strategies employed by area farmers. The Frank S. Baley farm, for example, maintained 91 colonies of bees, three horses, four head of cattle, and 35 sheep. Sherman R. Kunes concentrated on poultry, fruit, and honey. He maintained a four-acre orchard, 75 bee colonies, 500 hens, three horses, and one cow. The Thomas Marsh family cultivated berries, grapes, quinces, peaches, and apples, and owned five horses, four cows, 45 Shropshire sheep, 26 lambs, 12 swine, 300 fowls, and 150 chickens, all on a 111-acre farm (Child 1894:199, 216, 422; McVarish and Cook 1996:28-30). Although these farms represent only a few of those listed in the directory that were located on property now occupied by SEDA, they demonstrate that Romulus and Varick farmers were engaged in a variety of agricultural pursuits.

Research suggests that agricultural development proceeded in a rather steady manner throughout the nineteenth century in spite of significant social events that took place in Seneca County. Like agricultural development, the social environment was also influenced by transportation, and in turn, these events may have influenced the rural culture. One of the major impetuses for social change and the events which took place in Central New York is the increased exposure to new people and ideas. The canal system, for example, played a vital role in bringing people together and generating the ideas associated with certain religious philosophies, abolition movements, and the resulting women's movement and temperance movements (Cross 1950:55-77). Although the extent to which residents of Romulus and Varick participated in such movements is unknown, it is important to note that events, such as the women's movement and abolition movements, were occurring in the nearby town of Seneca Falls. At least seven percent of the signers of the women's Declaration of Sentiments were from the Seneca County countryside (Wellman 1978:12). Whether or not Romulus/Varick farmers attended the meetings associated with these movements, some were, at least, influenced by the abolition movement and participated in the Underground Railroad. One of the branches of the Underground Railroad ran from Pennsylvania through Seneca County, and at least two houses near the project area were known stops on the secret railway (as were several houses in Seneca Falls). The Richard M. Steels house, presently located in the village of Romulus just east of the project area, and the David Wisner Kinne home, on Kinne Street, approximately one-and-one-half miles south of the project area, provided refuge to runaway slaves.

Agricultural Development, Industry, and Government Acquisition, 1900-1941

Farming in Romulus and Varick continued during this phase in a similar manner as in the latter part of the previous century. Wheat and hay cultivation, dairying, and grape-growing were viable pursuits and were practiced in conjunction with other agricultural endeavors (McVarish and Cook 1996:30-31, 36-40; Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1982:1-2, 6). Although the railroads had curtailed the importance of canals to the point that the Erie Canal fell into disrepair, there was a revival during the early part of the twentieth century to reestablish this form of transport (Collins 1980:15). With the state's renewed interest, work began in 1911 to enlarge and improve the Seneca-Cayuga Canal which ran between Waterloo and Seneca Falls. By 1917, the improvements were completed. Enlarged, and operating off of electricity, the canal could now accommodate larger, faster boats and barges (Watrous 1982:243-258). Seneca County farmers, once again, relied on canals for transporting produce, though it is difficult at this time to ascertain the extent to which Romulus and Varick farmers used this method because railroad transportation was so convenient (see Collins 1980:15). During World War I, however, civilians reduced railroad usage to allow the military greater access; thus, canal usage increased (Watrous 1982:258).

World War II, however, would require a greater sacrifice from at least 104 families in the Romulus and Varick townships (McGrane 1975:119). By June 1941, the federal government had determined that this area, because of its low population density, proximity to the Atlantic Coast, and available transportation, was a suitable location for establishing an ordnance storage and refitting facility (Building Technology Incorporated [BTI] 1984:11; Klein 1986:2-15; Steinback 1996:45). Although rumors had forewarned many farmers of the coming event, there was actually little time to vacate once they were confirmed. Farmers had three to 30 days' notice. Construction began in July 1941, and though there was little time to spare, some farmers were able to salvage part of the season's harvest. Wheat, hay, beans, corn, grapes, and clover (which attracted honey bees) were the primary crops under cultivation. Some farmers had recently put in new orchards and were permitted to move them. Although hay grew well in the area and was still widely cultivated, Romulus/Varick farmers had already been adversely affected earlier in the century by the increased use of mechanized farm equipment and automobiles which reduced the demand for hay (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot":June 13; McVarish and Cook 1996:39; Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1982:2, 9-6).

The government's acquisition involved approximately 10,189 acres of land in over 150 separate parcels. Approximately 104 families were involved (McGrane 1975:119). Although many thought their farms worth more than the government had offered to pay, most landowners accepted the initial offer. A few, however, expressed disappointment in the initial price extended and held out for additional money. A grievance panel provided disgruntled landowners at least some form of protest and the chance to argue for a higher price. In most cases, however, the final offer was not much more than the original (Bradley 1996:4; Watrous 1982:7).

The majority of the houses were razed, though some of the building material was salvaged for the depot's use or was stored for public auction (BTI 1984:13; Watrous 1982:7). A few (possibly a total of eight) houses were rescued when they were moved elsewhere, off of SEDA property (Auten n.d.: "Seneca Army Depot 4": August 4). The McGrane family moved a portion of their house to the village of Romulus (the streets were too narrow for the entire house to be moved), and a house owned by John H. White was also moved there (McGrane 1975:121). Several structures, including houses, barns, the Romulus Baptist Church, and the church parsonage, were retained for the government's use. Later, some of these structures were razed or relocated (Anonymous ca. 1991:n.p.; Baldrige et al. 1953:1-2; *Democrat and Chronicle* 1959; McGrane 1975:98-101; McVarish and Cook 1996:38-39). By August 1941, however, the farming life associated with this portion of Romulus and Varick townships had come to an end.

CHAPTER 4 METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Reports by antiquarians such as DeWitt Clinton (1811), Ephriem Squier (1851), John Delafield (1851), William Beauchamp (1900), and Arthur Parker (1922), who are known to have explored in and around the SEDA area, were examined during the background investigations (Gaither et al. 1998). Additionally, the results of all formal cultural resources investigations, which began in the middle 1980s, were examined including work by personnel from the Envirosphere Company of Lyndhurst, New Jersey (Klein 1986), who drafted an archeological overview and management plan for the depot but did no fieldwork; limited field investigations by Heritage America, Ltd. (Oberon 1995); Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (1996); and John Milner Associates, Inc. (Feidel 1996). Overviews of these investigations are presented in Chapter 3.

The few known prehistoric sites within the area are located adjacent to Seneca Lake or adjacent to the drainages flowing into Seneca Lake. The only site that falls outside this pattern is the Ash Landfill site, recorded during the investigations of the ash landfill area, which is likely a small, brief hunting encampment (Oberon 1995). Unfortunately, the actual research potential of this site was not determined during the 1995 investigations. The investigations conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (1996), and John Milner Associates, Inc. (Feidel 1996), revealed that sites recorded decades earlier may be impossible to relocate. For example, one previously recorded site, UB-1260, was noted as being adjacent to a particular ECM, but no evidence was encountered during systematic shovel testing in the vicinity of that ECM. Construction of the depot and disturbances such as channelization and utility placements have removed any detectable evidence of the site. Gaither et al. (1998) note that a similar fate may have affected detection of two other previously recorded sites on the depot, NYSM-4823 and NYSM-4826, and that two additional sites, NYSM-4824 and NYSM-4825, might not have been plotted accurately when originally recorded.

Only three of these sites (NYSM-4823, NYSM-4824, and NYSM-4826) are located within the portions of the depot included in the current cultural resources survey. Site NYSM-4823 is located on the north side of Kendaia Creek near its confluence with Seneca Lake. The cultural resources survey confirmed that the area has been severely disturbed and modified by officer housing and that no intact deposits remain in the vicinity. It is possible that NYSM-4826, which has been given two possible locations, is related to site A09906.000163 on the north side of Kendaia Creek, slightly west of one of the possible locations. Transects were also conducted adjacent to the north side of the plotted location of NYSM-4824 (one location previously given for the Seneca village of Kendaia), but no evidence of a Native American site was encountered. Although the previous survey by John Milner and Associates, Inc. (Feidel 1996), included the area adjacent to the southern edge of these transects, no evidence of a Native American site was found. As Gaither et al. (1998) suggest, it is likely that this possible location for the site is erroneous.

During the preparation of this report, information relevant to the interpretation of sites and potential site locations gathered during the background research (Gaither et al. 1998) was examined. Additionally, the primary source maps used during the background research and other historic maps that plot historic structure locations (Child 1894; Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938) were examined; this information was compared and assessed with regard to the site location and other information obtained during the cultural resources survey.

Deed and land title research was conducted for selected sites by historic preservationist Jared B. Cooper during December 1998 and January 1999. Sites included in these investigations were chosen when additional information was needed to determine a site's potential NRHP eligibility status. The primary sources of information used during the deed-title research conducted for these selected historic sites are housed in the office of the Seneca County Clerk in the Seneca County Office Building, 1 Dipronio Drive, Waterloo, New York 13165. Among its holdings are bound, indexed records of real estate transactions in Seneca County, New York. They cover a time period from 1804 to the present and include alphabetical indices of buyers and sellers (grantees and grantors). Each volume is titled *Deeds* and is lettered or numbered sequentially beginning with an A-Z series followed, respectively, by an A2-Z2 and a 54-200+ series. In addition, there are three volumes that generally cover the period between 1785 and 1804. Numbered 1-3, they are housed in the same building, but in the office of the County Historian. These particular volumes are not as well organized but are useful in identifying some of the earliest post-Revolutionary War land transactions.

None of the volumes are dated, although, generally, successive entries follow a straight chronological path. All citations include the number and/or letter of the volume as well as the relevant page number(s). A few of the citations from the earlier volumes do not include page numbers due to lack of a clear pagination system. Most of the records dating to the nineteenth century are handwritten and, as such, often difficult to read. Beginning in the early twentieth century, many were typewritten, which facilitates use.

Also, among the holdings in both the clerk's and historian's offices are copies of a series of nineteenth century maps of Seneca County. They include two from the 1850s published by Gibson, one from 1859 published by Gray, and one published by Nichols in 1874. These four maps became quite useful in that they show locations of homes and names of occupants, as well as the location of many contemporary public buildings. The primary research methodology involved, simply, the comparison of the names and housesites on these maps to the information gleaned from the deed records. In the preponderance of cases, the combined information available from deeds and maps served either to confirm or refute a suspected connection between specific parcels of land and contemporary owners.

The research usually was not as simple as turning to a page and finding clearly relevant information. There were complications. In some cases, there were long periods of blanks in the records for a particular parcel of land; however, a record reflecting a much later date would then appear involving that same parcel of land but indicating the grantor as being someone different from the last recorded grantee. Ostensibly, this was an indication that certain inheritances via wills, etc., had taken place in the interim and that there was no corresponding deed record. In fact, many intrafamily transactions were simply included in wills and "last testaments" apparently without a corresponding deed record. The result was often that grantees shared only surnames with subsequent grantors. In certain other cases, a person not sharing any name with the last recorded grantee is shown as being the subsequent grantor. This does not necessarily infer that a record is missing, but may imply that the grantee was a less direct relative to the earlier grantor (for example, son-in-law of the grantee). In certain other instances, there were simultaneous or "same day" transactions with direct role reversals. In these infrequent cases, the grantee quickly became the grantor and vice-versa. The reasons for this are seldom if ever indicated, although, ostensibly, there was some kind of fiscal or legal maneuvering involved.

There were additional difficulties in terms of matching geographic descriptions to specific sites. The jurisdictions themselves evolved in terms of names and size throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For example, until 1830 the town of Romulus included the area that then became the town of Varick. Also, many of the descriptions of specific parcels of land contained only reference to stakes, trees, or other temporal landmarks, while others made use only of contiguous property owners' names. These types of information were useful, but, taken singly, not enough to clearly establish the location of a parcel. Moreover, in certain instances, the size of a specific parcel changed from one transaction to the next. In some cases, relatively small parcels which had, for many years, been merely an undeveloped portion of a larger farm or tract were created, leading to new settlement and attendant boundary descriptions. In other cases, the coming of the railroad, usually in the 1860s and 1870s, led to the creation of relatively diminutive new parcels for workers' housing.

In other instances, the new description could be explained in terms of evolving surveying technology. As time went by, surveying methodologies and measurements changed, thereby rendering quite different—and usually more precise—descriptions of boundaries and acreage. For purposes of understanding approximate parcel sizes and their relative location, certain boundary descriptions have been quoted in the site descriptions. They illustrate the diversity and evolution of the surveyors' measuring units. For example, there was the *perch*, which was an English term for a *rod*. A linear perch (rod) was equivalent to 5.5 yards or 5.03 m and was used in describing a *boundary* of a parcel. A square perch (rod) was 30.25 square yards or 25.3 square meters and was used in describing the *size* of a parcel. Less commonly, the term *rood* was employed, which was a British measuring unit equivalent to .25 acre. *Links* and *chains* were additional linear measurements used in describing a parcel's boundaries. A *link* is equivalent to 7.92 in or 20.12 cm. A *chain* (100 links) is equivalent to 66 feet or 20 m. Many of the lots were surveyed to be square in shape and to contain 640 acres (approximately 80 chains per side). However, many of the lots were odd-shaped and -sized due, in part, to the use of inland lakes and streams as boundaries.

In summary, it should be stated that absolute certainty is rarely attainable when studying and comparing deed records, maps, and other primary resource material. Yet, it should also be noted that the information used was carefully correlated, and only those sites where a high degree of certainty was attained were included in the project results. Additionally, during the course of tracking the chronology of ownership of a certain parcel of land, “dead-ends” were occasionally encountered wherein, due to lack of record(s) or lack of clarity, no further archival connections could be made. Findings for certain sites will begin and/or conclude at a much later or earlier date than others—this in no way suggests that the parcel did not change hands outside this timeframe, but simply that the pertinent records are either not extant or not discovered, or that those records in existence do not contain enough information or clarity to be cited. There were several sites for which it was simply not clear enough to ascertain a connection between locations in the field and archival information. For such sites, thorough investigation of these records proved fruitless.

The results of the deed-title research are presented in the site descriptions. There are additional primary sources of potentially useful or corroborative information that have not been closely examined and that could serve to further elucidate certain findings. For example, in some jurisdictions, a careful study of county tax records can reveal a probable date of property improvement or construction activity connected with a sudden increase in taxation. Census records, although often incomplete and subject to the enumerator's errors, can also serve to confirm the settlement of certain families in a general area. In some cases, early township records have survived, indicating the presence of certain individuals or families based on their activities and involvement in a community. Finally, records of cemetery interments are often available. For those sites found potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, research using these additional sources combined with interviews with local informants during future investigations could help in recovering more detailed information about the sites and their occupants.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The cultural resources survey of 4,192 acres was conducted from July 13 through October 8, 1998, using the survey methodology developed during the background investigations (Gaither et al. 1998) and recommended by the USACE, Fort Worth District, in coordination with the NY SHPO. It included a large portion of the area within the boundaries of SEDA (see Figure 2). The survey excluded the central portion of the depot containing the ECMs as well as areas containing hazardous materials, areas known to be previously disturbed, and areas included in previous cultural resources surveys. The purpose of the survey was to accomplish the following: locate and record historic and prehistoric sites within the project area; determine whether the sites found exhibit sufficient contextual integrity to contain important information regarding the prehistoric or historic past; and recommend treatment of the sites based on their NRHP eligibility.

In consultation with the USACE and the NY SHPO, the project area was divided into zones designated as having either high, medium, or low probabilities for containing archeological sites (see Figure 2). Areas involving high probability zones totaled 1,380 acres, while 441 acres of medium probability zones and 2,372 acres of low probability zones were surveyed for cultural resources. The following survey methodologies were employed:

1. **High probability zones.** Systematic pedestrian surveys were conducted along parallel transects placed at 15-m intervals along historic stream or road edges (as identified in the background report) to 100 m from each side of the historic road or stream; shovel tests were placed at 15-m intervals unless the landform was poorly drained or substantially disturbed; additional shovel tests were placed across a discovered site location as needed to define the boundaries, briefly examine deposits, determine the condition, and recommend the eligibility of sites for inclusion in the NRHP.
2. **Medium probability zones.** Systematic pedestrian surveys were conducted along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals from 100 m to 200 m from each side of a historic stream (outside the high probability transects); shovel tests were placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform was poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests were placed, usually at 10-15-m intervals, across a discovered site location as needed to define the boundaries, briefly examine deposits, determine the condition, and recommend the eligibility of sites for inclusion in the NRHP.
3. **Low probability zones.** Systematic pedestrian surveys were conducted along parallel transects placed at 50-m intervals; shovel tests were placed judgmentally on landforms that were better drained and appeared to have been disturbed minimally; additional shovel tests were placed across a discovered site location as needed to define the boundaries, briefly examine deposits, determine the condition, and recommend the eligibility of sites for inclusion in the NRHP.

In general, the probability zones established in the background report (Gaither et al. 1998) and in consultation with the USACE were followed in the field. Occasionally, locations originally designated as having a high probability for containing prehistoric sites due to the suspected presence of historic streams were found to have no evidence of historic streams or were found to be so severely disturbed that no evidence remains. These areas were carefully examined and the survey strategy was modified; either medium or low probability transects were conducted. The areas include the following: part of a suspected historic stream in the southeastern corner of the depot, on the southwestern edge of the Coast Guard station, where no stream or streambed features are now evident; part of the historic headwaters of Kendig Creek near the northern edge of the depot where no stream or streambed features could be found; part of the easternmost headwaters of Kendaia Creek where the land surfaces and drainage have been so severely modified that no natural streambed and, in some areas, little natural ground surface remains; and part of the

headwaters of Reeder Creek, thought to extend slightly south of East Kendaia Road, where the land surface has been severely disturbed and modified by military activities and construction.

Shovel tests averaged 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a nonartifact-bearing subsoil, generally encountered 15-30 cm below the surface. All soil from shovel tests was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Notes on each shovel test were recorded on survey unit forms. Survey unit forms include the depths of excavated levels for each shovel test, a description of the soils encountered using a Munsell Soil Color Chart, a list of cultural materials observed by level, and various other field observations. A sample survey unit form is presented in Appendix C. Soil profiles, which are presented in the site descriptions, include descriptions of soils and artifacts encountered. Each shovel test was terminated when it encountered a clay-dominated glacial till subsoil or, occasionally, when a large rock or root prevented deeper excavation. In addition to the published soil types from the county soil descriptions (Hutton 1972), a description of the soils encountered in the field at every site is included in the site description. Because of the upland glacial till setting for the project, post-Pleistocene soils are generally very shallow at SEDA, and cultural deposits, both historic and prehistoric, are almost exclusively found on the surface or in the top 30 cm of soil. The only exceptions to this are a few deeper features or areas of a slightly deeper upper soil horizon that, when encountered, are noted in the site descriptions. Wet or marshy areas crossed during the pedestrian survey were visually examined, and shovel tests or brief subsurface shovel checks were conducted to verify that the soils were heavy inundated clays characteristic of wetlands and did not exhibit indications that the area might have been dry prior to modifications to the landform (e.g., drainage modifications by the military). General field observations and notes were also kept on a daily basis in notebooks by the field director and each field supervisor.

All transects were plotted on current maps of the installation provided by SEDA (SEDA Existing Conditions Maps, scale: 1 in=400 ft). Alphanumeric transect numbers (e.g., G41) were assigned sequentially as transects were conducted. Letters were incorporated in the transect numbering system simply to eliminate very large transect numbers. However, the letters correspond to separate areas of the depot (Areas A-H, J, and T). A map of these areas and a table summarizing the transects and shovel tests conducted in each area are presented in Appendix B. A total of 865 transects and 23,363 shovel tests was conducted in the project area. All site locations were also plotted on a current SEDA Installation Map, scale: 1 in=1,000 ft. Site locations were also plotted on 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps. The depot includes parts of four 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles: Romulus, Ovid, Geneva South, and Dresden, New York.

The presence, depth, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits on each site were determined during the excavation of transect and additional (as needed) shovel tests. When sites were identified through shovel testing or the identification of above-ground features or artifact scatters, a cruciform pattern of additional shovel tests was generally utilized to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site boundaries. However, when sites were found in high probability zones already incorporating 15-m-interval shovel testing across the site and vicinity, it was often not necessary to add additional shovel tests to record and examine the site, unless the site boundaries continued beyond the high probability zone. Additionally, on a few sites the cruciform pattern was modified to best examine the landform and conditions encountered in the field. For example, shovel tests were not conducted in marshy, steeply sloped, or severely disturbed areas adjacent to sites. Good surface visibility, coupled with the established presence of shallow, clay-dominated soils, also occasionally enabled the examination of a portion of a historic site, and extensive shovel testing was not necessary in that area. Also, the extremely shallow depth of the cultural-bearing soil across the entire depot, except in a few confined portions of sites and features, coupled with the generally sparse, widely spaced nature of some farmstead deposits/features, occasionally required, for reasons of efficiency, shovel testing at wider intervals. This methodology was not utilized except in a few cases where the shallow, clay-dominated soils, surface visibility, and the sparse or predominantly surficial nature of deposits and/or features simplified and expedited delineation and recording of the site.

Finally, the extremely discrete nature of several domestic refuse disposal loci, coupled with good surface visibility and shallow soils, also occasionally rendered extensive shovel testing to delineate the limits of a refuse pile unnecessary. When these refuse loci were encountered, the surrounding area was always visually examined, in addition to transect shovel testing of the area, to ascertain that the refuse was not associated with any other deposits or features within a wide area. After identifying a number of these refuse loci in one portion of the depot, it also became obvious that this particular area, near the historic town of Romulus, had likely been used as a general dumping location, and the refuse piles were not usually associated with any nearby domestic site. Soils in the area are, like almost all areas surveyed, shallow and clay-dominated. In addition, relative to the majority of the depot, this portion of the facility has areas of uncharacteristically mature overgrowth and good ground surface visibility. These factors made the delineation and determination of function for these small, discrete disposal locales obvious. At the direction of the project manager after examining several of these sites, it was determined that when these conditions were encountered and after a pedestrian reconnaissance of the area, cruciform patterned shovel testing was not necessary at small, discrete refuse disposal locales of obvious function. These sites were, however, examined to record and describe the refuse present and to plot the location on a USGS quadrangle map. In general, however, sites recorded during the survey were examined by conducting regularly spaced shovel testing, usually incorporating 15-m intervals across the area, and adding shovel tests in or near features or concentrations judgmentally, to determine the depth, extent, and condition of deposits.

Sketch maps for each site were prepared in the field showing features, concentrations, surrounding vegetation, physiographic features, shovel tests, selected ornamental vegetation and older trees, and any other relevant aspects of the sites. Positive shovel tests are identified on site maps either by transect and shovel test number (if a regular transect shovel test was positive) or by provenience in relation to the established datum (if additional shovel tests excavated to examine the site were positive). Negative shovel tests within site boundaries are plotted but not usually labeled (to maintain map clarity). A digital site map was then generated from field maps in the computer graphics lab for inclusion with the corresponding site description. Only the portions of sites located within the project area were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. It is not known whether sites recorded near the security fences along the outside edge of the depot continue beyond the fences. Similarly, potential hazard areas or other areas removed from the project boundaries were not examined if sites were recorded bordering those areas. A New York State Prehistoric or Historic (or both) Archaeological Site Inventory Form was completed for each site, and permanent site numbers were assigned by the NY SHPO. A datum stamped with the temporary site number was installed at each site.

Color slides and black-and-white print photographs were taken at each site of selected features and of general locales throughout the survey. The density of vegetation on many sites caused some difficulty when attempting to photograph particular features and, at times, any aspect of the site. Generally, artifacts were not collected; however, a few diagnostic prehistoric tools were collected and will be temporarily held at SEDA pending a curation agreement with an approved curation facility. All artifacts discovered but not collected during shovel testing were described briefly on shovel test forms and redeposited.

Site descriptions often include relative terminology regarding the density of artifacts. This terminology is not intended to represent actual densities of artifacts within a specified area but simply to relay the field supervisor's general impression of the density of artifacts relative to other sites recorded. Selected diagnostic artifacts were also sketched in the field and/or photographed. Descriptions of selected historic artifacts are included in the site descriptions. The more thoroughly described artifacts are selected to present a roughly representative sample of the materials observed and to demonstrate some of the reasoning for the estimated period of occupation (e.g., middle-to-late nineteenth century) or other observations and conclusions presented about each site. The potential eligibility of each archeological site for inclusion in the NRHP was assessed by determining whether the site appeared to possess sufficient contextual integrity to contribute significant information about the historic or prehistoric past.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 4,192 acres was surveyed between July 13, 1998, and October 8, 1998. As a result of the cultural resources survey, 113 archeological sites were identified and recorded (Figure 4), which averages to one site per 33 acres surveyed. The majority of the sites, 102, date to the historic period; seven sites are prehistoric; and four contain both historic and prehistoric components. Thirty-one of these archeological sites are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Twenty-six of the potentially eligible sites are historic, four are prehistoric, and one contains both historic and prehistoric deposits.

During the background investigations (Gaither et al. 1998), locations for potential historic sites were plotted (Figure 5) based on structures plotted on historic maps (Appendix A). In general, the locations of recorded sites correlate closely with these potential site locations, particularly along historic roads. When they do not, it is likely that either the historic plotting is slightly off or no structure is plotted on the historic maps. In the latter case, because historic maps plotting houses and other structures were initiated in 1850, earlier sites abandoned by that date will not be plotted. Additionally, houses located away from main roads were often not plotted or were misplotted on historic maps. Copies of the historic maps referenced in the text are presented in Appendix A.

The following site descriptions are presented by township. Two townships are included in the project area, Romulus and Varick. The boundary between the townships runs east-west along West Romulus Road; Varick is north of the road and Romulus is south of the road. Because historic road names often changed through time and to avoid confusion, road names (Figure 6) used to describe the locations of sites in the site descriptions are taken from recent military maps of the facility. Established soil types (from Hutton 1972), which are included with the site descriptions, are more thoroughly described in Chapter 2. In addition to the published soil types from the county soil descriptions (Hutton 1972), a description of the soils encountered in the field at every site is included in the site description. Because of the upland glacial till setting for the project, post-Pleistocene soils are generally very shallow at SEDA, and cultural deposits, both historic and prehistoric, are almost exclusively found on the surface or in the top 30 cm of soil. The only exceptions to this are a few deeper features or areas of slightly deeper upper soil horizons, which, when encountered, are noted in the site descriptions.

The site maps included with the site descriptions include positive shovel tests, features, roads, fences, evidence of disturbances such as bulldozer pushpiles, and other information identified at the sites. Negative shovel tests (or negative transect lines) are plotted to confirm the absence of cultural materials within and along the edges of site boundaries. Negative shovel tests outside site boundaries are not

necessarily plotted; however, the locations of transects are indicated. The verbal site descriptions combined with the site maps explain how each site's boundary was established (i.e., negative transects and additional shovel tests, creeks, marshes, edge of project area, slopes, disturbances, etc., along site margins). Because most of the sites are historic and found along historic roads, the majority of sites was found while transecting high probability (15-m interval) zones. It was often not necessary to excavate a large number of additional shovel tests to delineate boundaries when sites were found in the high probability zones, unless the site boundaries extended beyond the high probability transects. Alphanumeric transect numbers were assigned sequentially as transects were conducted. Transects are indicated by transect number (e.g., G41), usually along the outer edges of the site map. Letters were incorporated in the transect numbering system simply to eliminate very large transect numbers. However, the letters correspond to separate areas of the depot (Appendix B).

ROMULUS TOWNSHIP

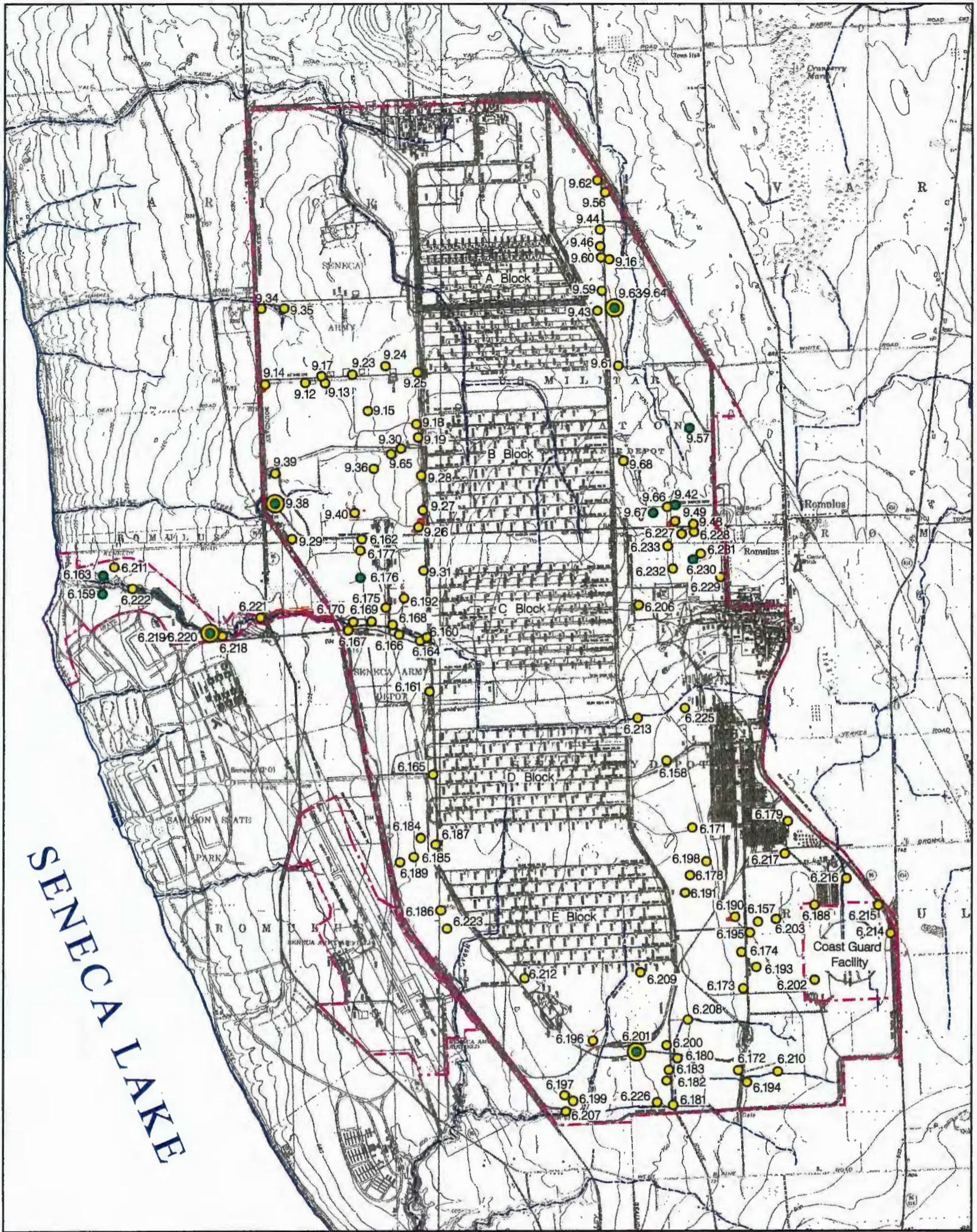
Site A09906.000157

Site A09906.000157 is a historic site located 80 m east of Brady Road and 60 m north of the gate at Post 6 (Figure 7). The artifact scatter and associated features measure approximately 100-x-50 m (5,000 m²; Figure 8). The elevation is 229 m (750 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is sparsely forested with fairly young walnut trees that are interspersed with grasslands, briars, and some low bushes. There are several old lilacs and fruit trees that likely date to the historic occupation. Ground visibility is poor.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) and averages 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes clay-dominated and lightens to grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4). The site is bound on the north by a low area mapped as Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972).

Several features are associated with this site: a filled cellar depression; a probable filled stone-lined well; a rock alignment (possible barn foundation); another filled depression; and a pile of rounded glacial rocks with some associated brick. This site was identified with eight positive high probability (15-m interval) transect shovel tests (Transects F32, F33, and F35). Eight additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary to the east and to test the context and the depth of the deposits associated with the cellar and the depression features. Six of the additional tests were positive (Table 1). Twenty-four shovel tests fall within the estimated site boundaries and 13 of these were positive.

The remnant cellar depression is approximately 3.5-x-4 m and 0.5 m or less in depth. Brick fragments and rocks are evident in and around the cellar. The majority of the bricks appear to be handmade and are associated with the north side of the depression, possibly indicative of a chimney. A visual inspection of the cellar depression revealed thin window glass with bubbles and a very dark olive bottle fragment. Two shovel tests were placed within the cellar depression, in the northwest and southeast corners. The northern shovel test was excavated to 67 cm below the depression surface (Figure 9). The test produced historic cultural materials throughout its depth. A bottom or floor was not reached. Much of the historic material consisted of brick, brick fragments, and mortar. Additionally, this test produced numerous cut nails (ca. 1840-1880); small mammal bones (at least one was hollow bone, likely chicken or turkey); wood fragments; a thin, blue-green window glass fragment; one dark blue transfer decorated pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment with a leaf pattern; and one round hook (approx. 12 cm in length), that had a lag-like screw on one end. At 38 cmbs is a small timber (7 cm wide) in the north wall with nail holes visible. This lies parallel to the surface and is of unknown length. The shovel test and debris smell quite strongly of wood ash. This could indicate a chimney/fireplace or possibly that the whole structure burned. The shovel test in



SENECA LAKE

Feature Legend

- Prehistoric sites
- Historic sites
- Multicomponent sites

General Legend

- - - SEDA boundary
- ~ Modern streams

SITE OCCUPIES PART OF 4
1:24,000 QUADS



Geneva South, NY | Romulus, NY
Dresden, NY | Ovid, NY

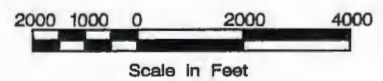


Figure 4. Locations of sites recorded during the cultural resources survey.



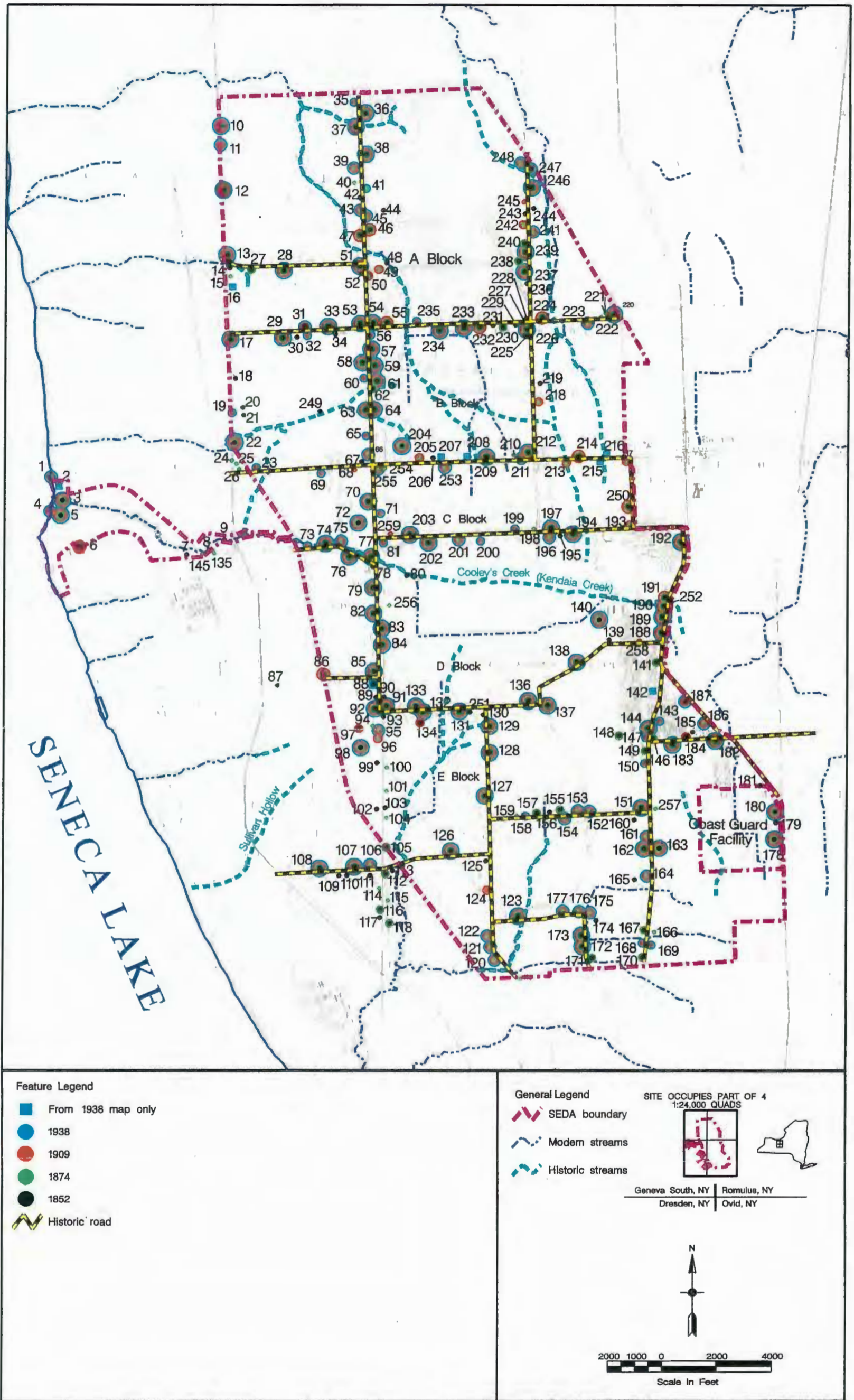


Figure 5. Locations of potential historic sites (Gaither et al. 1998).

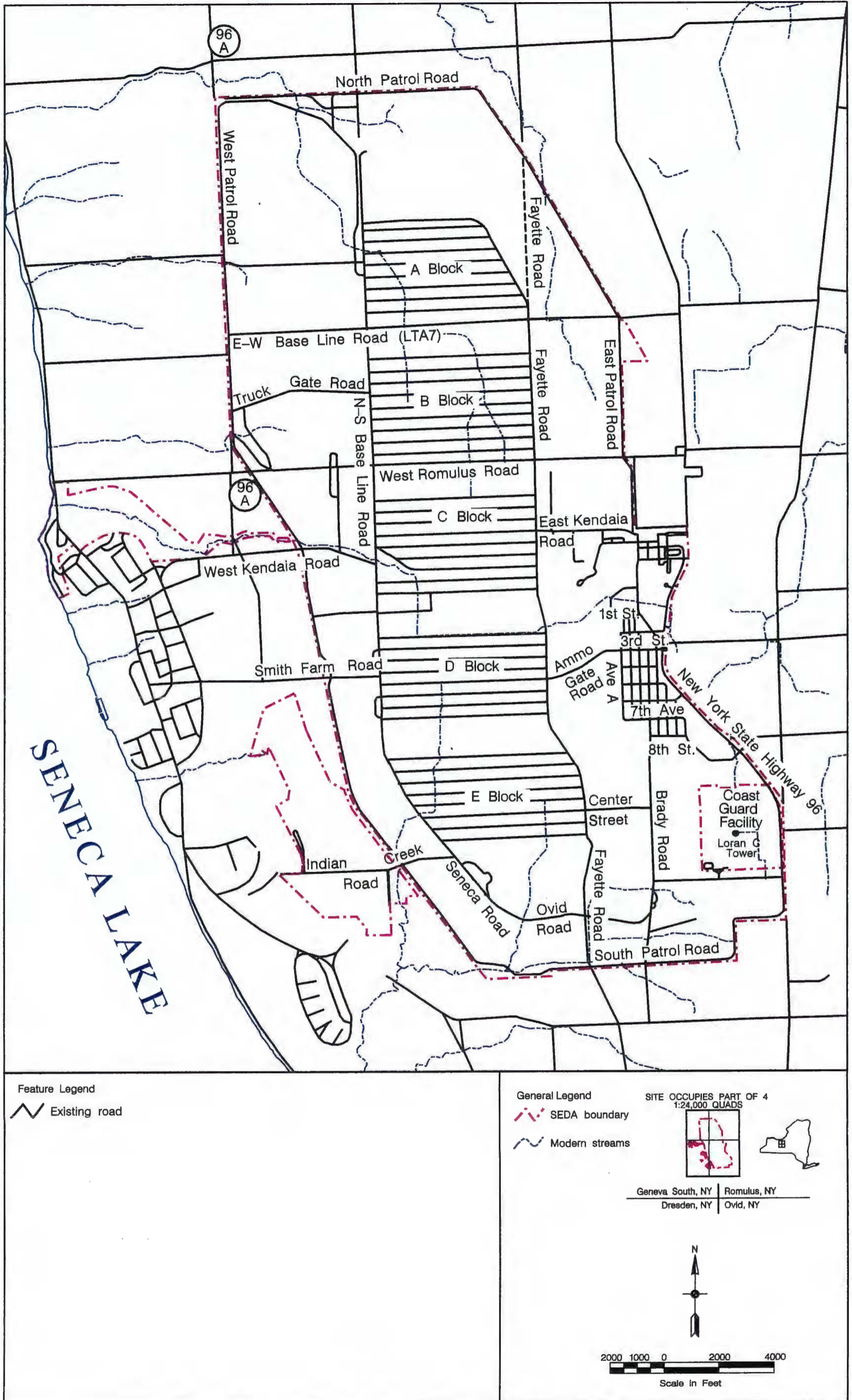


Figure 6. Names of roads at SEDA used in the site description.



Figure 7. General view looking south over the cellar depression, site A09906.000157.

the southern portion of the cellar was excavated to a depth of 20 cm where large rocks were encountered and the test was terminated. The rocks are likely collapsed foundation stones. This shovel test produced a lead glazed redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860) and a small, clear, ovoid glass bottle base (approximately 4-x-2 cm). The bottle is a medicinal type and has a circular mold mark on the base with a seam starting up the side.

What appears to be the filled, rock-lined well is 3 m northeast of the northeast corner of the cellar depression. It is filled with rounded glacial rocks and no historic artifacts were observed on or around its surface. A group of large glacial rocks, which appear to be the remnants of a large barn, lies approximately 55 m east of the cellar. The rocks are separated by several meters but are aligned to form a large north-south-oriented rectangle (10-x-20 m). It appears that this structure was L-shaped and the south and west end (the bottom of the "L") measures approximately 6-x-4 m. One shovel test was placed in the southern end of the barn area (30 m east of Transect F35, ST32) and produced three rusted cut nails (ca. 1840-1880).

A shallow depression of unknown function, but possibly a storage facility (i.e., root cellar), lies approximately 8 m northeast of the cellar. The feature measures 6 m east-west and about 4 m north-south and is less than 0.5 m deep. Several brick fragments are visible in and around the feature. A shovel test was excavated in the southcentral portion of this feature to a depth of 36 cmbs where it was abandoned due to a rock impediment. This test produced historic artifacts down to the depth at which the test was terminated. The artifacts include numerous brick fragments; one fragment of undecorated pearlware (ca. 1780-1830); two fragments of clear glazed yellowware; thin aqua window glass; square and wire nails (post-ca. 1880); and one unidentified metal fragment (possibly part of a hoe head). The additional artifacts from positive shovel tests on site include burned and unburned coal fragments; wire nails (post-ca. 1880); and undecorated whiteware fragments (see Table 1).

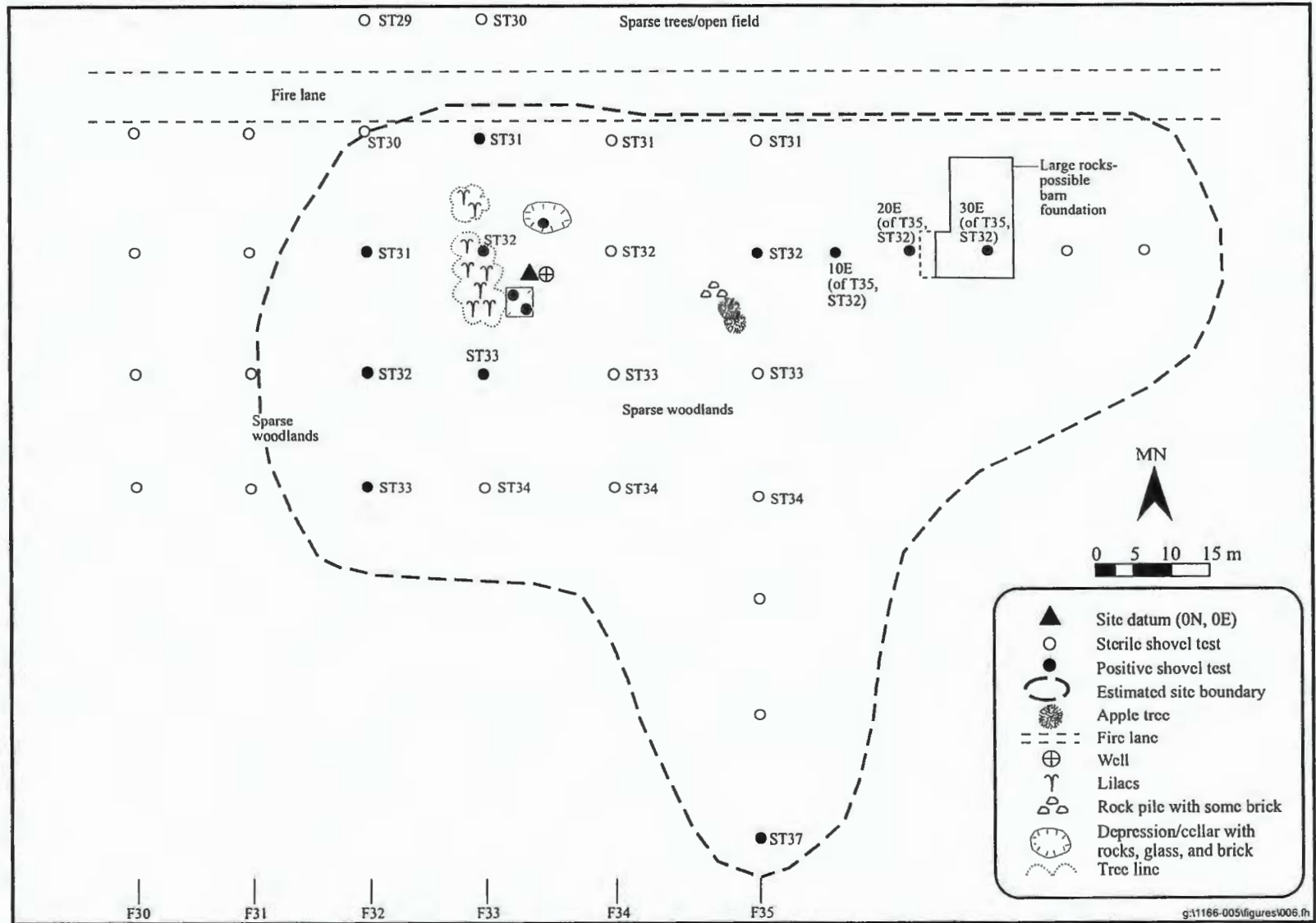


Figure 8. Plan map of site A09906.000157.

Table 1
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000157

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F32	31	0-15	Redware (brown/clear glaze) fragment, brick fragment
F32	32	0-25	Brick fragments
F32	33	0-25	Brick fragments
F33	31	0-20	2 brick fragments
F33	32	0-22	Brick fragments, thin window glass, small cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 whiteware fragment
NA	5 m S, 4 m E of ST32	0-20	Numerous brick/mortar fragments, several cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), thin blue-green window glass
		20-40	Numerous brick/mortar fragments, 1 cut nail, timber or board fragment, metal screw hook
		40-67	Several small hollow bones (chicken?), 1 dark blue transfer fragment wood ash/fragments
F33	33	0-22	Brick fragments, thin window glass, 1 whiteware fragment, burned coal(?)
F33	37	0-26	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F35	32	0-25	1 brick fragment
NA	10 m E of F35, ST32	no info	Coal fragments
NA	20 m E of F35, ST32	no info	Wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
NA	30 m E of F35, ST32	no info	3 rusted cut nails (ca. 1840-1880)
NA	4 m S of datum	0-20	Clear glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860), basal fragment of small clear glass bottle
NA	7N, 2E	0-20	Numerous handmade brick fragments
		20-36	Brick fragments, undecorated pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment, clear glazed yellowware, thin window glass, cut nails (ca. 1840-1880)

The final feature consists of an irregular pile of rounded glacial rocks of variable size. There are several brick fragments associated with this pile. It is located approximately 23 m due east of the cellar depression, or one-half the distance to the area interpreted as the barn. This area measures 4-x-3 m. Its function is unknown, but it is possibly a deposit area for stones cleared from fields or gardens. No other historic artifacts are visible on or around this feature.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000157 is located in the southern portion of the northeast quadrant of Lot 81 of Romulus Township. It is near a potential historic site (number 257) plotted by Gaither et al. (1998). The Gibson map of 1852 plots a Samuel Baley near this location. A housesite is plotted at this location on the Nichols map of 1874 which shows the home as belonging to J. H. Swezy. Gray's 1859 map does not show a home at this location but does show that J. H. Swezy had a home approximately 450 m south of this location but on the west (opposite) side of Brady Road. Given this information, it seems probable that J. H. Swezy moved from his home plotted on the 1859 map and established a farm at this location between 1859 and 1874. Child's (1894) business directory of Seneca County, New York, for the years 1894-1895 indicates that Jerome H. Swezy was born in 1816 and was a farmer near this location with 124 acres, three horses, 50 sheep, and eight head of cattle. The 1909 Pratt map of Seneca County has a home plotted at this site but



Figure 9. View of shovel test in the cellar depression, site A09906.000157.

there is no owner attached in the index and, in 1938, no home is plotted at this location (Gaither et al. 1998 and Pratt 1909). It is likely that Mr. Swezy was deceased by 1909 and the housesite was abandoned on or around his death. This interpretation is generally corroborated by the historical artifact assemblage.

Deed-Title Research

On March 4, 1790, it was recorded that "Daniel Dorsen of the District of Claverack in the County of Columbia and State of New York [who] was inlisted and served as a drummer in Capt Johnsons Comp'y . . . for . . . the sum of twenty Pounds . . . [sold to] Henry Platner . . . all the gratuity or bounty of lands or wages or arrears of wages that may be due to [him] for [his] services as a Drummer" (*Deeds* n.d.:1). In this case the "bounty" comprised all of Lot 81 in the Town of Romulus. On January 15, 1791, it was recorded that Henry Platner of Claverack, New York, in consideration of "15 pounds," sold Lot 81 to Samuel B. Webb of New York City (*Deeds* n.d.:1). A few years later in 1795, Webb sold the lot to Elihu Chauncey Goodrich, Esq., for the sum of \$267.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:1). On April 27, 1799, E. C. Goodrich now described as a resident of Claverack, New York, sold all of Lot 81, town of Romulus, to Benjamin Tucker for \$1,500.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:3). By 1804 it was recorded that Benjamin and Anna Tucker had subdivided Lot 81 for the first time and that an approximately 50-acre parcel had been sold to William Waldron for \$600.00. It was described as being situated on the "east side of the highway" and, based on boundary descriptions of the same parcel from later in the century, it can be identified as the parcel on which site A09906.000157 is situated (*Deeds* n.d.:A:32-33). The next transaction affecting this same parcel was evidently not until June 1848, when records show that John W. and Lydia Waldron sold the 50-acre parcel to John Baley for the sum of \$1,800.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:U2:250-251). By 1854, it was recorded that James M. Baley had sold the same parcel to Cornelius L. Sackett for the sum of \$2,500.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:54:29-30). The relationship between the respective Waldrons and Baleys involved has not been discovered, although there is much

evidence to suggest that not every transaction was officially recorded, especially when such transactions were intrafamily.

By 1861, Cornelius and Rosanna Sackett had sold the same parcel to Jerome H. Swezey for \$2,520.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:63:433). Subsequently, on January 20, 1875, it was recorded that Jerome H. Swezey sold the parcel to James Foster of the town of Ovid for \$2,000.00. This entry described the parcel as being approximately 50 acres in Lot 81, situated on the east side of the highway and bound on the north by lands formerly owned by Tobias Boice; on the west by the property of William A. Stout; and on the south by the property of George W. Baley (*Deeds* n.d.:87:95). On the following day (January 21, 1875), a reverse situation was recorded wherein Swezey purchased the parcel back from Foster. These same-day transactions occasionally appear in the records ostensibly indicating some sort of fiscal or legal maneuvering, the purpose of which was seldom if ever revealed. After these transactions during January 1875, there were no subsequent records discovered showing any activity involving this same parcel, or at least involving a parcel of this size in the same approximate locale.

It is not apparent whether any of the owners occupied this location prior to the Baley's (John or Samuel, members of the same family or possibly the same person) who purchased the land in 1848 and had a house on maps by 1852. The deeds do, however, help to confirm indications from the maps that J. H. Swezey bought the land shortly thereafter (1861) and moved to the site by 1874, and that he (or he and his family) was likely its last occupant sometime near the end of the nineteenth century.

Summary

Site A09906.000157 has several relatively intact historical features offering good contextual information. Furthermore, it contains at least two deep features (>67 cm and >40 cm) that could offer intact and stratified deposits. All indications are that this was a homestead from around 1850 to the turn of the century. This site offers the opportunity for investigating a middle-late nineteenth-century farmstead that has not been mixed and disturbed by later occupations. Site A09906.000157 has research value and is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000158

Site A09906.000158 is a historic site consisting of a moderately dense, shallow, subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris. It is located adjacent to the north side of 3rd Street (ammo gate road) approximately 375 m east of Fayette Road at 220 m (720 ft) amsl (Figure 10). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods (mostly walnut trees), thick grass, and patches of underbrush.

Both sides of 3rd Street (a historic road dating to at least as early as 1850) were transected roughly southwest-northeast at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. Positive transect shovel tests were found on the four transects nearest the north side of the road. The site boundaries are approximately 64 m north-south by 110 m east-west. Within this area, 19 of 27 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 2). Two historic features were recorded: a rectangular foundation and rock/concrete cellar remnant that has been extensively disturbed; and a brick scatter of red bricks about 4 m southeast of the cellar. Bulldozer pushpiles are scattered across the site and indicate extensive disturbances, likely when the property was acquired by the military and the house/farmstead was destroyed.

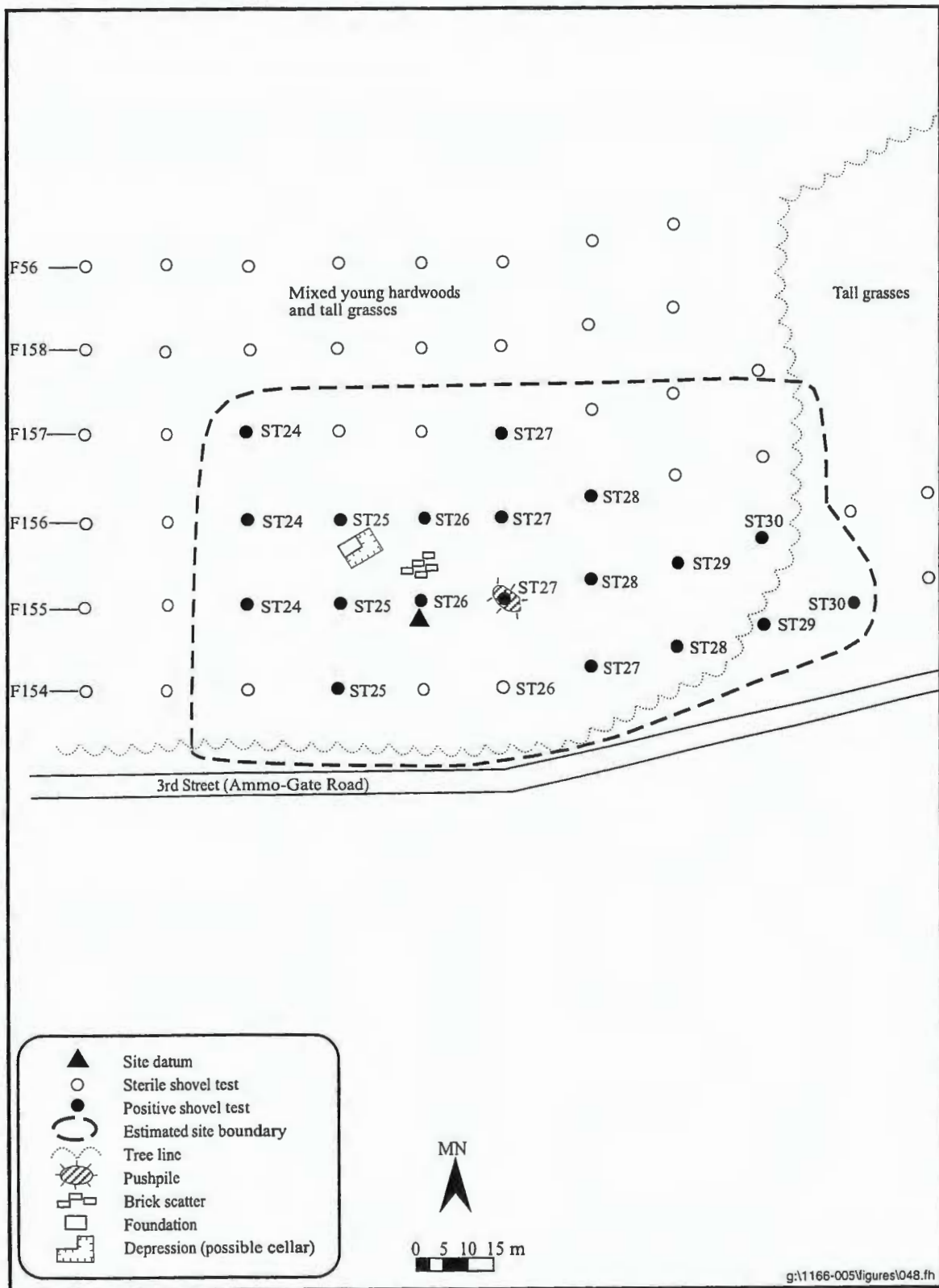


Figure 10. Plan map of site A09906.000158.

Table 2
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000158

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F154	25	0-22	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F154	27	0-20	1 burned brick fragment
F154	28	0-17	Whiteware fragment, brick fragment
F154	29	0-20	Brick fragments
F154	30	0-15	Pitchfork fragment, brick fragment
F155	24	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F155	25	0-28	1 small glass fragment
F155	26	0-29	2 small brick fragments, 1 small glass fragment
F155	27	0-31	5 small brick fragments, 1 small glass fragment, 1 small piece of whiteware with blue decoration
F155	28	0-33 33+	50+ brick fragments, 2 pieces of large animal bone 1 metal bottle cap, 15+ fragments of white glass, 6 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
F155	29	0-29	3 small brick fragments
F155	30	0-32	1 small piece of stoneware, 2 small brick fragments
F156	24	0-26	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 brick fragments
F156	25	0-38	9 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 small metal bucket, 13 corroded nails
F156	26	0-30	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 6 brick fragments, 5 light green window glass fragments, 6 clear window glass fragments, 3 clear bottle glass fragments, 1 brown and green bottle glass fragment
F156	27	0-20	2 light green window glass fragments, 1 clear bottle glass fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
F156	28	0-20	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 50+ brick fragments, 4 light green window glass fragments
F157	24	5	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F157	27	5-10	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)

Artifacts found on the surface include milk bottles and milk bottle fragments (“MARSHALL/DAIRY CO/ITHACA, NY/REGISTERED” and “AMERICA/GENEVA/ONE PINT LIQUID”); soft drink bottles (“Coca-Cola/Trade Mark Registered/Bottle Pat D-105529” [1937-1948; Petretti 1997:354] and “NEHI/BEVERAGES,” front, and “LI 8/DEST N/PAT 0/MAR 25,” bottom; Figure 11); a clear glass, screw-top ketchup bottle; dark green bottle glass fragments; one tine and the handle attachment of an iron pitchfork; and undecorated and decorated (decal, transfer, overglaze paint, molded embossed) whiteware. Subsurface artifacts were recovered from a depth of 38 cm or less. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect F155, ST26), which is approximately 10 m southeast of the cellar, was recorded as 28 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain to a depth of 29+ cm with light yellowish brown clay subsoil.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 74) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house was plotted at site A09906.000158 in the northwest quadrant of Lot 74 beginning in 1852 (Gibson) with a house labeled E. C. Pengre. The 1859 (Gray) and the 1974 (Nichols) maps show a house with T. C. Barclay as the owner. The Seneca County 1894-1895 business directory (Child 1894) does not include any Barclays or Pengres in Romulus township. In 1909, a house at this location (house number 129) is listed as belonging to M. F. Garnett and occupied by William A. Stahl. No



Figure 11. Sample of glass vessels identified at site A09906.000158.

persons named Garnett or Stahl are listed in the Seneca County 1894-1895 business directory. In 1938, the house (labeled 38M) is listed as belonging to John Weise. At the time of military acquisition, the 175.5-acre plot (plot number 130) was owned by Eleen A. Garnett (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Although site A09906.000158 contains a moderately dense surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris, all except one partial feature and a brick pile have been heavily disturbed or destroyed. The deposits that do exist are a mixture of several occupancies between the middle nineteenth century and the middle twentieth century, and the site has little contextual integrity or research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000159

Site A09906.000159 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located 100 m south of Kendaia Creek and approximately 450 m east of Seneca Lake at 159 m (520 ft) amsl. The site is within an area of mixed hardwoods and cedars, open grassy patches, and dense clumps of underbrush. Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west (following the stream) at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek (Figure 12). Six shovel tests on the two southernmost transects contained lithic flakes and angular debitage (Table 3). Two of six additional shovel tests (15S, 0E) excavated to determine the southern site boundaries were also positive. The site boundaries are approximately 44 m north-south by 120 m east-west; however, five of the six positive shovel tests lie within 15 m of the datum. The sixth positive shovel test (Transect C5, ST28) is about 105 m east of the datum. Three transects were excavated at 30-m intervals south of the 15-m interval transects (to approximately 190 m south of the creek) and none of these resulted in the discovery of additional prehistoric deposits. The area to the west and southwest of the site is a military family housing complex with a large yard and playground area and has been severely disturbed. The soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes, and Aurora silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes. Soils at the datum were recorded in the field as 32 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain to a depth of 50 cm by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil.

Summary

Site A09906.000159 is a lithic scatter containing flakes and angular lithic tool manufacturing debitage. It appears that little remains of the site; the majority was likely destroyed during the construction of the military housing complex to the west and southwest, between the site and Seneca Lake. It has little potential for containing information important to the understanding of prehistoric inhabitants of the area and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Table 3
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000159

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
C6	20	0-20	1 gray chert secondary flake, 1 piece of gray chert shatter
C6	21	0-32	1 small black and gray chert tertiary pressure flake
NA	15S, 0E	0-31	3 flakes, 2 angular debitage
NA	30S, 15W	0-28	1 angular debitage
C5	20	0-17	Angular chert fragments
C5	21	0-20	Black chert exhausted core
C5	23	0-20	1 dark gray chert tertiary flake
C5	28	0-20	1 piece of angular debitage with utilized edge

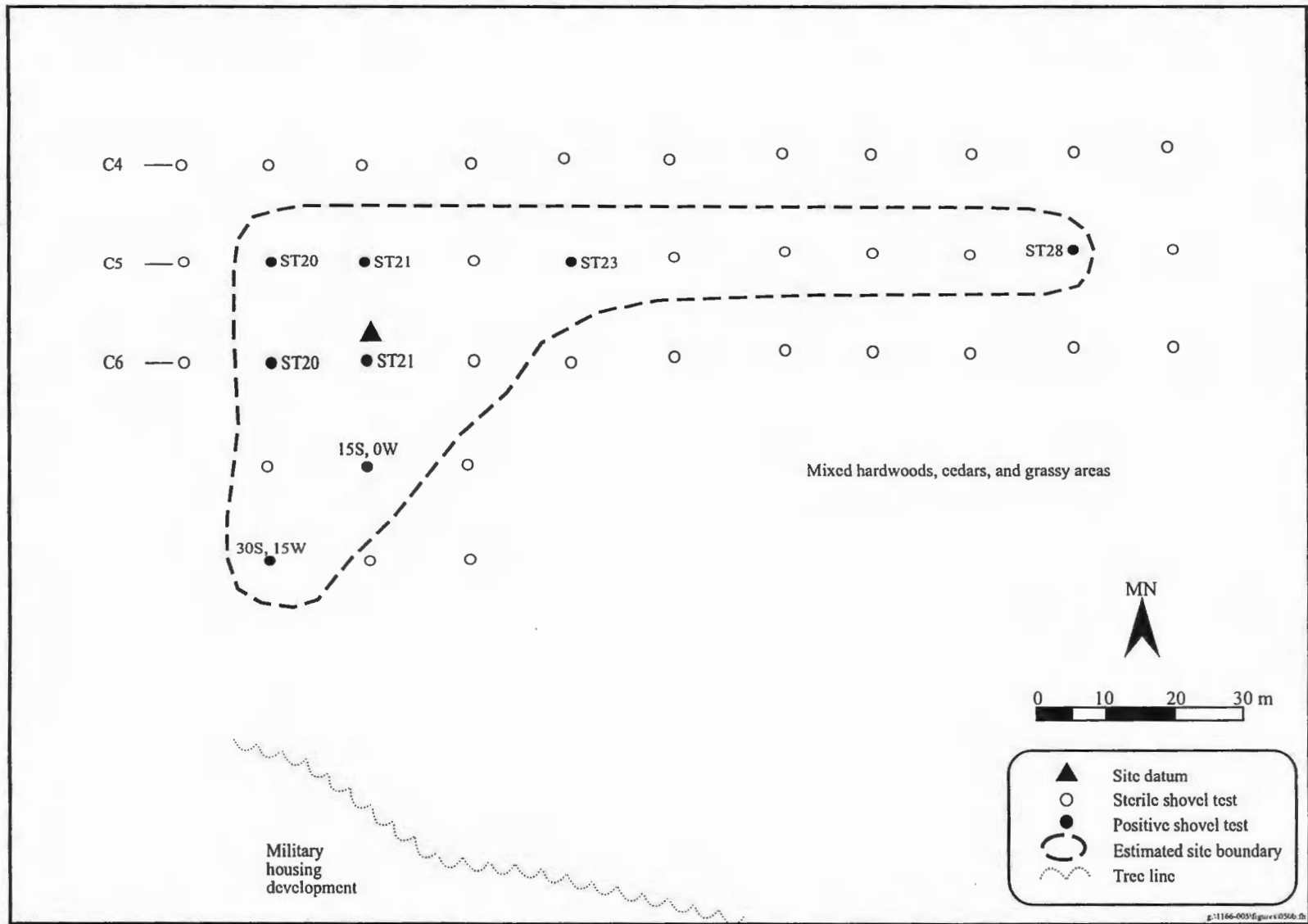


Figure 12. Plan map of site A09906.000159.

Site A09906.000160

Site A09906.000160 is a historic housesite consisting of a light density subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features. It is located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road at 195 m (640 ft) amsl and adjacent to the northern side of Kendaia Creek (Figure 13). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, some heavy underbrush, and grapevines. A railroad track runs north-south east of the site, approximately 30 m from the site boundaries.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on two transects near several historic farmstead features. The site boundaries are approximately 32 m north-south by 28 m east-west. Within this area, all three shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 4). Several features are clustered within 10 m of the datum. These include a small concrete slab measuring approximately 1-x-2 m; a mortared red brick chimney remnant measuring approximately 50-x-60 cm (Figure 14); and a concentrated scatter of historic debris including a partial rusted iron bed frame, underglaze transfer decorated whiteware fragments, and a rusted fuel can. Other artifacts noted on the surface include metal fragments and a section of farming discs. The majority of artifacts indicate a farmstead outbuilding rather than a housesite. The railroad east of this portion of the farmstead (and between the site and the historic road) likely destroyed the majority of the site. Bulldozer pushpiles lie along the railroad. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-30 cmbs.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loams, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B40, ST73), which is approximately 4 m south of the chimney remnant and 5 m east of the concrete slab, was recorded as 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. This shovel test encountered a large rock at 30 cm and was terminated. Other shovel tests in the vicinity were recorded as containing 20-30 cm of dark grayish brown silty clay loam underlain by a gray (10YR 5/1) clay subsoil mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998; potential site number 79) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000160, in the southeast quadrant of Lot 66, since 1852. In 1852, the house at this location is labeled Miss Smith; in 1859, it is labeled J. T. Sample and in 1874, W. S. Simpson. The Seneca County 1894-1895 business directory (Child 1894) includes a William Simpson (b. 1827) on this road (called Route 16) and his wife Mary A. and notes that he is an invalid residing on his farm of 13 acres. In 1909 (Pratt), the house (number 53) is owned by Mrs. B. Van Nostrand and occupied by Fred Everett. In 1938, a house at this location is labeled 134D and listed as belonging to Earl Bogardus. At the time of military acquisition, the one-acre plot (plot number 109A) is owned by Earl Bogardus et ux.

Summary

Site A09906.000160 appears to be a farmstead outbuilding that contains very limited features and sparse subsurface deposits dating from the middle nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. It appears that the associated house was destroyed by the building of a railroad running near the eastern edge of the site. This site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

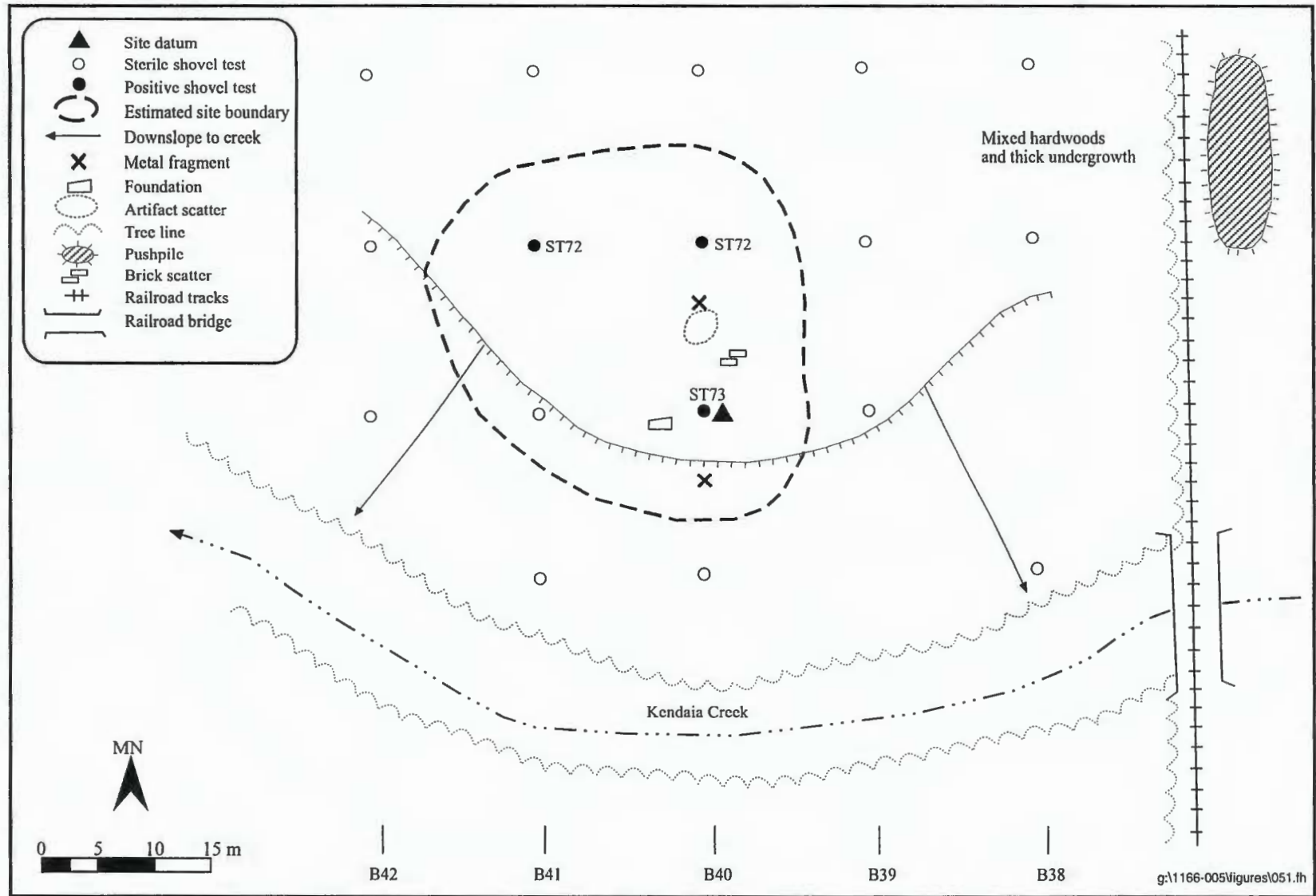


Figure 13. Plan map of site A09906.000160.

Table 4
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000160

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B40	73	0-30	Coal and brick
B40	72	0-20	Nut and bolt
B41	72	0-20	3 pieces of clear glass



Figure 14. Remnant of brick chimney at site A09906.000160.

Site A09906.000161

Site A09906.000161 is a historic housesite consisting of a dense subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features. It is located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road at 201 m (660 ft) amsl on the northern edge of a historic cemetery (Figure 15). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, heavy underbrush, and grapevines. A railroad track and grassy fire cut run north-south along the western edge of the site.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on five transects near several historic farmstead features. The site boundaries are approximately 138 m north-south by 76 m east-west. Within this area, 19 of 44 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 5). Several features lie in the northern half of

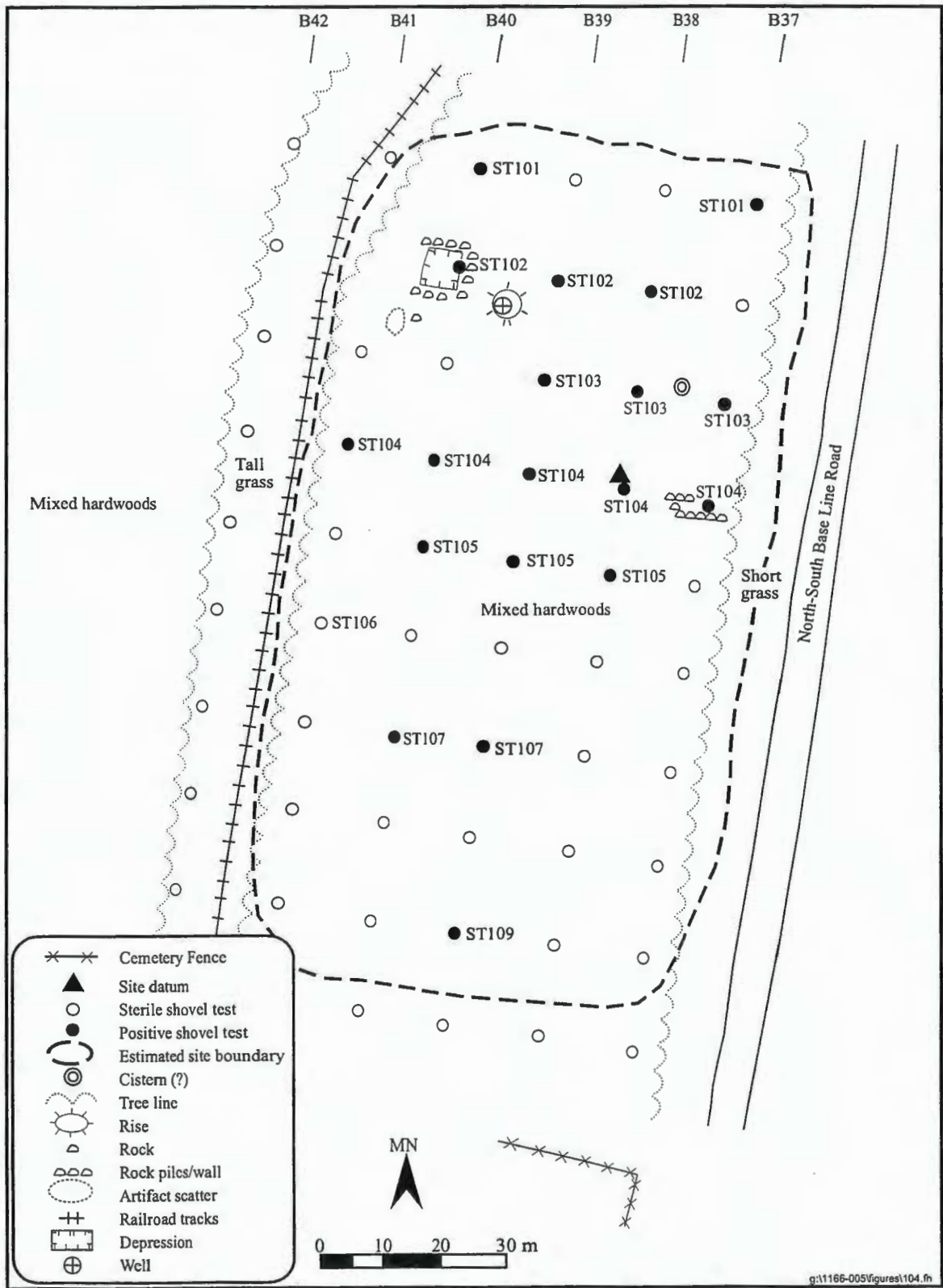


Figure 15. Plan map of site A09906.000161.

Table 5
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000161

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B37	101	0-15	Nail, Ball jar base
B37	103	0-16	Brick fragments, glass, metal fragments
B37	104	0-17	Brick fragments, mortar
B38	102	0-20	3 brick fragments
		20-40	2 brick fragments
B38	103	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
		20-30	1 glass fragment
B38	104	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 5 brick fragments, 2 ceramic fragments, 3 glass fragments
		20-40	4 ceramic fragments, 10 corroded nails, 3 glass fragments
		40-50	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
B38	105	0-20	1 brick fragment, 2 ceramic fragments
B39	102	0-20	3 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) fragments
		20-40	1 corroded nail
B39	103	0-20	3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 amber glass fragment, 6 brick fragments, 1 ceramic sherd
B39	104	0-20	1 whiteware fragment, 1 piece of unidentified metal
		20-38	1 light green window glass fragment
B39	105	0-20	4 light green window glass fragments, 1 clear bottle glass fragment
B39	107	0-20	1 creamware (ca. 1760-1820) fragment
B39	109	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 clear glass fragment
B40	101	0-30	Brick, coal
B40	102	0-35	Coal, nail, metal, brick, brown glass
B40	104	0-30	Whiteware fragment, coal, clear and blue glass fragments
B40	105	0-25	Whiteware fragment
B40	107	0-25	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
B41	104	0-35	Metal bucket

the site including an open, rock-lined well (approximately 1.5 m outside diameter) on a small backdirt rise measuring approximately 3 m in diameter (Figure 16); a rectangular, unmortared foundation of large rocks 4 m west of the well, measuring 8 m east-west by 9 m north-south, around a shallow, rectangular depression; and an unusual feature consisting of a rectangular, subsurface container measuring approximately 2 m wide (east-west) and 3 m long (north-south) with one rounded end (Figure 17). The container has straight, mortar smoothed sides perpendicular with the ground surface and is presently about 80 cm deep, but has been partially filled by erosion and organic accumulation. This feature is about 28 m southeast of the well. A metal pipe enters the container on the western side a few centimeters below the surface, which indicates a possible cistern although it is quite small. However, information in the background report (Gaither et al. 1998) could also indicate a soap leaching vat. They state: “[i]n 1833, the Folwell farm (on SEDA-owned property, probably on Military Lot 66) consisted of a ‘simple’ white two-story house with three upstairs rooms. The house contained a ‘regulation brick oven for the heavier baking.’ Another oven was located outside along with a smoke house and a ‘leach tub for soap.’ The house and items mentioned were surrounded by a fence; outside lay the main farm and a cellar (Merrill 1948:107-108).” An additional feature consisting of a stone foundation remnant, measuring 8 m east-west by 2.5 m north-south, lies approximately 10 m south of the possible cistern/soap leaching vat at the eastern edge of the site. Artifacts found on the surface include metal and leather harness remnants, a 1939 license plate (partially readable number “7X . . . 01”), a corroded steel butter knife, and broken cast iron plow and machinery parts. Because of the dense growth over much of the site, most artifacts were recovered from shovel tests (see Table 5). All subsurface artifacts were found between 0 and 50 cm.



Figure 16. View of the rock-lined well at site A09906.000161.



Figure 17. View of the rounded mortared feature at site A09906.000161.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B38, ST104), which is approximately 12 m southwest of the possible cistern/soap vat, was recorded as 50 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam. Most shovel tests across the site encountered grayish brown (10YR 5/2) or gray (10YR 5/1) clay, sometimes mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay, from between 30 and 50 cmbs.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 79) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000161, in the southeast quadrant of Lot 66, since at least as early as 1850. In 1850, a house at this location is labeled T. J. Folwell. In 1852, the house is labeled Thomas J. Folwell; in 1859, it is labeled T. J. Folwell and in 1874, Mrs. T. J. Folwell. The house is plotted adjacent to the north side of a cemetery. A Baptist church is adjacent to the south side of the cemetery. The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) included the following information: “[i]n 1808, the Romulus Baptist Church was built (and rebuilt in 1849) on land donated by W. W. Folwell on Military Lot 72 (on SEDA property) [Lot 72 is slightly south of the Folwell property which is in the far southeastern corner of Lot 66]. The original building is described as a ‘Colonial style, square white frame’ (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5). Upon constructing a church, a cemetery and parsonage were established (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5).” By 1859 (Gray), and on the 1874 (Nichols) map, a parsonage is plotted and labeled across the road from the cemetery. The Seneca County 1894-1895 business directory (Child 1894) does not include a Folwell on this road (called Route 23). In 1909 (Pratt), the house (number 54) is owned by E. P. Cole. In 1938, the church is plotted on the north side of the cemetery (labeled 144D), where the house has always before been plotted. There is no name listed under that house number in the rural index which accompanies the map, and there is no church plotted on the south side of the cemetery where the church has always before been plotted. However, the Seneca County Soil Survey (Hutton 1972) shows the cemetery with a church plotted in the center and cemetery symbols on both the north and south sides of the church. This indicates that the church plotted on some later historic maps on the north side of the cemetery could actually be in the center of the cemetery and that the Folwell-Cole house on the north side of the cemetery might have been abandoned or destroyed before 1938. At the time of military acquisition, the 122.31-acre plot (plot number 117) is owned by Clement B. Cole et al.

Deed-Title Research

On June 4, 1821, it was entered that Claudius C. and Sally Coan of the town of Covert conveyed a portion of Lot 66 to James McClary of the town of Romulus. In consideration of \$2,000.00, Coan transferred a parcel described as being adjoined on the north by lands “of Michael Baldrige + Absolem Brunson on the east by Joseph Hunt on the south by part of said lot Number Sixty six + on the west by the same, Beginning at a Stake in the road near a spring which rises in the road, running thence south . . . to a stake in the north and south road which runs by the baptist meeting house . . .” and so forth, containing 75 acres (*Deeds* n.d.:O:269-270).

By April 1835, McClary and his wife, Getty, had sold the same parcel to a David Brooks of the town of Romulus for the sum of \$3,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:C2:393-394). The very next year, Brooks sold the 75-acre parcel to Thomas J. Folwell as described in *Deeds* n.d.:G2:114-115. From that point until well into the twentieth century the Folwell family and various extensions thereof continued to occupy the parcel and other adjacent parcels. A broader contextual study of the family was not conducted within the scope of this project, but there is evidence in many of the early nineteenth-century public record indices that the Folwell family had settled in this area at a much earlier date. As mentioned above, historic maps showing names of

property owners did not appear until mid-century but, obviously, by then the Folwells were residing in Lot 66 (Gibson 1850/52; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874).

Apparently one of the Folwells to settle earlier in the area was William W. Folwell who, in February 1846, sold 125 acres in Lot 66 to Thomas J. Folwell (*Deeds n.d.:R2:405-406*). This parcel, which was by all evidence contiguous to Thomas J.'s other Lot 66 holdings, increased the size of the tract to at least 200 acres. It was not until after the turn of the century, in March 1903, that this parcel was again granted to another party. In this record, a group of Thomas J. Folwell's surviving heirs granted (quit claim their rights to) the parcel to a single remaining heir, Adella J. Cole (*Deeds n.d.:119:566-568*). The next record discovered related to this parcel was dated January 19, 1942, when the property was taken by the federal government through eminent domain in consideration of a \$12,048.00 settlement (Cole et al. vs. U.S.A., *Deeds n.d.:184:248-250*).

Summary

Site A09906.000161 contains intact features and relatively deep subsurface deposits dating from the middle nineteenth century through a date sometime between 1909 and 1938. It appears that the house was destroyed or abandoned between 1909 and 1938 and that during the same period the church on the south side of the cemetery was moved to the center of the cemetery, or possibly the cemetery was simply expanded to the south of the old church location and the new church mentioned in historic accounts was built on the old church site. Regardless of whether the church was or was not moved, only one structure is in the site vicinity by 1938, and it is plotted as a church. The housesite north of the church and cemetery contains intact features and deposits and is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000162

Site A09906.000162 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow subsurface scatter of household and structural debris and an open well. It is located on the south side of West Romulus Road at 189 m (620 ft) amsl, approximately 100 m north of a modified (straightened) east-west running historic field drainage (Figure 18). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and light to moderate underbrush. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs north-south along the western edge of the site and a large (roughly 25-x-25 m), irregular grassy area begins about 12 m southeast of the well.

Both sides of West Romulus Road were transected east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. A positive transect shovel test (Transect B49, ST44; designated 0N, 0E), containing a cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), thick window glass, modern bottle glass, and a metal hook, was found on the transect nearest the south side of the road (Table 6). This shovel test is about 5 m north of a hand-dug, rock-lined well. The well measures approximately 1.5 m in outside diameter and is lined with rounded glacial till cobbles and boulders. Seven transect shovel tests excavated around the well and in the grassy area were negative. Two additional judgmental shovel tests were excavated, one at 5S, 8E to examine the possible house area near the well for deposits, and another at 1S, 6W, on a small, slight rise. Both of these shovel tests were positive (see Table 6). ST5S, 8E contained a wire roofing nail and small brick and coal fragments. ST1S, 6W contained small brick and mortar fragments. Two additional elongated pushpiles line the western edge of the site (Figure 19). These pushpiles indicate that the house was destroyed and the site bulldozed, which likely occurred at the time of acquisition of the depot by the military. Three of the transect shovel tests were excavated across the grassy area southeast of the well and were negative, although the thick grass and lack of other growth there indicate a possible yard, barnyard, or pasture. All artifacts were found 0-30 cmbs, the majority of these within the top 10 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt

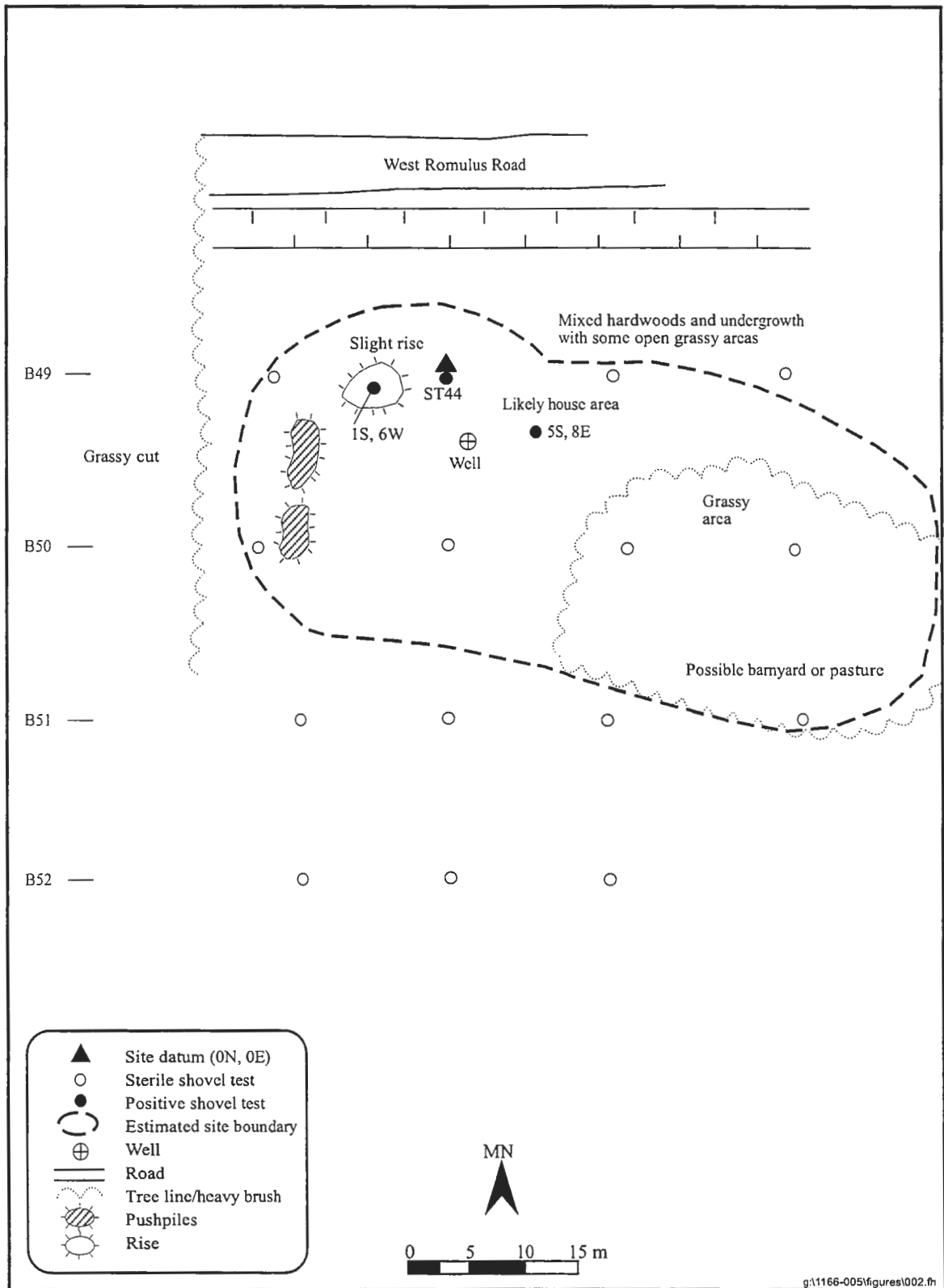


Figure 18. Plan map of site A09906.000162.

Table 6
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000162

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B49	44 (0N, 0E)	0-30	Bottle glass, thick green window glass, metal hook, cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
NA	1S, 6W	0-10	1 brick fragment, 2 small mortar fragments
NA	5S, 8E	0-20	Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), small brick fragments, coal



Figure 19. View looking west across the well at site A09906.000162.

loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at 0N, 0E (Transect B49, ST44), which is approximately 5 m north of the well, was recorded as 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt with cobbles. A large stone was encountered at 30 cm.

No evidence of additional structures or areas of historic activity were found near the housesite; however, a historic refuse disposal site, A09906.000177, was recorded along the modified drainage to the south. The materials in the refuse disposal site appear to be older than anything encountered at A09906.000162 and are likely associated with an older housesite shown on the 1852 historic map (Gibson 1852), recorded during this project as site A09906.000192.

Archival Investigations

West Romulus Road is a historic road running along the boundaries of Varick and Romulus townships and plotted on maps dating to 1850 (Gibson 1850) and later (Gibson 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). Background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 69) and further examinations of historic maps and residential lists indicate a house plotted at this location on maps dating to 1909, vacant and owned by Henry Loomis, and 1938, occupied by Fred Gates. No house is plotted at this location on earlier maps examined (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874). Upon military acquisition, the property at this location was listed as tract number 89 and the executor as Wilbert Leroy Gates (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

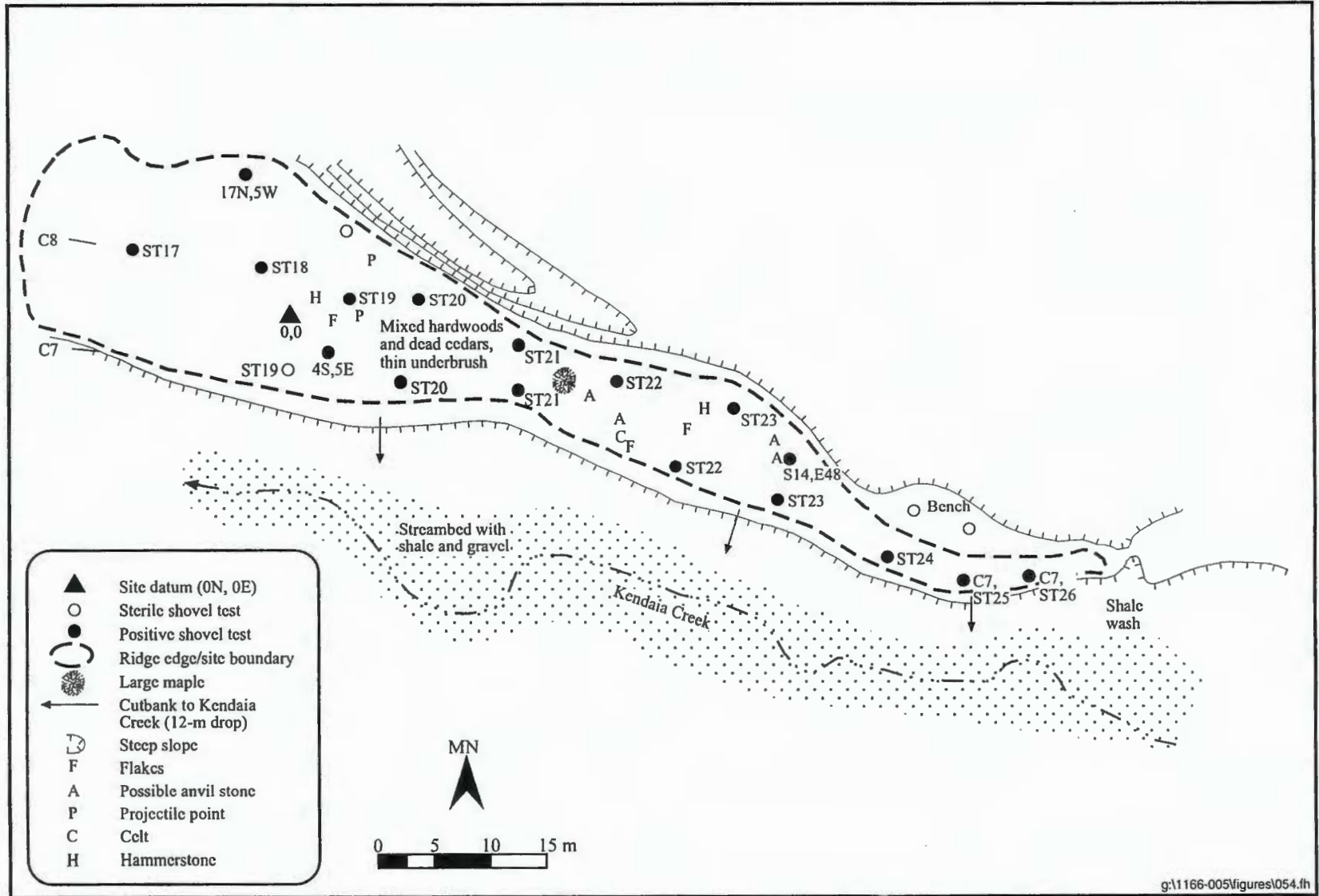
Summary

Site A09906.000162 is a twentieth-century housesite that does not appear to have associated farm and outbuilding features. The cultural deposits at the site are sparse, and the site has been moderately to severely disturbed. Although the well is intact, the remainder of the site has little potential for contextual integrity and does not meet eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. No further investigations are recommended.

Site A09906.000163

Site A09906.000163 is a prehistoric surface and subsurface scatter of lithic tools and debitage on the north side of Kendaia Creek at 153 m (500 ft) amsl. The site is situated on a narrow ridge and bordered on both the north and south with steep slopes dropping into extensive ravines, approximately 15 m deep on the south side and slightly less deep on the north side. The ravines on the north and south borders are the result of downcutting through the shale bedrock by Kendaia Creek and a small intermittent run-off stream that roughly parallels Kendaia Creek, entering the creek near its confluence with Seneca Lake approximately 350 m to the west. The resulting narrow ridge between the two ravines ranges between 8 and 25 m wide and runs roughly northwest to southeast. The site extends along the ridge for approximately 100 m (Figures 20 and 21). Shovel tests, excavated at 10- to 15-m intervals and selectively, contained lithic artifacts dominated by angular debitage but also included flakes, flake fragments, and biface fragments. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and many dead cedar trees. Visibility ranged from poor in areas with heavy leaf cover to fair or good in areas where the leaves had not collected and along a footpath that follows the edge of Kendaia Creek. Soils were recorded in the field (Transect C8, ST23) as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 9 cm, underlain by a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay subsoil to 29 cm and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay mottled with brown (10YR 4/3) clay to a depth of 34 cm. Soils are mapped in this area (Hutton 1972) as the border between steep, rocky Aurora and Farmington soils, 25-75 percent slopes, and Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

Several tools were found on the surface including three projectile points, a thin ground stone celt or adze with a slightly beveled bit (Figure 22a), a crude chopper made from a fine-grained sandstone (see Figure 22b), side and edge pitted hammerstones (Figure 23), and pitted anvils (Figure 24). One projectile point (see Figure 22c) is a tip fragment made from tan and gray mottled chert. Although the point cannot be typed, it is thin and finely made, exhibiting small, regular pressure flaked retouching, which distinguishes the tool from the other two points that are very crudely made. The second projectile point measures 32.8 mm long, 19.5 mm wide (at the shoulders), and 5.7 mm thick. It has a triangular blade, sloping shoulders, and an expanding stemmed base with a portion of the base broken off (see Figure 22d). It was made from a flake of mottled tan and gray chert and is plano-convex in cross section. This point resembles



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Figure 20. Plan map of site A09906.000163.



Figure 21. General view looking east along the ridge from the western edge of site A09906.000163.

some of the shorter bladed specimens of the Lamoka cluster points of the Late Archaic, 3500-2500 B.C. (Justice 1987; Ritchie 1965) except in cross section. The cross section of the Lamoka cluster is described as “biconvex to diamond shaped” (Justice 1987:127). The third projectile point (see Figure 22e) also has a small triangular blade, one sloping shoulder, and one shoulder which appears to have been slightly barbed, although the barb is broken off. It is trianguloid in cross section and made from a flake of dark gray chert. The base is completely missing, which makes a type identification of the point impossible. The thick, roughly trianguloid cross section derives from a bulb of percussion that remains almost unmodified at the base of the blade where the stem has broken off. The point is 18.6 mm wide at the shoulders, 6.5 mm thick, and the blade is 21.5 mm long.

The majority of chert artifacts observed and collected at the site are gray or gray-tan mottled, locally derived stone that occurs within some portions of the exposed shale-limestone bedrock, often in small, limestone encased cobbles (Onondaga chert). The majority of lithic debris consists of unmodified angular shatter, initially difficult to distinguish from natural angular chert shatter occurring often in the glacial till of the region. It is possible that the culturally modified angular fragments are the result of a bipolar reduction technology, used perhaps because many of the the chert cobbles are limestone-encased, small, and difficult to work. The large glacial till boulders on the site could have been used as anvils, for some indistinct pitting is visible. At least two smaller stones noted on the surface are also more distinctly pitted and could be small anvils. Several definitely identified smooth, round, hammerstones with extensive edge pecking were identified on the surface. Most transect shovel tests contained only angular fragments; however, a more intensive examination of the area, including additional shovel tests and an examination of some areas of the ground surface under the leaf mold, revealed ground and chipped stone tools (including the three projectile points), tool fragments, flakes, and angular lithic tool manufacturing debris.

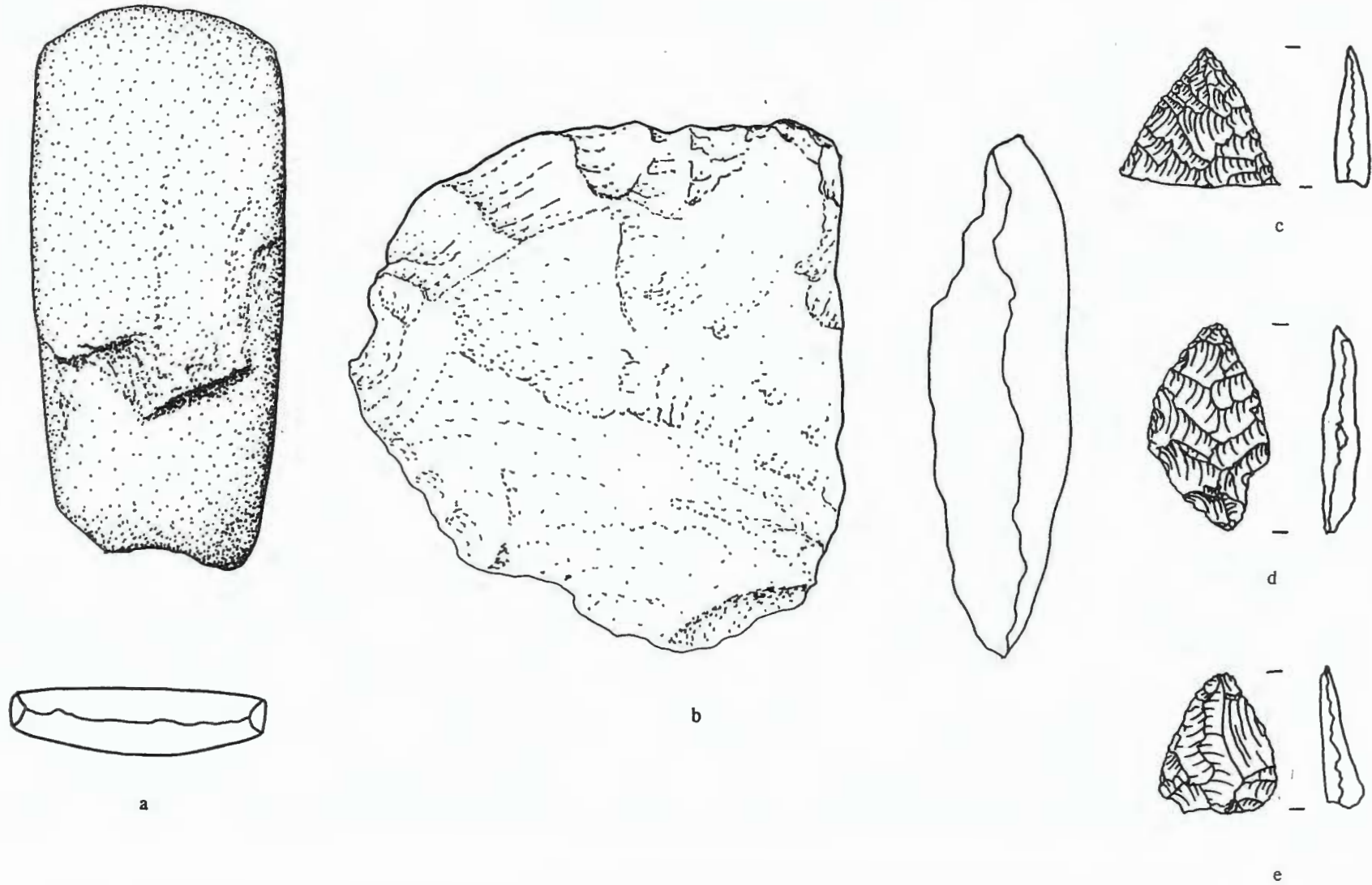


Figure 22. Illustrations of tools and projectile points from site A09906.000163: (a) ground stone celt/adze; (b) sandstone chopper; (c) tip of unidentified point; (d) Lamoka-type point; (e) blade of unidentified point (Scale 1:1).



Figure 23. Photograph of one of the edge pitted hammerstones at site A09906.000163.

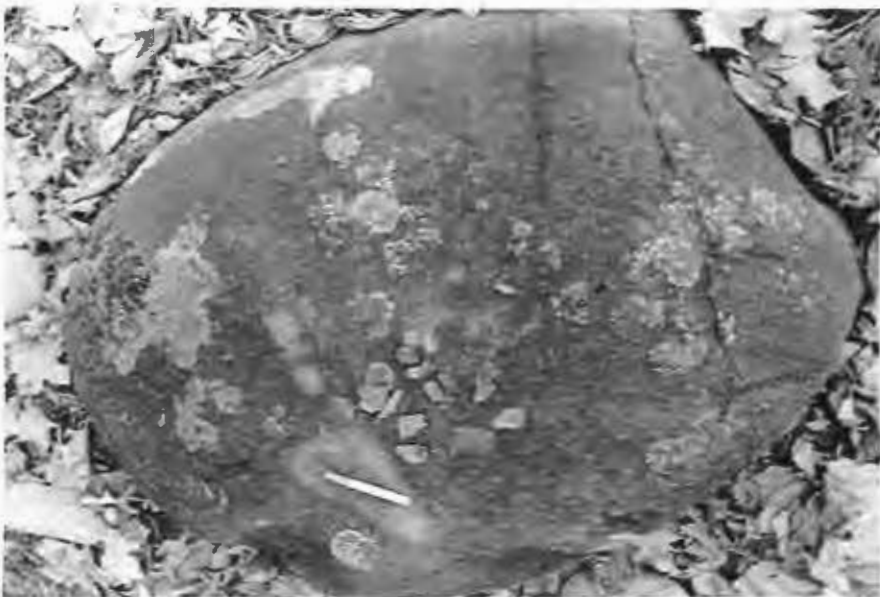


Figure 24. View of one of the large glacial rocks used as an anvil at site A09906.000163.

Cultural deposits were also recovered from below the surface, generally 0-20 cmbs (Table 7). However, at least two shovel tests (STS14, E48 and Transect C8, ST23) contained slightly deeper cultural deposits, including flakes, angular debitage, and one angular fragment of gray chert with a utilized edge, to a depth of 29 cmbs. Because this ridge is narrow and difficult to access, it is possible that some deposits, although shallow due to the high landform and geology of the area, are little disturbed and that intact features and deposits remain in the upper 20 to 40 cm. It is also possible, due to the difficulty of distinguishing culturally modified chert shatter from the naturally occurring shatter, that the site extends further to the east and west along the ridge than was initially recorded. Pieces of chert shatter were found in shovel tests outside the site boundaries to the east and west, but no definite culturally modified artifacts were found associated with the shatter, and no artifacts could be found on the surface.

Table 7
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000163

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
C7	20	0-20	Angular fragments of chert (likely mixed cultural and natural)
C7	21	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C7	22	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C7	23	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C7	24	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C7	25	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C7	26	0-20	Angular fragments of chert
C8	17	0-10	Angular fragments of chert
C8	18	0-10	Light tan and gray biface fragment
C8	19	0-10	2 angular fragments and flake
C8	20	0-15	2 tan chert angular fragments, 1 piece of charcoal
C8	21	0-10	6 dark gray chert angular fragments
C8	22	0-10	1 flake, 5 angular fragments
C8	23	0-9	19 angular fragments, 1 flake, 1 FCR
		10-29	14 angular fragments, 1 angular fragment with a utilized edge
NA	S14, E48	0-27	15 angular fragments, 1 interior flake
NA	S4, E5	0-10	Dark gray chert angular fragment, secondary decortication flake, FCR
NA	17N, 5W	0-7	1 tan chert flake, 2 dark gray chert angular fragments, 1 sandstone angular fragment

Summary

Site A09906.000163 could contain undisturbed deposits and features. Sites with the potential for containing information about the prehistoric inhabitants of the area are not common. Additionally, this site is situated on an unusual landform and contains diagnostic tools and a wide variety of tool types for such a narrow, upland ridge. It is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000164

Site A09906.000164 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow surface scatter of clear window glass and one historic feature. It is located on the south side of Kendaia Creek at 195 m (640 ft) amsl, adjacent to the north side of West Kendaia Road approximately 75 m west of the North-South Base Line Road (Figure 25). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and moderate to thick undergrowth. An overgrown, shale covered road runs east-west along the northern edge of the site.

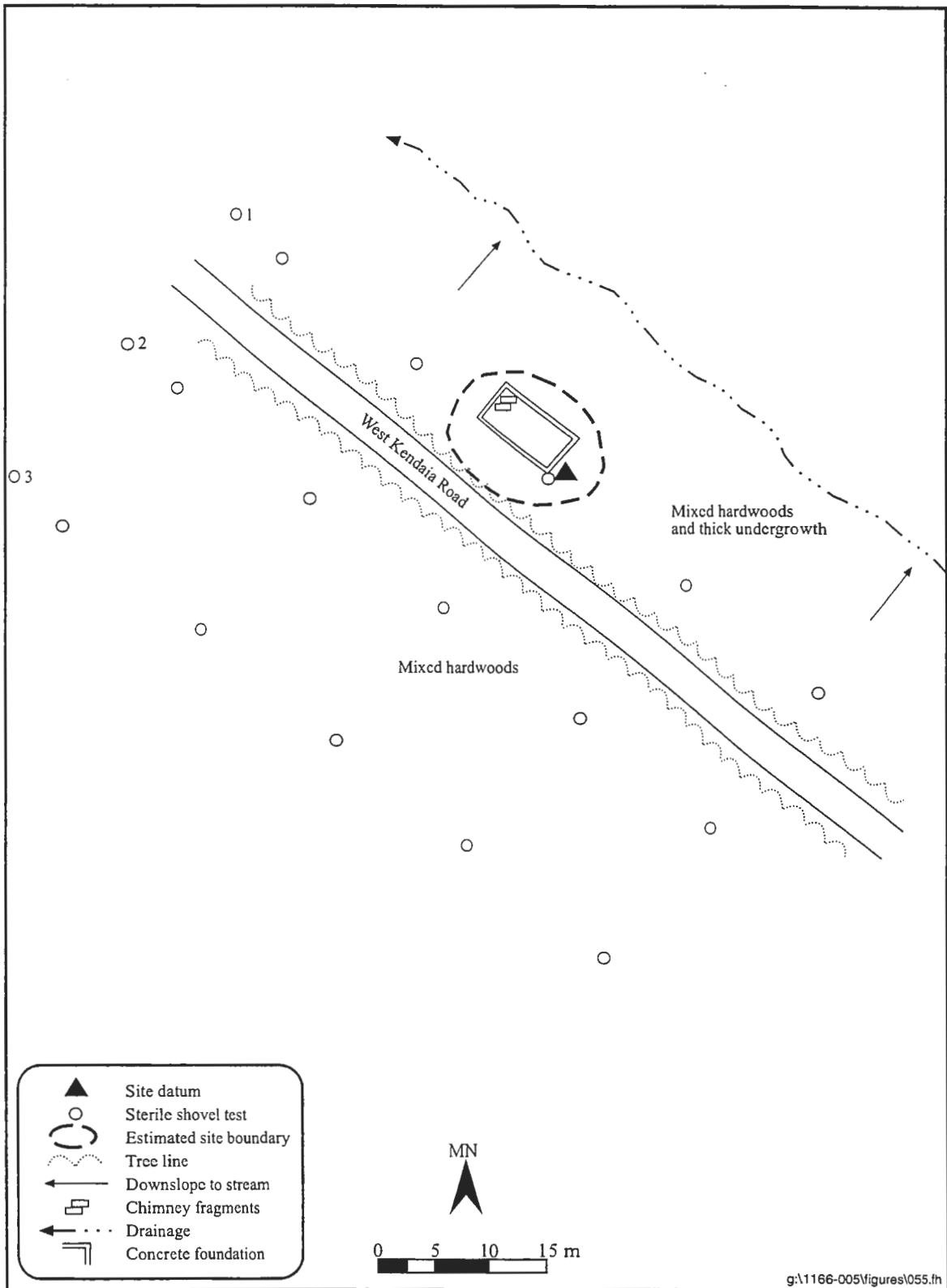


Figure 25. Plan map of site A09906.000164.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. No positive transect shovel tests were found in the vicinity of the site. The site boundaries are approximately 8 m north-south by 14 m east-west. The single feature consists of a rectangular concrete foundation wall with a doorway through the northeastern corner. The foundation measures 4 m north-south by 8 m east-west and is approximately 0.5 m tall and 20 cm thick. A light scattering of clear window glass was found on the surface around the foundation and several mortared brick, possible chimney, fragments lie in the northwest corner of the foundation (Figure 26). Bulldozer pushpiles and an uneven, severely disturbed ground surface surround the foundation. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils were recorded in the field as 5-20 cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam underlain to a depth of 40 cm by gray (10YR 5/1 and 10YR 6/1) sandy clay glacial till subsoil containing shale regolith and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) mottled clay.



Figure 26. Photograph of chimney fragment at site A09906.000164.

Archival Investigations

No houses are plotted on historic maps at this location. This site is likely a service structure related either to farmsteads across Kendaia Creek to the north, across West Kendaia Road to the south, or possibly to military activities.

Summary

Although site A09906.000164 contains a partially intact feature, this feature and the sparse deposits are confined to the surface and have been moderately to severely disturbed. The site has little contextual integrity or research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000165

Site A09906.000165 is a historic farmstead consisting of a moderate subsurface and surface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris. It is located adjacent to the west side of the North-South Base Line Road, and on both sides of historic Smith Farm Road at 207 m (680 ft) amsl (Figure 27). Vegetation across the site consists of tall weeds and grasses with patches of moderate to heavy underbrush. A railroad track runs north-south along the western edge of the site. A railroad loading dock and a driveway leading from the North-South Base Line Road to the loading dock border the northern edge of the site.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on four transects between the railroad and the North-South Base Line Road. The site boundaries are approximately 252 m north-south by 70 m east-west. Within this area, 22 of 57 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 8). Scattered household and farmstead debris lies across the site, including portions of concrete foundations, stoneware and whiteware fragments, bottle glass, metal nails and spikes, and metal fragments, the majority being of twentieth-century age. Some of the metal and foundation remnants appear to have been randomly deposited at the site after military acquisition of the property. No intact features were identified. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-55 cmbs, the majority of these from 0-20 cm.

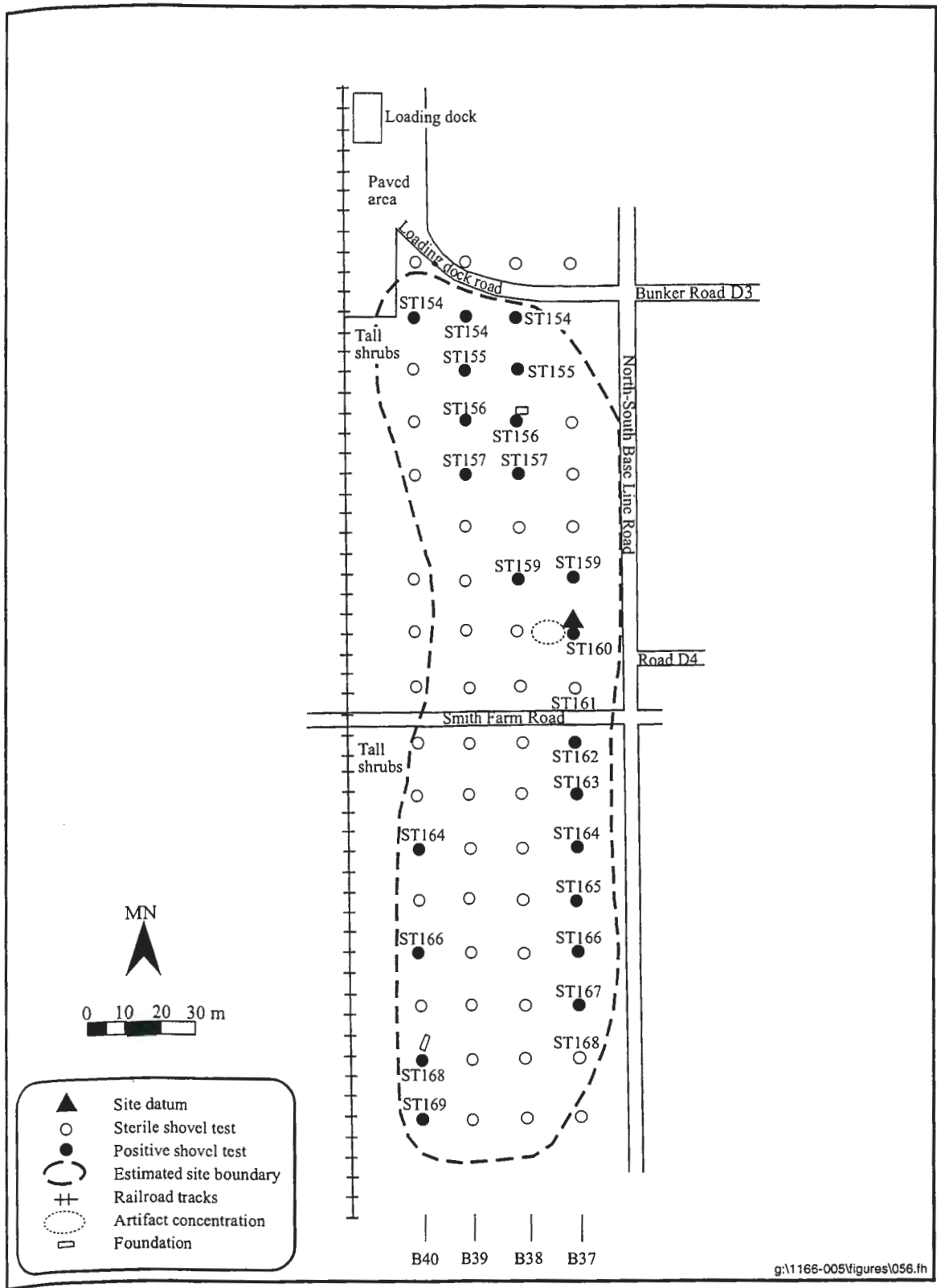
Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B37, ST160), in the eastcentral portion of the site, was recorded as 16 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 19 cm with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay glacial till subsoil. Most shovel tests across the site encountered clay-dominated glacial till between 20 and 30 cmbs.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site numbers 85 and 88) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that houses have been plotted at site A09906.000165 on both the north and south sides of Smith Farm Road, in the southeast quadrant of Lot 72, since 1852. In 1852, the houses are both labeled S. R. Miller. In 1859, the house on the north side is labeled S. R. Miller and a structure is plotted but not labeled on the south side of the road. In 1874, a house on the north side of the road is labeled B. Vannostrand. In 1909 (Pratt), the house on the north side of the road was owned by the American Fruit and Produce Co. and occupied by Jacob Boyce. In 1938, a house on the north side of the road (number 162D) was owned by Ralph Wolcott and a house on the south side of the road (number 166D) by Wayne Southard. At the time of military acquisition, the 318.53-acre plot (plot number 119) was owned by Winfield A. Smith.

Summary

Although site A09906.000165 contains materials indicating occupations dating from the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century, the deposits have been severely disturbed and are not associated with historic features. Therefore, it has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.



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Figure 27. Plan map of site A09906.000165.

Table 8
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000165

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B37	159	0-17	Whiteware
B37	160	0-16	Terra cotta, metal fragments
B37	162	0-15	Brick fragment
B37	163	0-18	Glass fragment
B37	164	0-12	Glass and metal object
B37	165	0-12	Window glass, brick fragments
B37	166	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 yellowish brown and clear glazed whiteware fragment
B37	167	0-17	Pink and red decorated whiteware
B38	154	20-36	1 clear window glass fragment
B38	155	0-20	6 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 piece of stoneware, 8 brick fragments
		21-40	1 brown glass fragment, 5 brick fragments, 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 shotgun shell casing
		41-55	5 brick fragments
B38	156	0-20	26 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 clear glass fragment, 1 brown glass fragment, 1 dark green/black glass fragment, 100+ pieces of metal, 1 chain, blocks of melted metal, 1 piece of bone
		21-29	17 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 large wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 4 clear glass fragments, 19 pieces of wire, pieces of metal, 2 pieces of coal, 2 pieces of charcoal, 1 piece of porcelain, 1 whiteware fragment, 1 auto gear labeled "Chrysler 422294"
B38	157	0-25	4 pieces of metal
B38	159	0-20	3 pieces of glass
B39	154	0-20	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 brick fragment
B39	155	0-20	3 round iron nails, 1 iron hook
B39	156	0-20	6 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 square head bolt
B39	157	0-20	1 brick fragment
B40	154	0-35	Metal, wire, glass, brick
B40	164	0-20	Brick, metal, wire
B40	166	0-20	3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 unidentified nail
B40	168	0-20	Numerous fragments of plaster
B40	169	0-20	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)

Site A09906.000166

Site A09906.000166 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris and several historic features. It is located on the south side of Kendaia Creek at 195 m (640 ft) amsl and adjacent to both sides of West Kendaia Road (Figure 28). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, moderate to thick undergrowth, and grapevines. A shale-covered road runs east-west along the northern edge of the site.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. Positive transect shovel tests were found on three transects in the vicinity of a cellar depression and well (Table 9). The site boundaries are approximately 72 m north-south by 120 m east-west. The features at the site include a rectangular, rock-lined cellar depression measuring approximately 4 m wide and 8 m long (Figure 29); a filled, rock-lined well measuring approximately 1.5 m across; and a small disposal area located along an old fence line on the south side of Kendaia Road. The refuse disposal

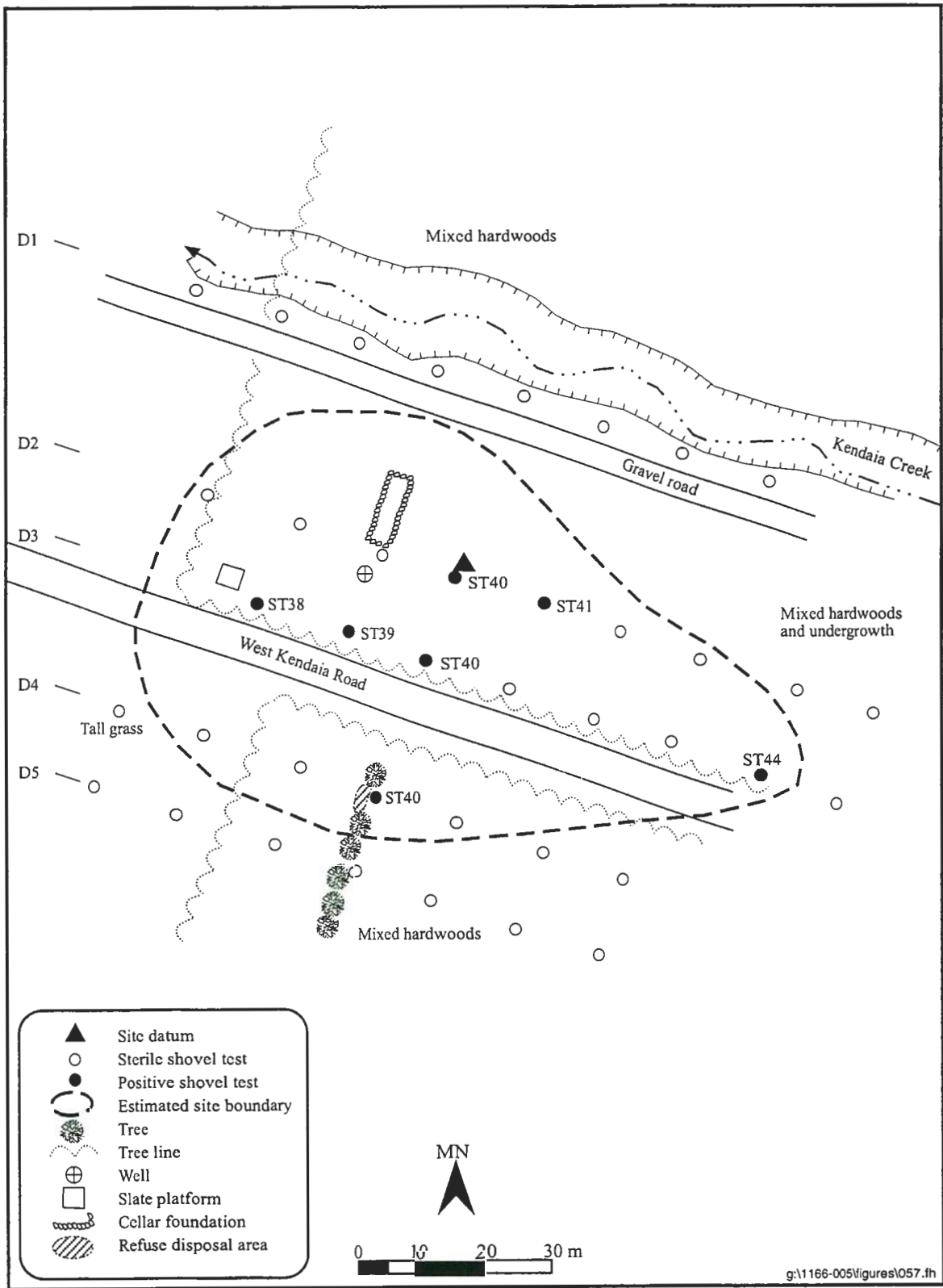


Figure 28. Plan map of site A09906.000166.

Table 9
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000166

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D2	40	0-22	4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), chain link, stoneware
D2	41	0-15	Window glass
D3	38	0-15	Green glass
D3	39	0-15	Green and clear glass
D3	40	0-15	Clear glass
D3	44	0-5	Brick
D4	40	20-33	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)



Figure 29. View of a portion of the rock-lined foundation at site A09906.000166.

area consists of a light scatter of farmstead debris including whiteware fragments, stoneware fragments, and cut nails (ca. 1840-1880). A slab of slate, possibly a small foundation remnant measuring 2-x-3 m, lies on the western edge of the site. Some of the artifacts observed on the surface include a rim fragment of a stoneware crock labeled “. . . HITES [Whites] UTICA, N. Y./4” (ca. 1838-1907; Ketchum 1991:69-70); part of a white ironstone bowl with partial maker’s mark “. . . ONSTONE CHINA” and a crowned unicorn symbol (several manufacturers of ironstone used a unicorn in their marks dating from the 1850s to 1900); clear and blue glass, screw-top bottles; a fragment of whiteware decorated with a pink underglaze rose design decalomania and gold overglaze paint (ca. 1890-1950); brown (natural clay; ca. 1820-1900) slipped stoneware fragments; a porcelain door knob; metal objects; the top of a green glass, cork-closure wine bottle; and salt glazed stoneware fragments (ca.1800-1900). Two artifacts found on the surface, a metal

display rack and the remains of a rusted "Pepsi Cola" sign, indicate a possible store although there are no other material or archival indications of a store in this location.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils were recorded in the field as 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain to a depth of 25 cm by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay. Shale regolith was generally encountered at a depth of approximately 20 cm across the site.

Archival Investigations

No houses or other structures are plotted on historic maps at this location. However, a house is plotted west of the site on maps dating from 1874 (Nichols) through 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.). Another historic site, A09906.000168, was recorded approximately 100 m to the west on the north side of Kendaia Creek. The house on the historic maps likely corresponds with site A09906.000168 rather than site A09906.000166. The relationship, if any, between the two sites is not known. At the time of military acquisition, the 0.45-acre plot (plot number 109b) associated with this site was owned by Thomas J. Bogardus (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

The artifact scatter at site A09906.000166 is mainly on the surface of the site and subsurface deposits are extremely shallow (0-15 cm). The artifact assemblage and the lack of a house on any of the historic maps at this location strongly suggest a brief, late historic occupation of the site, possibly a store. Additionally, while the cellar and well and the portion of the site immediately surrounding the cellar and well are mostly intact, the surrounding area has been severely disturbed by the building and maintenance of the shale road on the northern edge of the site and the maintenance of Kendaia Road on the southern edge of the site. This site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000167

Site A09906.000167 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris and several historic features. It is located on both the north and south sides of West Kendaia Road at its junction with the West Patrol Road at 183 m (600 ft) amsl (Figure 30). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, moderate to thick undergrowth, and grapevines.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek, which parallels West Kendaia Road, were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. Positive transect shovel tests were found on four transects in the vicinity of several concrete foundation walls and slabs. The site boundaries are approximately 96 m north-south by 64 m east-west. Within this area, seven shovel tests of nine excavated were positive (Table 10). On the north side of the road are the bulldozed and severely disturbed remains of a concrete foundation consisting of formed walls. The scattered wall portions measure 2 m long and 0.4 m wide and lie in an area approximately 6-x-8 m. A concrete slab, measuring 2-x-4 m, lies adjacent to the eastern edge of the scattered walls. An L-shaped concrete slab, mostly covered with humus, lies on the south side of the road. Some of the artifacts observed on the surface include clear and brown bottle glass, a clear glass bottle fragment with the words "Federal Law Prohibits Sale Or Resale Of This Bottle" (1933-1964; Munsey 19709:126); a clear glass, screw-top jar; a clear, screw-top pint bottle; and a green "Coca-Cola" bottle.

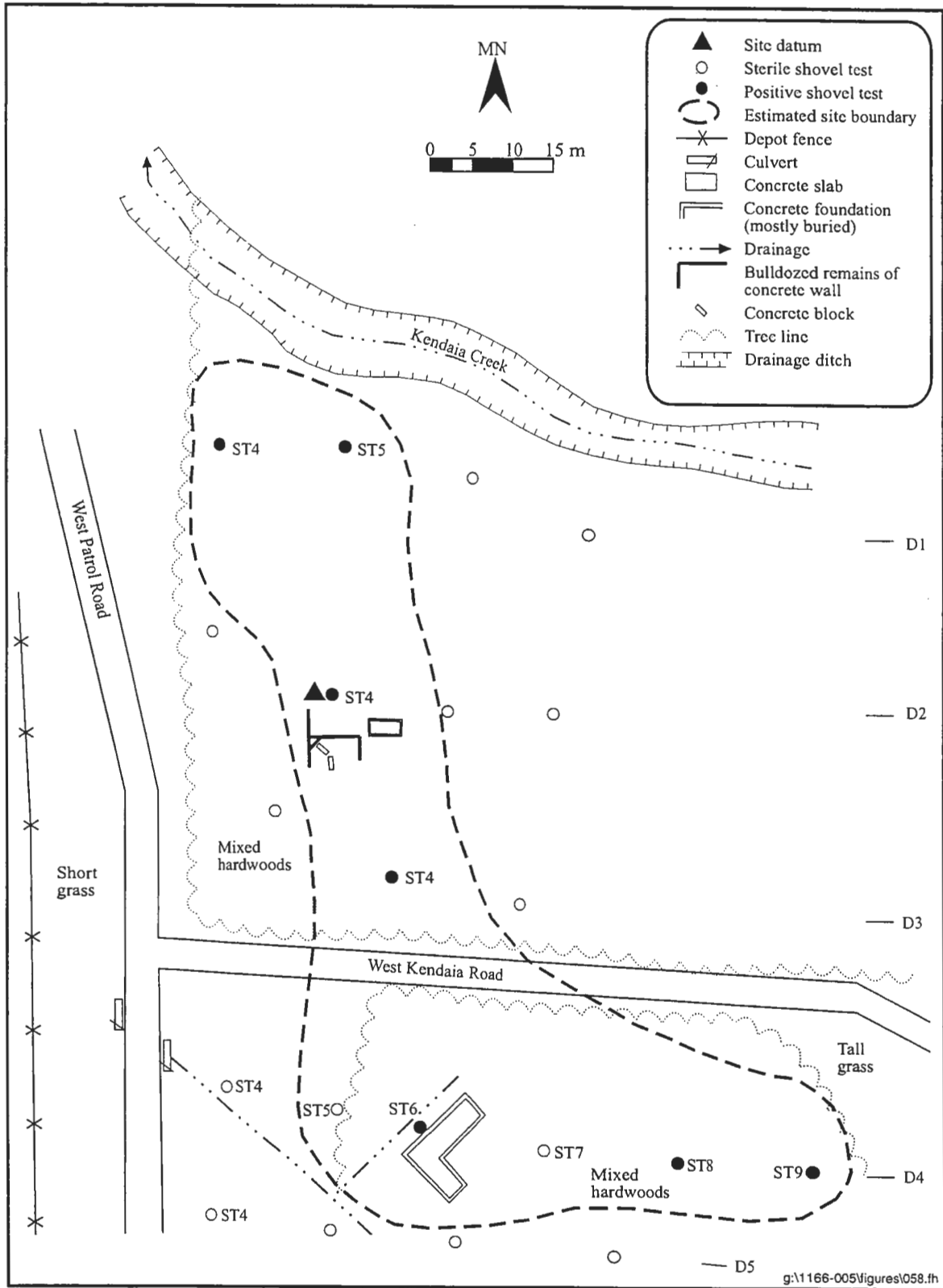


Figure 30. Plan map of site A09906.000167.

Table 10
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000167

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D1	4	0-20	1 rubber gasket
D1	5	0-20	1 nail, 2 pieces of glass
		20-30	1 piece of glass
D2	4	0-13	Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), brick fragment
D3	4	0-20	Coal, metal
D4	6	0-8	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), concrete foundation
D4	8	0-16	1 piece of clear glass
D4	9	Surface	Concrete foundation (likely military)

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils were recorded in the field as 13 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain to a depth of 16 cm by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay. Shale regolith was generally encountered at a depth of approximately 15 to 20 cm across the site.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 73) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000167 (on the north side of the road) in the central portion of Lot 66 beginning in 1909 with a house labeled J. G. Crane (house number 40) in a (Euro-American) historic community called Kendaia. A house on the south side of the road is listed as belonging to F. S. Williams (house number 36). Several houses are also plotted in the vicinity on both sides of the road in 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), including a house owned by Frank S. Williams (house number 62J) on the south side of the road. At the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), the two-acre plot (plot number 107) on the north side of the road was owned by Fannie Louise Pontius, and Frank S. Williams owned a 0.5-acre plot (number 108a) on the south side of the road.

Summary

While some of the concrete foundations at this site are partially intact, deposits are sparse and generally shallow (0-20 cm) at this early to middle twentieth-century site. The surrounding area has been severely disturbed by the building and maintenance of Kendaia Road and the West Patrol Road. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000168

Site A09906.000168 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow, subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features. It is located on the north side of Kendaia Creek at 189 m (620 ft) amsl, about 75 m north of West Kendaia Road and about 325 m west of the North-South Base Line Road (Figure 31). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and light

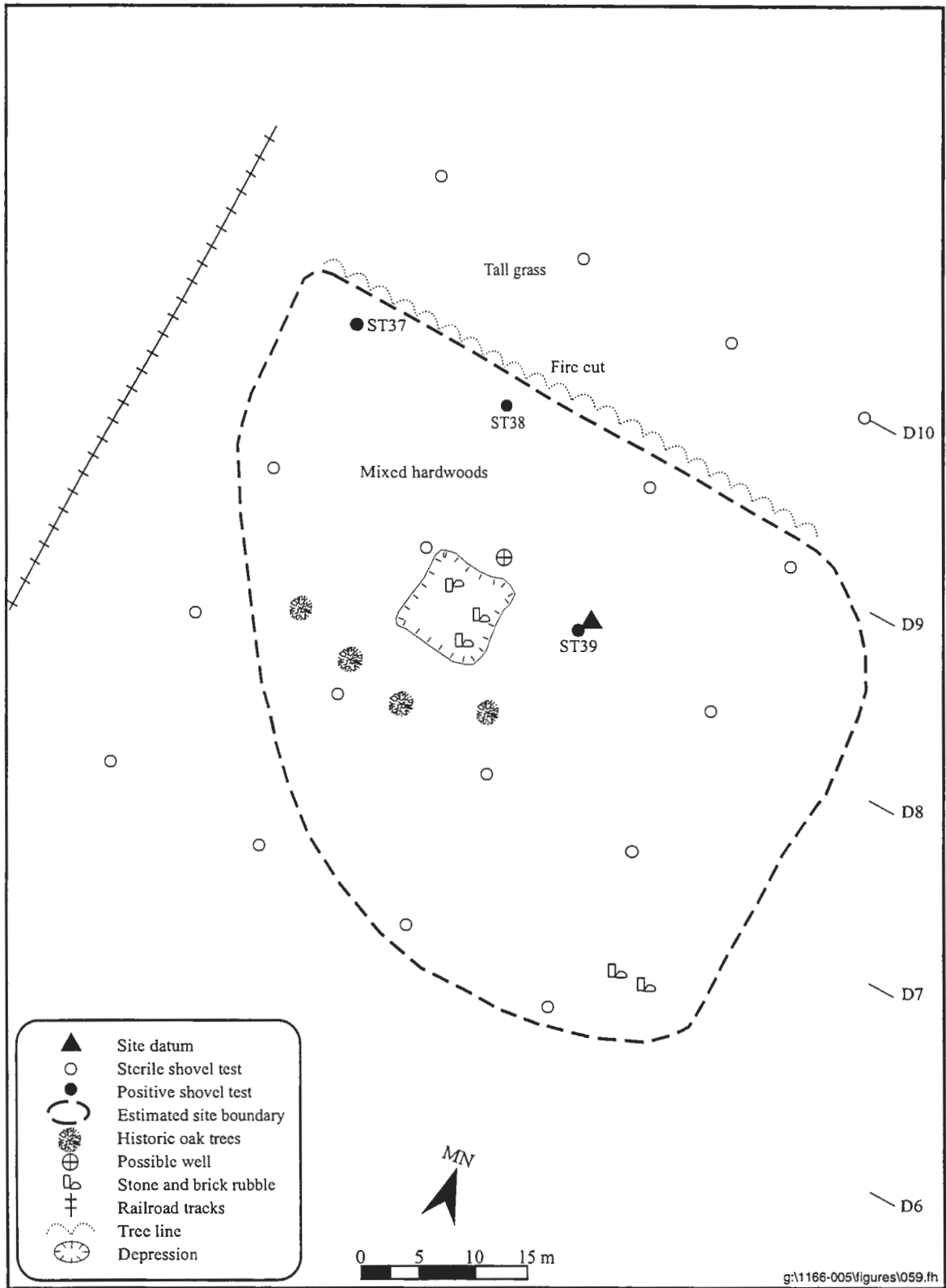


Figure 31. Plan map of site A09906.000168.

undergrowth. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs east-west along the northern edge of the site, a railroad track runs north-south along the western edge of the site, and Kendaia Creek runs east-west along the southern edge of the site.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. Three positive transect shovel tests were found on two transects (Transects D8 and D9) near several historic farmstead features. The site boundaries are approximately 62 m north-south by 57 m east-west. Within this area, three of 13 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 11). Two features lie within the central portion of the site and consisted of a circular depression approximately 1.5 m in diameter, which is a possible filled well, and a roughly square depression, a likely cellar, measuring about 8 m across, 0.5 m deep, and partially filled with rock and mortar foundation remnants. Approximately 30 m southwest of the cellar depression is a scatter of stone and red brick over a roughly 3-x-5-m area. A light scattering of artifacts and historic debris was found on the surface, including construction materials (bricks, concrete, mortared rock, clear window glass, tin, reconstruction bar, and large rocks); a metal bucket; whiteware fragments; aqua glass fragments; a milk glass fragment; a metal pole; a redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860); window and bottle glass fragments; a piece of reconstruction bar wrapped with copper wire; and pieces of metal. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-30 cmbs. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum was recorded in the field as 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam to a depth of 40 cm underlain by gray (10YR 5/1) silty clay glacial till subsoil mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

Table 11
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000168

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D8	39	0-20	1 clear glass fragment
D9	37	0-15	Whiteware fragments, metal, coal, slag
D9	38	0-30	Slag

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 75) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house was plotted at site A09906.000168 in the northeast quadrant of Lot 66 in 1874 and labeled E. Benjamin in a historic community (Euro-American) called Kendaia. In 1909 (plotted as house number 43) and in 1938 (plotted as house number 72J), a house at this location is labeled J. B. Miller. J. B. Miller is not listed in Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory but other Millers are listed as residing on this part of West Kendaia Road (labeled as Route 17). At the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), the 68.81-acre plot (plot number 108) was owned by Minnie J. Bogardus et al.

Summary

Although site A09906.000168 contains several partially intact features, the features and deposits are generally shallow and have been moderately to severely disturbed. The deposits that do exist are undoubtedly an undifferentiated mixture of occupancies between the late nineteenth century and the middle twentieth century, possibly by several unrelated persons or families. Therefore the site contains little contextual integrity and has little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000169

Site A09906.000169 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris scattered around several historic features. It is located on the north side of Kendaia Creek at 189 m (620 ft) amsl, about 50 m north of West Kendaia Road, and about 225 m east of the West Patrol Road (Figure 32). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, grapevines, and moderate undergrowth. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs east-west along the northern edge of the site and Kendaia Creek runs east-west along the southern edge of the site.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. A positive shovel test was found on a transect near several historic farmstead features and a surface artifact scatter (Table 12). The site boundaries are approximately 36 m north-south by 84 m east-west. Within this area, one of 10 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals was positive, containing one cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) from 0-5 cm. Features at the site include an L-shaped depression measuring 6-x-8 m (on the long sides) which appears to be the remains of a house foundation; three sides of square concrete foundation walls measuring 8 m across and containing a square depression (measuring 1-x-2 m) in the northwest corner and a possible filled well in the southeast corner; a roughly square, unmortared concentration of rocks measuring about 4 m across; and two concrete and stone livestock troughs. A light scattering of artifacts and historic debris was found on the surface, including clear glass bottles, metal fragments, metal fence posts, fragments of porcelain, and milk bottles labeled with white enamel paint "GENEVA/MILK CO/GENEVA, N. Y." and "WHITE SPRING/FARM/DAIRY CO./GENEVA, N. Y." A maker's mark on a fragment of highly vitrified whiteware states "ALTENBURG CHINA/GERMANY." A fragment of highly vitrified whiteware with a peach and leaves underglaze decalomania decoration (ca. 1890-1950) and a fragment of highly vitrified whiteware with a blue metallic glaze (post-1890) were also found on the surface.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum was recorded in the field as 5 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam underlain to a depth of 23 cm by very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay glacial till. Shale regolith was generally encountered from between 10 and 20 cm across the site.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000169 is located near the center of Lot 66 in Romulus Township. It is near the potential historic site number 74 plotted by Gaither et al. (1998). The first map that seems to positively plot a house at this site is the Nichols map of 1874 that has E. Benjamin as the owner. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that Erastus Benjamin was born in 1827 and married to Harriet N. He was a carpenter/farmer and served in the 50th N. Y. engineers in the Union Army for about three years during the Civil War and had a son, Ellis W., who was a carpenter born in 1870 and boarded with his parents. The Pratt map of 1909 seems to have Floyd Russell at this location with an A. B. Benjamin at the next home to the west. The 1938 rural directory map (Rural Directories, Inc.) and the military acquisition map also list Floyd Russell at this location (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000169 contains several partially intact features likely dating to occupancies between the late nineteenth and the middle twentieth centuries. However, surface and subsurface deposits associated with the features are sparse, shallow, and have been moderately to severely disturbed, likely during military acquisition of the property. Therefore the site contains little contextual integrity and has little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

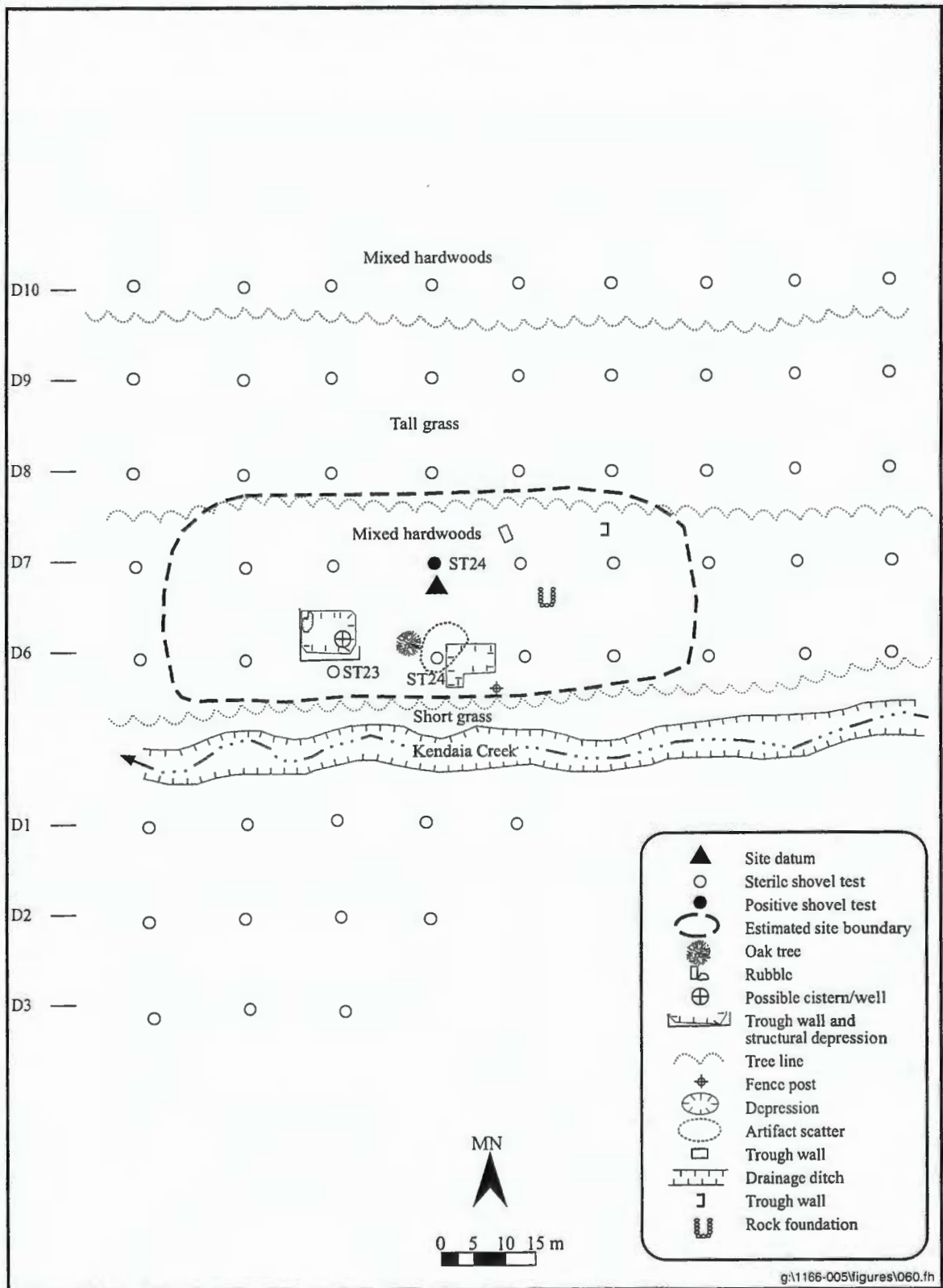


Figure 32. Plan map of site A09906.000169.

Table 12
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000169

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D7	24	0-6	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)

Site A09906.000170

Site A09906.000170 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features. It is located on the north side of Kendaia Creek at 183 m (600 ft) amsl, about 50 m north of West Kendaia Road (Figure 33). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, moderate to heavy underbrush, and grapevines. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs east-west approximately 10 m north of the site, and Kendaia Creek runs east-west along the southern edge of the site.

Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. Positive transect shovel tests were found on two transects near several historic farmstead features. The site boundaries are approximately 20 m north-south by 17 m east-west. Within this area, two of five shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 13). Several features cluster within a 12-x-16-m area in the central portion of the site and include an open, rock-lined well on a small rise and a concrete platform adjacent. The well and platform measure about 5 m east-west by 3 m north-south. The well is at the eastern end of the platform and measures about 2.4 m deep (to the water line at the time of the survey), 1.5 m in diameter, and has a 2-inch metal pipe entering at 85 cmbs. This metal pipe apparently runs from the well below the surface and splits into a Y. The split in the pipe is in an eroded area above the surface. Both branches of the Y enter rectangular depressions. One depression lies 2 m west of the well platform and measures 2-x-3 m. This depression is about 1.5 m deep and contains rubble consisting of large glacial rocks and concrete slabs (Figure 34). One branch of the metal pipe, presumably from the well, enters the depression in the southeast corner. The second depression is about 4 m southwest of the well platform, has an entryway on the northeast corner, and measures about 5 m north-south by 4 m east-west. The metal pipe appears to have entered the east side of the second depression. Between the well and the second depression is a brick and rubble scatter measuring roughly 5 m in diameter. A linear concrete foundation runs along the southern edge of the scatter. A scatter of historic household debris lies on the surface, particularly in a small 2-x-2-m concentration about 10 m north of the well. Artifacts found on the surface include a steel foot trap; a ceramic and copper wire electrical part; construction materials (bricks, shingles, wood, concrete, and large rocks); insulated wire; a clear glass, bail top canning jar lid; and brown, clear, aqua, and green bottles and bottle glass fragments. The bottles include the following: a rectangular, screw-top, brown bottle labeled "Full Pint" on the front, "Federal Law Forbids Sale or Re-use of this Bottle" (1933-1964; Munsey 1970:126) on the back, and "Made in USA—D1-26 5741" on the bottom; a round-based, clear glass, wide mouth, screw-top jar, measuring 17 cm tall that is painted white with green painted lettering on the front stating "Pasteurized—Non Carbonated—No Preservatives"; two green glass "Coca-Cola" bottles, the first labeled "Coca-Cola/Trademark is Registered/BOTTLED PAT'D NOV. 16 1915" (1916-1924; Petretti 1997:354) on the side and "Syracuse/N.Y." on the bottom, the second labeled "Coca-Cola/Trademark Registered/BOTTLE PAT D-105529" (1937-1948; Petretti 1997:354) on the side and "Geneva/N.Y." on the bottom; a rectangular aqua medicine bottle, 11 cm tall, labeled "Chamberlain's/Colic Cholera and/Diarrhea Remedy" on the front, "Des Moines, Iowa" on one 2-cm-wide side and "Chamberlain Med. Co" on the other (1892-1930; Fike 1987:206); a round-based and cylindrical-

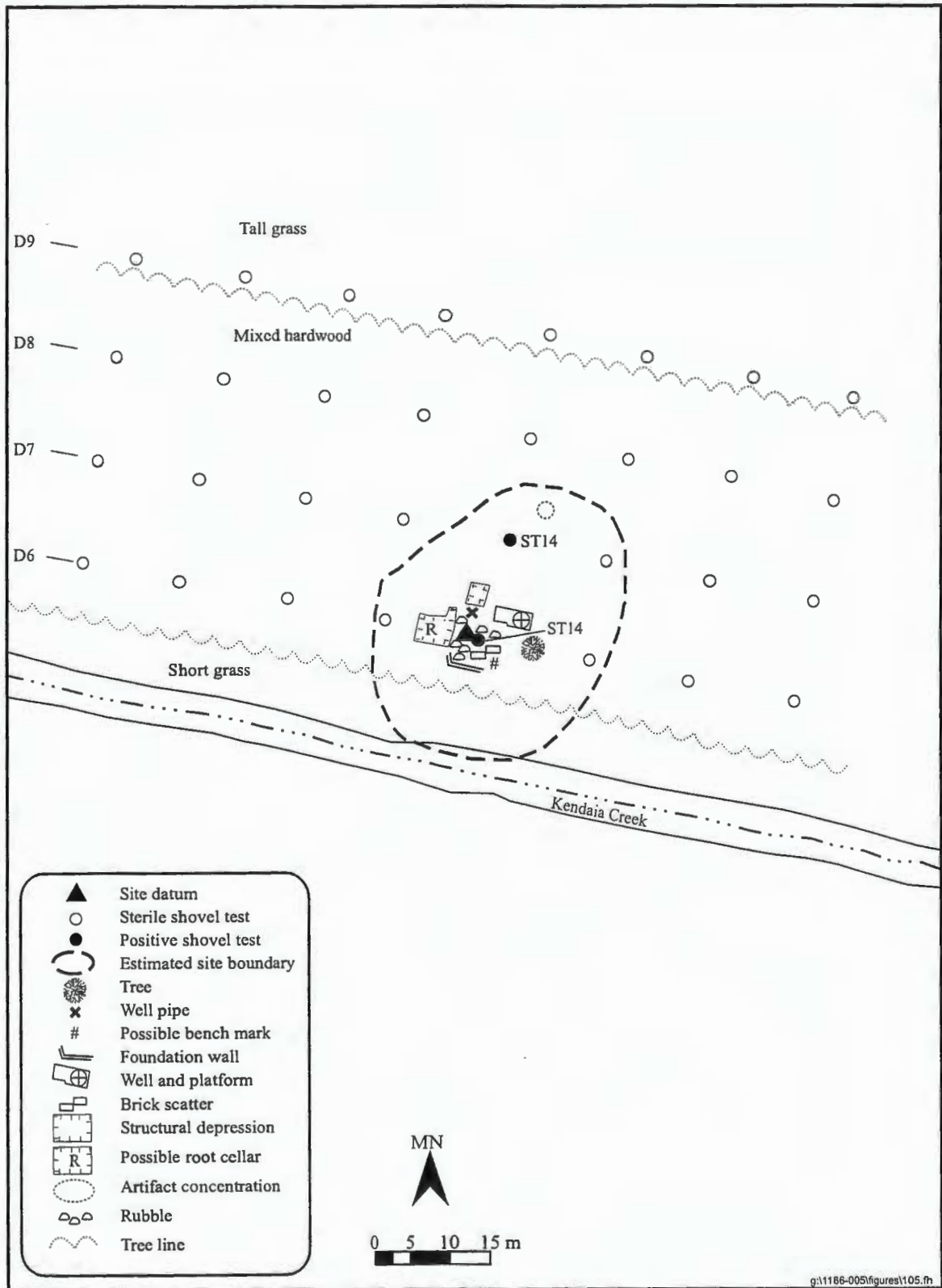


Figure 33. Plan map of site A09906.000170.

Table 13
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000170

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D6	14	0-5	Bricks
D7	14	0-8	Coal, charcoal



Figure 34. View of the westernmost depression at site A09906.000170.

bodied brown bottle with the top broken off, labeled “Down/Beer/Special/Lager/Brewed and Bottled—Van Buren Prod . . . /Buffalo”; and additional unlabeled screw- and crown-cap green and clear glass bottles. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-8 cmbs.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils across the site generally consist of between 8 and 20 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay over shale bedrock. No evidence of additional structures or areas of historic activity was found near the site, although another historic housesite (A09906.000169) lies about 120 m east of the site.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 74) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house was plotted at site A09906.000170 in a historic community (Euro-American) called Kendaia, in Lot 66, beginning in 1874 and labeled S. A. Sebring. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory includes a Stephen A. Sebring on Route 19 in Kendaia. The S. A. Sebring plotted on the 1874 map would not be on Route 19 but would be on Route 17, which is the eastern end of Route 19. Either the house plotted on the 1874 map is misplotted (and should be somewhere east of its plotted position), or the 1894-1895 business directory lists the wrong route number (19 instead of 17) for this individual, or Stephen Sebring moved from Route 17 to Route 19 between 1874 and 1894-1895. In 1909, a house at this location is labeled A. B. Benjamin and in 1938 the house is labeled 64J, which corresponds on the accompanying rural index as the property of Mrs. J. Osborne. At the time of military acquisition, the two-acre plot (plot number 101A) was owned by Jenny E. Osford (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). It is possible that Mrs. J. Osborne and Jenny E. Osford are the same person.

Deed-Title Research

On April 1, 1847, Silas H. and Mary Ann Moore conveyed approximately 100 acres in Lot 66 in the town of Romulus to Aaron Brown. For \$3,325.00, Brown received a parcel "beginning sixty nine perches from the north east corner of said lot south on the east line of the lot, and running west, two hundred and thirty one perches and a half to a stake, thence south sixty nine perches to a stake, thence East two hundred thirty one perches and a half to intersect the east line of the lot No. Sixty Six, thence north with said line to the place of beginning" (*Deeds n.d.:S2:608-609*).

On May 6, 1868, Aaron and Barbara Ann Brown conveyed two of the approximately 100 acres to Stephen A. Sebring. He paid \$200.00 for a parcel described as beginning "at a point in the center of the highway . . . [which was also] . . . the corner of lands owned by Erastus Bainbridge running easterly along the center of the highway four chains + eleven links, thence north 81 [degrees] east 59 1/2 links, thence north four chains along the lands of Aaron Brown used as a lane or road, on the west of lands owned by John Wetzel, thence west along the lands of said Aaron Brown 4 chains + 76 1/2 links to a point in the east line of lands owned by Erastus Bainbridge, thence South four chains + thirty five links to the place of beginning" (*Deeds n.d.:77:361*).

In February 1877, Stephen A. and Jane Sebring sold the same small parcel to James B. Thomas for \$150.00 (*Deeds n.d.:89:399*). On March 2, 1885, James B. and Lucinda Thomas of the town of Ovid sold the parcel to Edgar L. and Charlie K. Benjamin of the town of Romulus for \$379.80 (*Deeds n.d.:100:351*).

On April 12, 1889, Charlie K. and Caroline S. Benjamin (of Geneva, New York) sold two acres near the center of Lot 66 in the town of Romulus for "\$1.00 and other valuable considerations." The grantee was Edgar L. Benjamin of Dey's Landing, New York (*Deeds n.d.:105:106-107*). Two years later, Edgar L. and Etta Benjamin of the town of Varick sold the same two acres to Harriet N. Benjamin of the town of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:107:106*). The parcel commenced "at a point in the center of the highway and in the corner of lands owned by the party of the second part, running easterly along the center of the highway four chains and eleven links; thence north eighty-one degrees east fifty nine degrees" along the bounds of lands formerly owned by Aaron Brown.

The next transaction took place in 1898 when Harriet transferred the parcel to Ellis W. Benjamin of the town of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:117:183-184*). Subsequently, in 1905, Ellis, described now as "single, of the city of Geneva," conveyed the two acres to Addison D. Benjamin of the town of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:123:226*).

On February 22, 1912, Addison and Ella Benjamin “of Hopewell, Ontario County, New York,” sold the property to Joseph Osford of the town of Romulus. In 1941, Jennie Osford, “widow,” conveyed the same parcel to the United States of America for the sum of \$1,900.00 (*Deeds n.d.:184:179*).

Summary

Although site A09906.000170 contains several intact features, the generally shallow, rocky soils across the site likely contain few undisturbed deposits. The deposits that do exist are undoubtedly an undifferentiated mixture of several occupancies between the late nineteenth century and the middle twentieth century, likely by several unrelated persons or families. The site contains little contextual integrity and has little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000171

Site A09906.000171 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a dense surface concentration of household debris. It is located about 0.25 km west of the intersection of Avenue A and 7th Street, 0.55 km east of Fayette Road, and 40 m north of a straightened drainage at 220 m (720 ft) amsl (Figure 35). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and underbrush. An east-west-running fire cut covered in tall grass and weeds begins approximately 25 m east of the datum.

The refuse disposal site measures approximately 8-x-12 m. Six shovel tests excavated within a 20-m radius of the datum, established at the northern edge of the refuse disposal site, were all negative. The area surrounding the refuse disposal site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found. Artifacts found at the refuse disposal site include clear, brown, aqua, and green bottles (screw- and crown-top) and bottle glass fragments; a rusted metal washtub; decorated and undecorated whiteware fragments; stoneware fragments; a canning jar lid labeled “Boyd’s Genuine/Porcelain-Lined” (1900-1950); a cobalt blue “Phillip’s Milk of Magnesia” bottle (post-1924; Fike 1987:141); clear pressed glass fragments; a brown “CERTO” fruit pectin bottle; a tin kettle; enamelware fragments; a rusted license plate fragment (unreadable); a cast iron machinery gear; an iron plow blade; and other items. The stoneware includes brown and white slipped (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915) crock and jug fragments. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes. The soil at the datum was recorded as dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty loam to a depth of 20 cm underlain to a depth of 40 cm by dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay glacial till.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted near site A09906.000171 on the border between Sections 75 and 81 on historic maps beginning in 1852 (Gibson) with a house labeled D. Tanison. In 1874 (Nichols), the house is labeled A. Townley. No individuals named either Townley or Tanison are listed in Child’s 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory. Later maps examined (Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938) do not include a house plotted near the site; however, several houses are always plotted approximately 200 m to the east along historic Brady Road. At the time of military acquisition, the site is located on a 115.05-acre plot (plot number 146a) owned by Leon B. Godley.

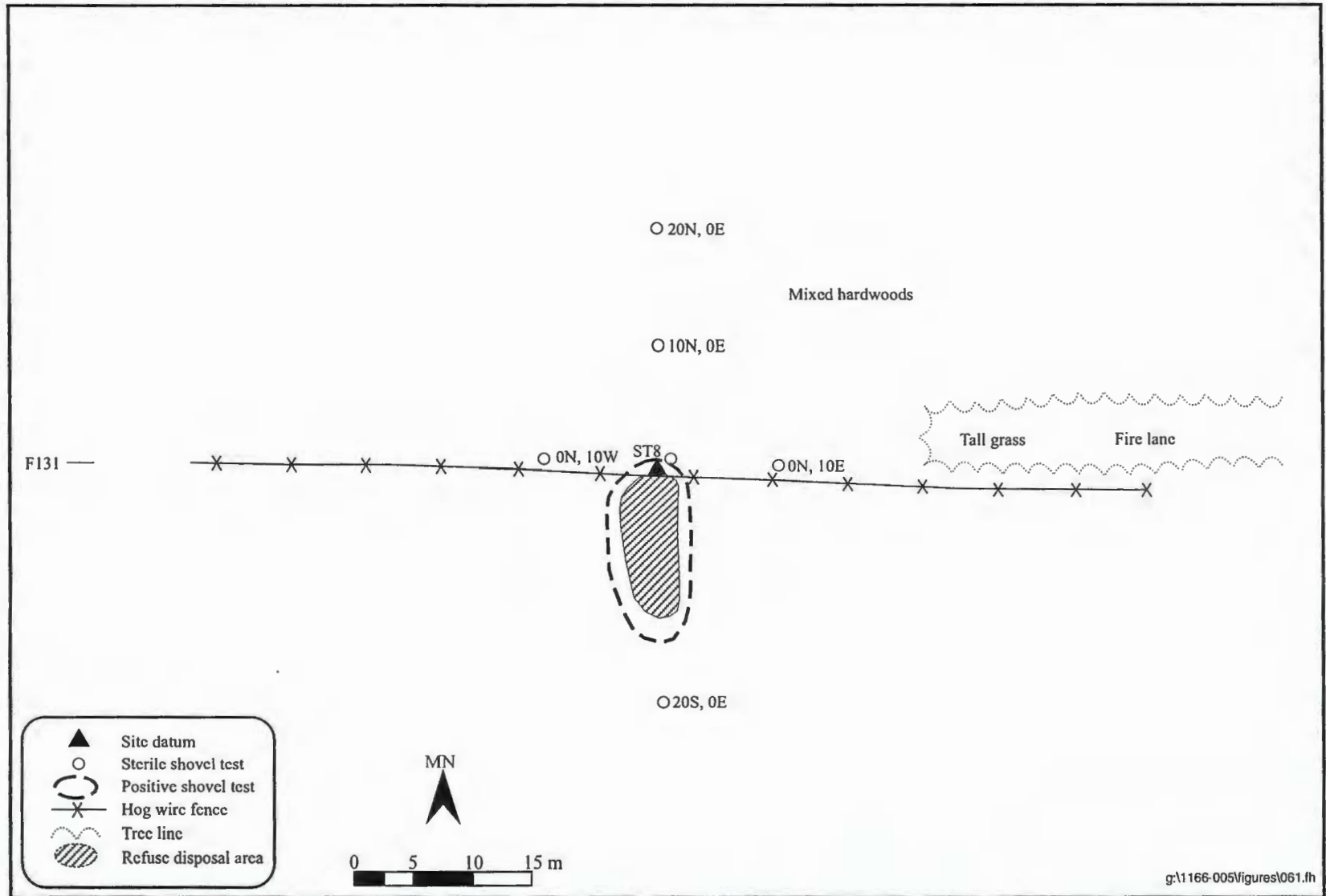


Figure 35. Plan map of site A09906.000171.

Summary

Site A09906.000171 is a historic refuse disposal site likely dating to the late nineteenth to middle twentieth centuries. Although a house is plotted nearby dating to the middle nineteenth century, the artifacts do not suggest an association only with an older, nineteenth-century housesite. The site is more likely associated with the later housesites plotted beside Brady Road, about 225 m to the east. That area of Brady Road has been completely modified by the construction of a series of military storage buildings and any housesite in that area associated with the refuse disposal site at A09906.000171 has undoubtedly been destroyed. Therefore, the site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000172

Site A09906.000172 is a historic site measuring roughly 94 m north-south by 48 m east-west and located adjacent to the west side of Brady Road, approximately 360 m north of the South Patrol Road, in the southeast quadrant of the depot. A north-south-running fire cut is about 20 m west of the site and an unnamed, straightened drainage runs east-west along the southern boundary of the site (Figure 36). Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods, thick undergrowth, and grapevines. The site contains a surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris; a mostly filled, rock-lined well measuring approximately 1.5 m in outside diameter and 50 cm deep; a brick and cut stone foundation remnant 3 m northwest of the well measuring about 10-x-6 m; an artifact concentration 10 m northeast of the foundation containing stone, brick, mortar, and glass fragments; and a brick scatter 40 m south of the foundation measuring about 3 m across. Four of 18 shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 14). Several shovel heads were found on the surface as well as a milk glass canning jar lid liner labeled "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY, NEW YORK" (1871-1882; Toulouse 1977:13, 90). Soils at the datum (Transect F117, ST23) were recorded as very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay to a depth of 17 cm overlying dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay to a depth of 23 cm mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

Archival Investigations

A house near site A09906.000172 is designated potential historic site number 167 in the background research (Gaither et al. 1998). The site is located in the northeast quadrant of Lot 88 of Romulus Township. No home is plotted on the 1850 (Gibson) map. The 1852 (Gibson) map has a house symbol with no name. In 1859 (Gray), a house labeled A. Sutton appears to be plotted at this location but the map is difficult to read. In 1874 (Nichols), a house labeled M. McGinnis is plotted near site A09906.000172. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that Matthew McGinnis was born in 1846, has a wife Mary, and farms 30 acres with three horses and three cows. Their daughter, Miss Ella C. McGinnis, also lives there and is a teacher. Matthew McGinnis is still at this location in 1909 (Pratt). At the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), John McGinnis is listed as the owner of the property (plots 168A and 167).

Deed-Title Research

On January 23, 1857, it was recorded that Mary Chapman, heir of William W. Sutton, had sold 45.25 acres in Lot 88, town of Romulus, to Artemus Sutton. She received \$3,393.00 in exchange for the property (*Deeds* n.d.:58:214-215). In July 1861, Artemus and Annie Sutton sold the same parcel to Peter McGinnis

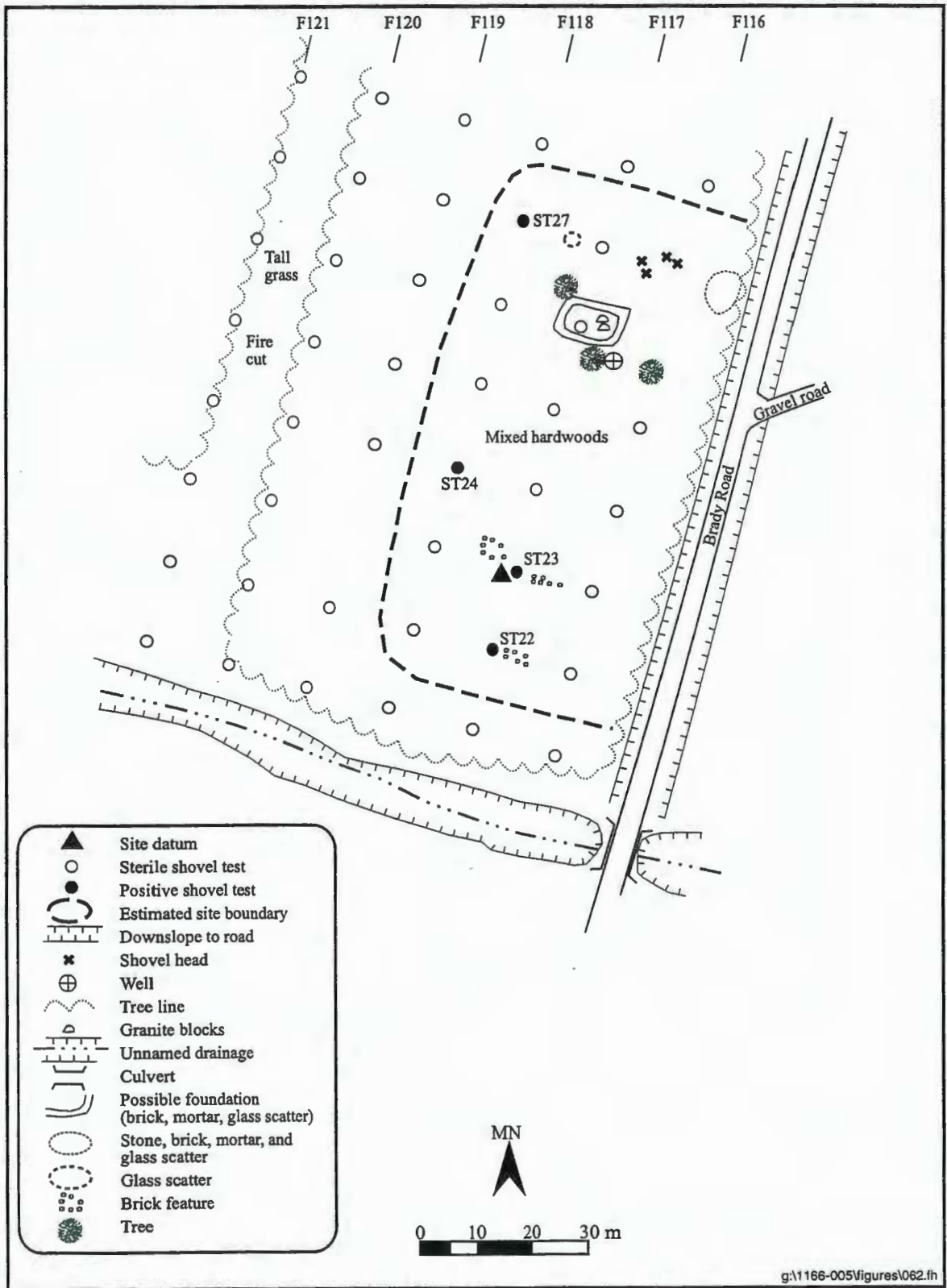


Figure 36. Plan map of site A09906.000172.

Table 14
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000172

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F117	22	0-21	15 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 6 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 large piece of metal, 1 metal belt buckle, 1 red brick, 12 brick fragments
F117	23	0-17	1 piece of wire (possible nail)
F118	24	0-30	Coal
F118	27	0-30	Possible brick

in consideration of \$1,638.00 (note the significant, yet unexplained, drop in the declared sale price). The 45.25 acres were bound on the south by property owned by Joseph Dunlap; on the west by the highway and property owned by James Day; on the north by lands of James Baley; and on the east by the “highway” (*Deeds* n.d.:69:46).

Prior to 1941 and military acquisition, the only additional record regarding this same parcel was entered in 1872, when one Catharine Conley “quit claim” to her interest in the property and conveyed it to Mathew McGinnis. Conley’s relationship to the McGinnis family is not known although one likely possibility is that she and Mathew were siblings who inherited the property from their father, Peter McGinnis (*Deeds* n.d.:82:291-292).

Summary

The artifacts and archival investigations indicate a middle nineteenth-century through middle twentieth-century occupation of this site. The deposits and features are relatively limited compared to other similar housesites in the area and have been moderately to severely disturbed, likely during military acquisition of the property when most standing structures on the depot were destroyed and leveled with bulldozers. In addition, the shallow subsurface deposits are sparse and not likely to offer significant information. This housesite has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000173

Site A09906.000173 is a historic site consisting of a moderately dense, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris. It is located on the west side of Brady Road at 226 m (740 ft) amsl, approximately 1.1 km north of the South Patrol Road (Figure 37). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed, fairly young hardwoods, moderate to heavy underbrush, and grapevines. An open, grassy area with a flagpole lies along the southern edge of the site.

Both sides of Brady Road were transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m east and west of the road. Positive transect shovel tests were found on five transects. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 15- and 30-m intervals to determine site boundaries to the west. The area north of the site has been extensively disturbed by military construction and activity. The area immediately south of the site was outside the current project area and was not surveyed. The site boundaries are approximately 76 m

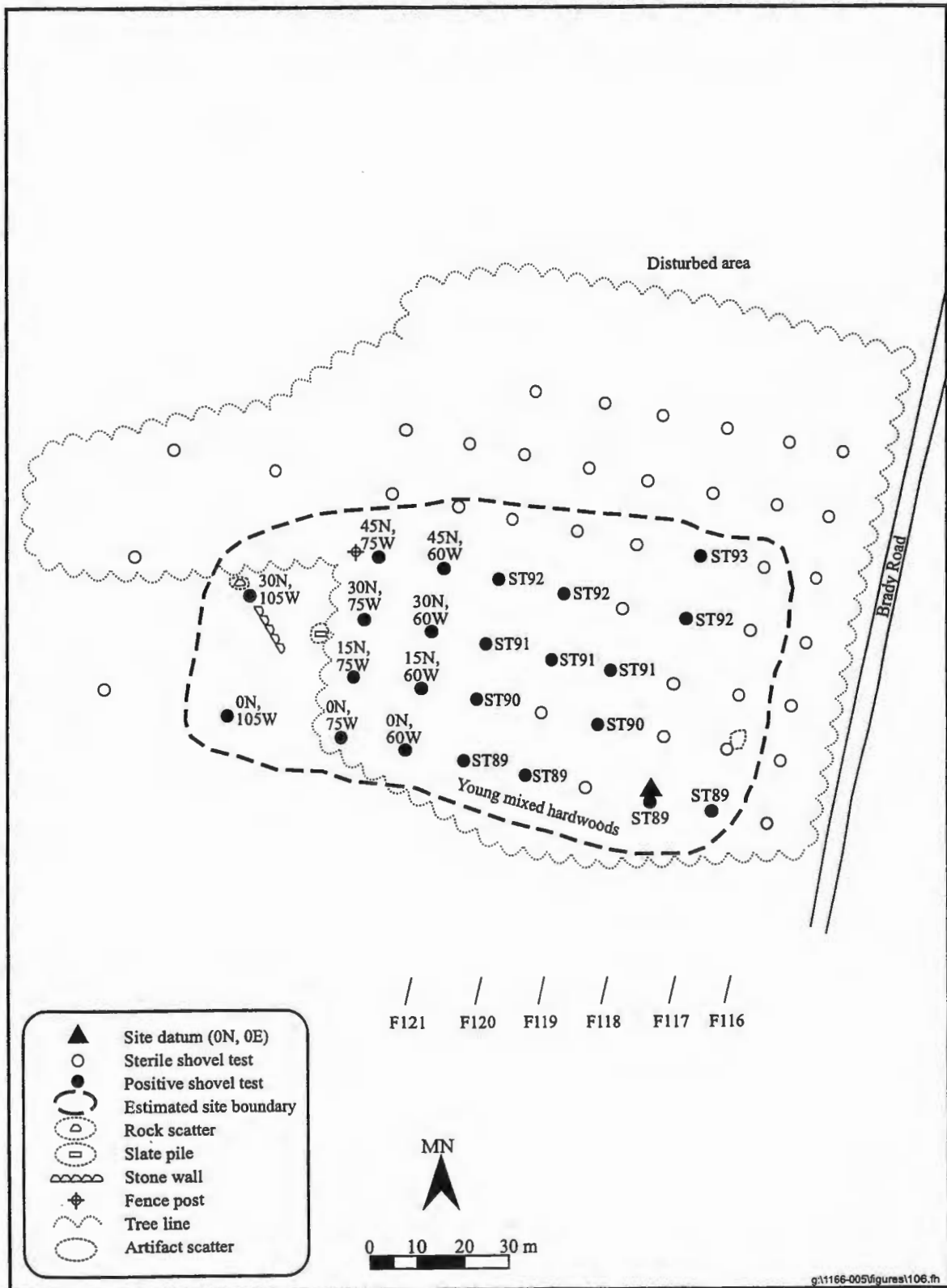


Figure 37. Plan map of site A09906.000173.

north-south by 134 m east-west. Within this area, 23 of 36 shovel tests excavated at 15- and 30-m intervals were positive (Table 15). A linear stone wall running northwest-southeast lies near the western boundary of the site. The entire area was examined and no additional features were found. A concentrated scatter of large rocks and a rock pile near the stone wall indicate that the wall is all that remains of a stone foundation that has been destroyed.

Table 15
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000173

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F117	89	0-20	Terra cotta pipe fragment, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
F118	89	0-30	Glass
F118	92	0-10	Slag
F118	93	0-10	Slag
F119	90	0-20	2 brick fragments
F119	91	0-20	4 brick fragments, 1 whiteware fragment
F120	89	0-27	1 small clear glass fragment
F120	91	0-30	Brick fragment
F120	92	0-10	Ceramic, glass
		10-26	Shell
F121	89	0-19	6 brick fragments, 3 shell fragments
F121	90	0-20	6 brick fragments
F121	91	0-20	1 ceramic fragment, 2 brown glass fragments, 6 brick fragments
F121	92	0-22	2 clear bottle glass fragments, 1 cobalt blue glass fragment, 1 olive green glass fragment, 1 green ceramic fragment
NA	0N, 60W	0-20	1 brick fragment, 1 piece of unidentified metal
NA	15N, 60W	0-18	1 brick fragment, 1 unidentified metal fragment, 1 piece of metal wire
NA	30N, 60W	0-20	1 unidentified metal fragment
NA	45N, 60W	0-19	3 clear glass fragments, 2 aqua glass fragments, 5 whiteware fragments, slag
NA	0N, 75W	0-22	3 nails, 3 small brick fragments
NA	15N, 75W	0-20	4 glass fragments, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 piece of unidentified metal
NA	30N, 75W	0-18	5 nails, 1 piece of metal machinery
NA	45N, 75W	0-24	3 nails, 2 brick fragments, 1 clear window glass fragment
NA	0N, 105W	0-23	Tin fragment
NA	30N, 105W	0-20	5 nails

Artifacts found on the surface include blue transfer printed whiteware fragments, stoneware fragments, a clear glass jar with a screw-top, a clear glass lamp base, and a piece of metal machinery. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-30 cmbs, most of these from a depth of 20 cm or less. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam to a depth of 20 cm underlain by a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay glacial till subsoil mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 74) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000173 in the southeast quadrant of Lot 81 since 1850 (Gibson) with a house labeled S. Baley. The 1852 (Gibson) map shows Samuel Baley as the owner

of the house, but both the 1859 (Gray) and the 1874 (Nichols) maps show J. H. Swezy as the owner. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory includes a Jerome H. Swezy (b. 1816) on Route 44 (which is this section of Brady Road). He is described as a farmer of 124 acres with three horses, 50 sheep, and eight head of cattle. In 1909, a house at this location (house number 233) is labeled C. S. Beach and the 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists a Corwin S. Beach (b. 1857) on Route 44 (with wife, Isabella J.) as a farm laborer for Jerome H. Swezy. In 1938, the house (labeled 14R) is listed as belonging to John Maher Jr. At the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), the 102.14-acre plot (plot number 162) was owned by the First National Bank of Ovid (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Although site A09906.000173 contains a moderately dense surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris, all except one partial feature at the site have been severely disturbed or destroyed. The deposits are a mixture of several occupancies between the middle nineteenth century and the middle twentieth century. The site has little contextual integrity or research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000174

Site A09906.000174 is a large historic site consisting of a fairly high density subsurface and low density surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features. It is located on the west side of Brady Road approximately 1,500 m north of the South Patrol Road or 225 m south of Center Road. The elevation is at 226 m (740 ft) amsl, with a fairly flat terrain (Figure 38). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and moderate to heavy underbrush.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained. Hutton (1972) states that they are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2-4/2) with an average depth of 20 cm. The soil matrix below this is a mottled clay recorded as grayish or yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/6), but, generally, it is lighter in color and contains a high percentage of clay.

The west side of Brady Road was transected south-north at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on four transects and in additional shovel tests excavated to determine the site boundaries. The site boundaries are approximately 70 m north-south by 110 m east-west (7,700 m²). Within this area, seven of 26 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 16). The features at site A09906.000174 consist of one rock-lined well, two areas with foundation remnants, a sunken remnant cellar or well, another possible well, a shallow subsurface scatter, and a low density surface artifact scatter.

Approximately 35 m west of the datum is a small rise (< .5 m) that measures roughly 7-x-5 m. This appears to be the remnants of a building and an associated cellar or well (Figure 39). The depression is roughly circular and about 1 m across, which would indicate a well. However, the foundation materials could indicate that this is a filled cellar. Surrounding this rise are numerous glacial rocks that are likely foundation materials. On the north side of the rise is a line of rocks that runs east-west for 7 m. West of the rise is a substantial scatter of glacial rocks that are likely portions of a disturbed foundation. Located 15 m east and 8 m south of the datum is another scatter of foundation materials. These materials consist of concrete pieces and rocks. There is no discernible pattern in the placement of these materials, which are likely the remnants of a destroyed foundation.

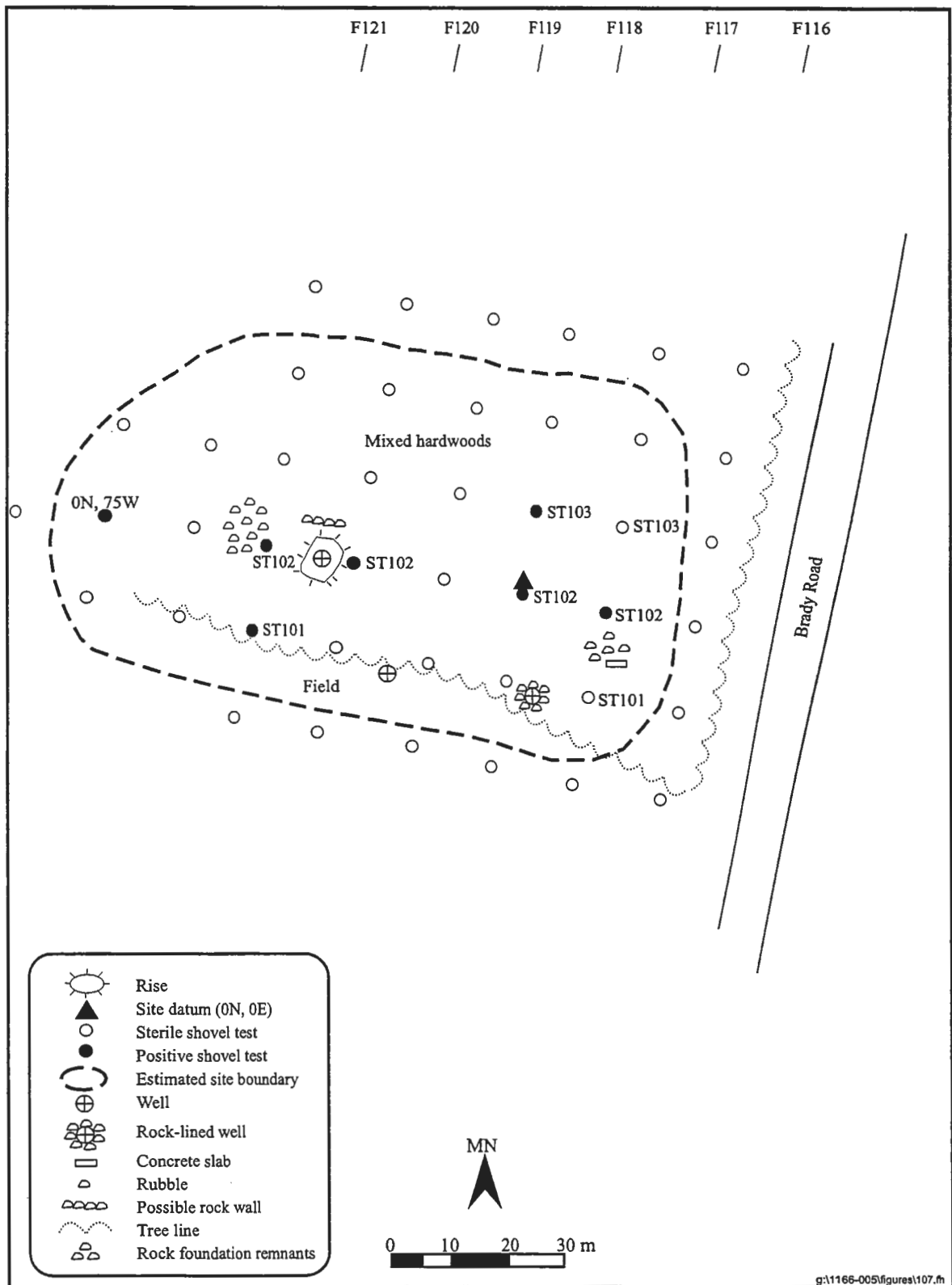


Figure 38. Plan map of site A09906.000174.

Table 16
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000174

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F117	102	0-17	1 piece of coal
F118	102	0-33	Brick fragments, 33 nails, 13 whiteware fragments, 2 metal fragments, glass fragments, metal spring, shell-edged ceramic
F118	103	0-20	Brick, glass knob fragment
F120	102	0-22	Glass fragment
F121	101	0-15	1 clear window glass fragment, 1 small brick fragment
F121	102	0-14	Clear window glass, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 rusted nail
NA	0N, 75W	0-20	33 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 clear glass fragments, 28 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)



Figure 39. View of the possible cellar or well depression at site A09906.000174.

Located 18 m south and 5 m east of the datum is a rock-lined well exhibiting good preservation. This well is approximately 1 m in diameter and partially filled to a depth of .5 m below the ground surface. About 25 m west of this well is another circular depression that could possibly be another filled well. There are no artifacts visible on the surface near the wells. Some of the artifacts visible at site A09906.000174 include the following: part of a gray glazed stoneware jug; a fragment of a blue-green insulator; whiteware fragments; a whiteware fragment with decalcomania roses on the edge (1890-1950); a clear glass condiment-like jar; a small, clear glass cork-closure medicine bottle; a wrought iron handle; and a fragment of whiteware with blue, hand-decorated design (Figure 40). The artifacts at site A09906.000174 indicate a



Figure 40. Selected artifacts from site A09906.000174.

date range of the latter nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Artifacts were generally found from 22 cm or less, although one shovel test produced materials up to 33 cmbs. The structural features at site A09906.000174 are scattered and heavily disturbed, but the wells are in relatively good condition.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000174 is slightly southeast of the center of Lot 81 in Romulus Township. This site appears to be assigned two potential historic site numbers (161 and 162) in the background research (Gaither et al. 1998). It is probable that the two sites merged together on the ground and were not delineated as such in the field.

Gibson's 1850 and 1852 maps seem to indicate that Samuel Bayly lived near this spot. In 1859, Gray shows that a Mrs. G. W. Baley is at potential site number 161 and J. H. Swezy at potential site number 162. At this time, J. H. Swezy also owns the historic site designated A09906.000157 that is across the road and slightly north of site A09906.000174. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory says that George W. Baley was born in 1822, has a wife, Sallie E., and was a retired farmer, along with his son Frank. Frank Baley, married to Anna S., farms 75 acres (91 bee colonies, three horses, four cattle, and 35 sheep). In 1909, John White owns potential site 161 and C. S. Beach owns potential site number 162 (Gaither et al. 1998). At the time of military acquisition in 1941, Joseph McElroy is listed as the owner of tract number 158 on which the site is located (Seneca Army Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On May 26, 1804, Benjamin and Anna Tucker sold several parcels of land in Lot 81 in the town of Romulus to a William Waldron. One of these was described as "beginning twenty five chains and ninety two links North of the Southwest corner of Lot 81" then east 57 chains, 90 links; north 17 chains, 28 links; west 57 chains, 90 links; and south 17 chains, 28 links to the place of beginning (*Deeds n.d.:A:32*). Thirty-two years later (1836) it was recorded that William ("grandson of William" above) and Anna Waldron had quit claim to their interest in this same parcel in consideration of \$600.00. The buyer was listed as Lewis Adams (*Deeds n.d.:F2:159-160*).

On June 15, 1848, Lewis and Caroline Adams sold a somewhat diminutive 73-acre parcel to Samuel Baley for a total of \$3,000.00. It was described as the "east end" of a parcel formerly conveyed from Benjamin Tucker to William Waldron (*Deeds n.d.:U2:522-523*). It was more fully described in 1850 when Samuel Baley sold it to George W. Baley: "bounded on the east by the highway, on the North by lands of Elijah Horton, Tobias Boyce, Abner Baley and Benjamin Sutton, on the west by lands of Benjamin Sutton and Cyrus Sutton, on the South by Samuel Baley" (*Deeds n.d.:X2:377-378*).

Finally on January 15, 1908, another record appeared involving the 1850 parcel and indicated that Baley heirs had conveyed it to John H. and Catharine M. White in consideration of \$3,300.00 (*Deeds n.d.:125:570*). Subsequently, in January 1927 the Whites conveyed the same parcel to Thomas McElroy of the nearby town of Ovid. As is typical in early twentieth-century transactions, the sale price was listed as \$1.00 "and other valuable considerations" (*Deeds n.d.:155:71*). The federal government purchased the parcel on April 2, 1942, paying the McElroy heirs the sum of \$4,400.00 (*Deeds n.d.:184:404*).

The historic maps and deed information indicate that the property was first occupied by either the Adams or Baley families sometime between 1836 and 1850, and that the Baleys resided there until around the turn of the century. After 1908, the land is owned and occupied by the White family who later (1927) sold to McElroy. It is not clear how C. S. Beach fits the series of transactions, but it is possible, as is true of all deed information, that a land transaction took place for part of the property at some time which was not recorded, or that marriages introduced new surnames into the family.

Summary

Site A09906.000174 likely dates from the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. While there are several features at the site, the deposits and features, except for the wells, have been severely disturbed and retain little contextual integrity. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000175

Site A09906.000175 is a small historic refuse scatter located approximately 30 m west and 30 m south of the military storage building designated 2124. This area is located between West Romulus Road and Kendaia Creek just west of the railroad tracks and ammunition loading/unloading facilities. The site is approximately 160 m north of West Kendaia Road. This site is composed of one relatively shallow historic artifact scatter that measures approximately 12-x-8 m (96 m²). Elevation at the site is 189 m (620 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain (Figure 41). The site is situated in a fairly open area with tall weeds, grasses, and briars. About 15 m north of the datum is a narrow line of trees running east to west that are approximately 15 m tall. The datum and site are located in a small grove of young ash trees. The ground visibility is quite poor due to the low, thick vegetation.

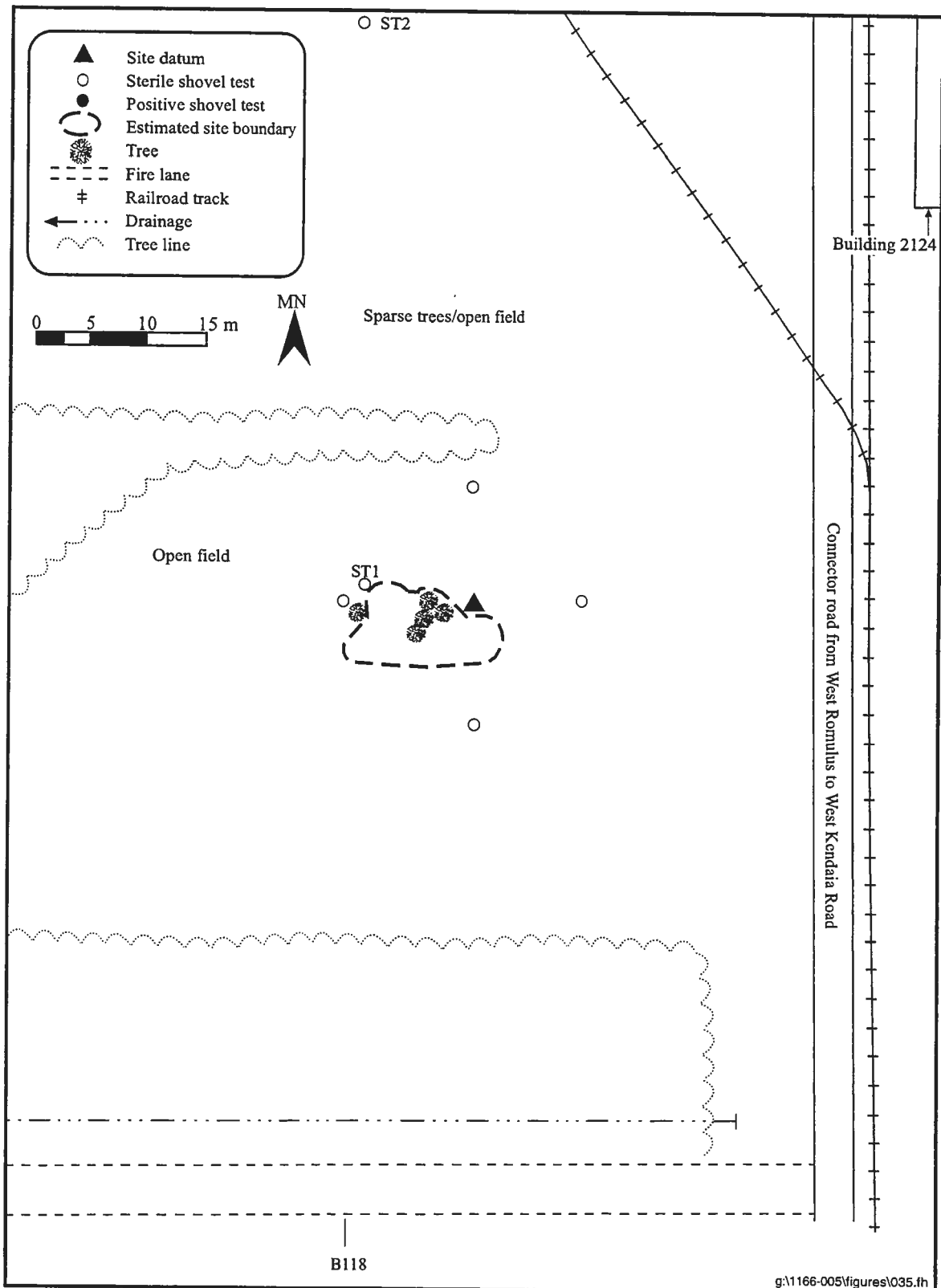


Figure 41. Plan map of site A09906.000175.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam bordering a Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till with the Darien silt loam being somewhat more poorly drained than the Darien-Danley-Cazenovia series. Hutton (1972) states that these soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 26 cm. The soil matrix below this lightened to brown (10YR 5/3) with a high clay content.

Site A09906.000175 was located during the low probability (50-m interval) survey between the high probability (15-m interval) lines that paralleled West Romulus Road to the north and Kendaia Creek to the south. These low probability transects were run north and south parallel to the high probability lines along the west side of the North-South Base Line Road to the east. The surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. No other historic deposits were located in the area. A transect shovel test (Transect B118, ST1) excavated adjacent to the scatter was negative. Four additional shovel tests were placed 10 m from the datum in the four cardinal directions and all of the shovel tests were negative. The refuse area, in general, has little depth to the cultural bearing zone (< 10 cm). The majority of historic materials found at the site appear to be from the early twentieth century, with a few items that could date to a slightly earlier timeframe.

A partial listing for this surface scatter includes gray enamelware pots, pans, and one colander (1865-1920s); several parts of vehicle license plates dating from 1919-1929 (one plate is marked "H/1 12-63/NY 29"); a wick adjuster for a kerosene stove; zinc lids for screw-top canning jars; galvanized metal pails; a leaf-spring for a car or wagon/buggy; a roll of barbed strip wire that is shallowly serrated on both edges; numerous unidentified metal and tin pieces; a milk glass ointment jar; several green crown-cap bottles; pieces of screw-top and cork-closure clear glass medicine bottles; a shallow stoneware vessel (cheese or butter container) with a white (Bristol; post-1880) slip; a brown and white slipped stoneware jug (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915); several other fragments of gray salt glazed stoneware (ca. 1800-1900); and numerous other metal and glass fragments.

Summary

Site A09906.000175 is a small, shallow, isolated area of refuse deposition. This is likely related to one or more of three historic sites that are approximately equidistant from the site. Almost all materials date to the first one-third of the twentieth century. The relatively small concentration is quite shallow and the materials are, in many cases, fragmented. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000176

Site A09906.000176 is a low density prehistoric lithic scatter. No diagnostic materials were recovered at this site. It is located approximately 625 m east of the West Patrol Road and 200 m south of West Romulus Road. The site is situated south and west of the intersection of two fire cuts. The estimated site boundary measures 75-x-32 m (2,400 m²). The elevation at the site is 189 m (620 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. A small unnamed drainage flows westward about 12 m south of the datum with the terrain gently sloping in that direction (Figure 42). While this drainage has possibly been altered in the historic past, there are no obvious indications except that it appears somewhat unnaturally straight. This drainage contained running water, which is unusual for drainages of this size during the summer and indicates a spring feed. Site A09906.000176 is situated in a mixture of fairly open grass/weed land and sparsely wooded areas. The ground visibility at this site is generally quite poor, but there are small patches of bare soil.

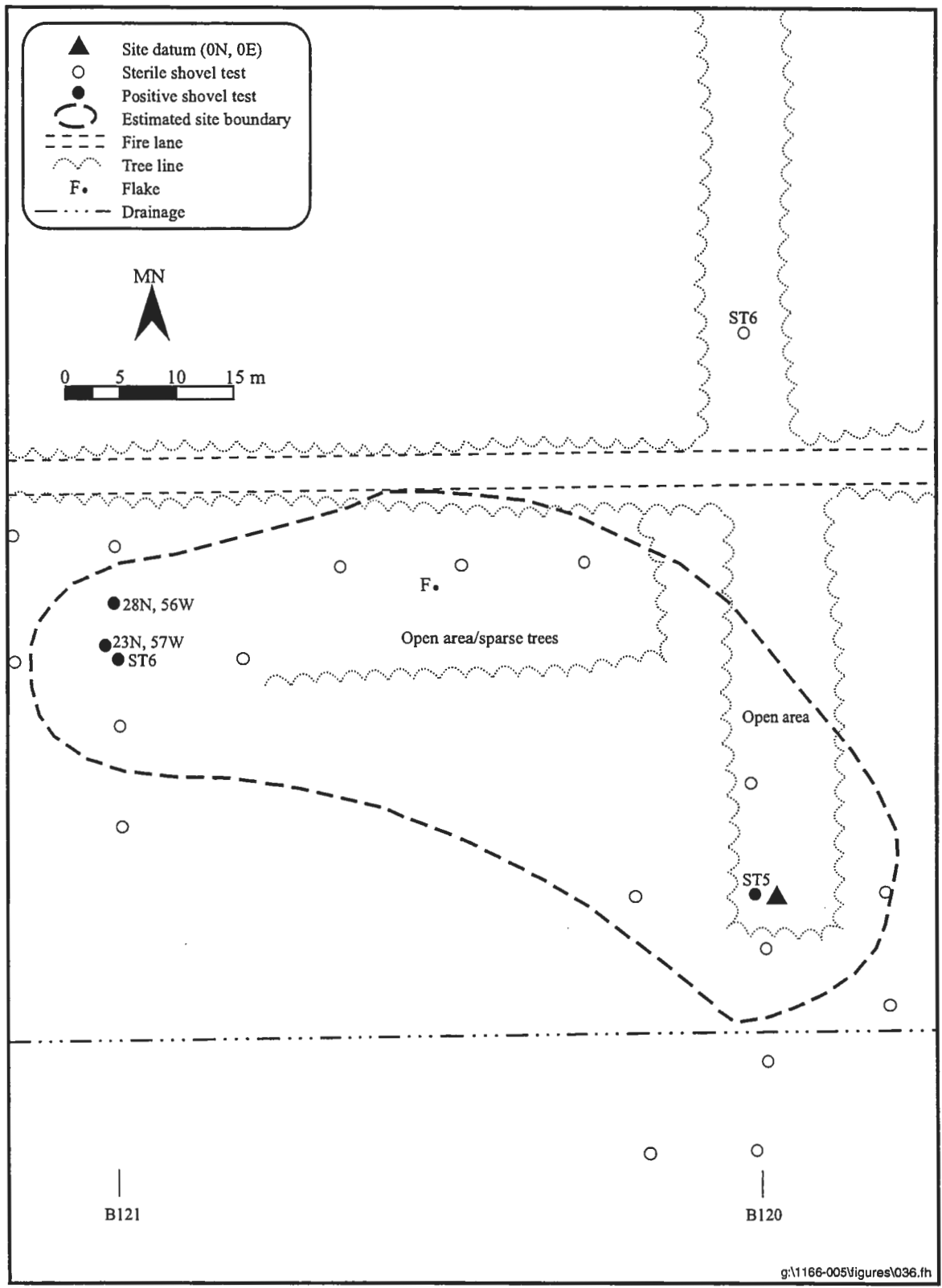


Figure 42. Plan map of site A09906.000176

The soil in the area is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 25 cm. The soil matrix below this lightened to a mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with a high clay content. To the west and north of the site are areas of Romulus silty clay loam that are more poorly drained and receive runoff from the surrounding soils.

The site was identified during the low probability survey (50-m interval) that ran north and south between West Romulus Road and Kendaia Creek. This thin, low density prehistoric scatter was identified by two positive shovel tests, Transect B120, ST5 and B121, ST6. Two transect shovel tests on two low probability transects were positive (Table 17). Twenty-two additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the spatial extent and depth of the cultural materials. Two of these tests were positive near Transect B121, ST6. Both of the additional positive tests contained small, angular, gray chert fragments. No other shovel tests were positive. Additionally, a small gray interior flake was found on the surface at ST 28N, 29W. Several shovel tests excavated on the south side of the small drainage were negative. The ground surface appears to be somewhat disturbed on this side of the stream and there is evidence of vehicle tracks and ruts with the possibility that some portions were graded. Due to the fact that fairly intensive shovel testing was conducted around the initial positive transect tests and very little cultural material was recovered, the site appears to be a discrete and very low density lithic scatter.

Table 17
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000176

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B120	5	0-28	1 gray chert fragment with a little cortex
B121	6	0-10	2 small black interior flakes, 1 small possible core fragment
NA	28N, 56W	0-18	2 dark gray micro shatter flakes
NA	23N, 57W	0-22	1 dark gray piece of angular shatter

Summary

Site A09906.000176 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that produced several interior flakes, some small angular debitage, and one possible core fragment. The site was extensively shovel tested as it appeared to be a likely temporary use site situated on the bank of a small drainage; however, no diagnostic artifacts or other tools were recovered. Very little additional cultural material was recovered from the 24 shovel tests placed in and around the original positive tests. This site is likely a briefly used lithic tool manufacturing locale and is not likely to contain diagnostic tools, deposits, or features that have research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000177

Site A09906.000177 is a historic refuse scatter located approximately 600 m east of the West Patrol Road and 130 m south of West Romulus Road. This site consists of one small surface and subsurface scatter of historic artifacts on the north bank and in the bed of an unnamed drainage. This drainage flows roughly west to the SEDA property boundary and, shortly thereafter, turns south and joins Kendaia Creek. The estimated site boundary measures 12-x-12 m (144 m²; Figure 43). The elevation is 189 m (620 ft) amsl

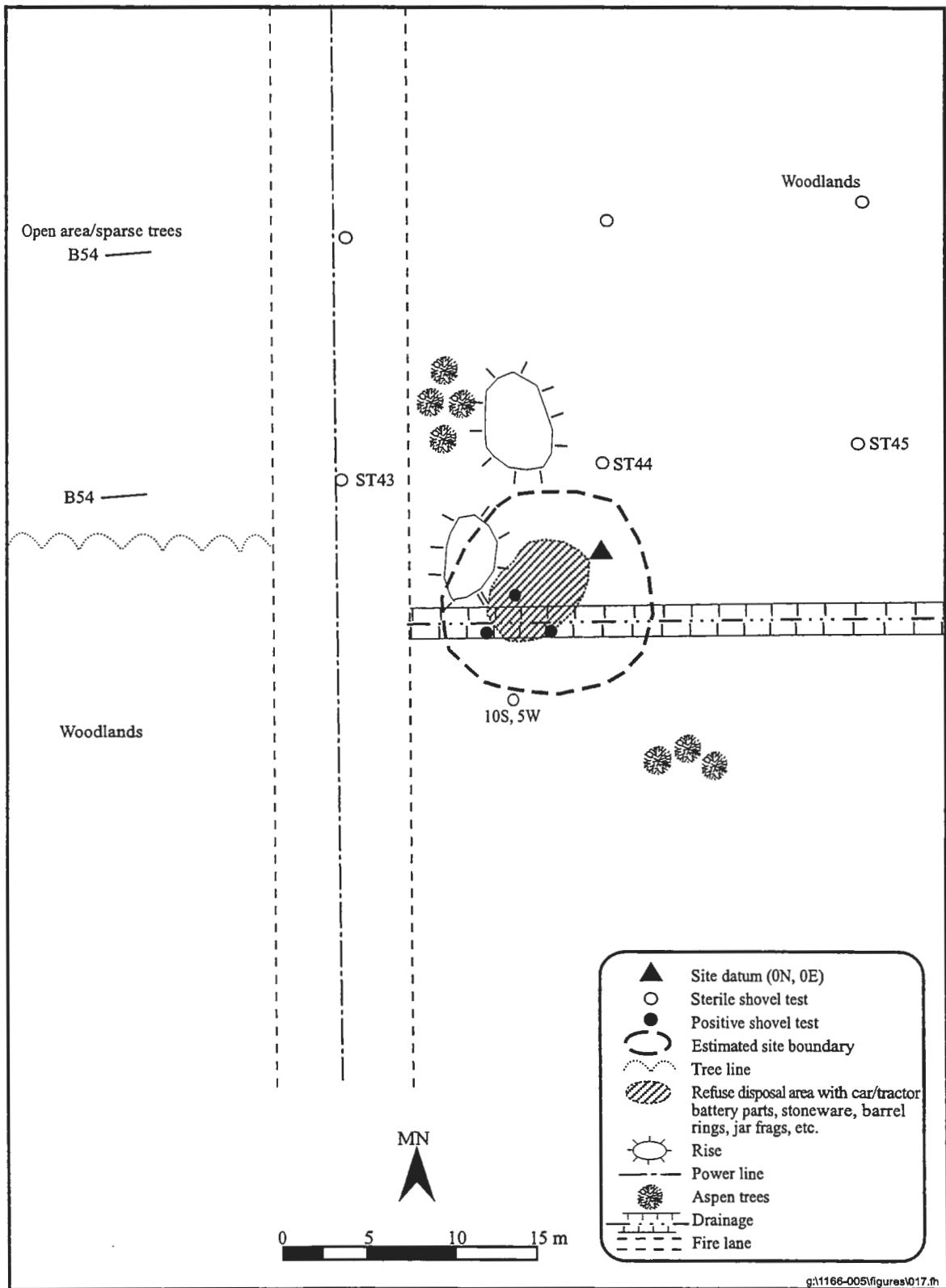


Figure 43. Plan map of site A09906.000177.

with a level to gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in a fairly young mixed hardwood secondary forest (oak, ash, hickory, and maple) with some undergrowth. There are older maples, hickories, and ash trees lining the small drainage. Approximately 10 m west of the datum is a power line and powerline access cut. Ground visibility at the site is good.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) with an average depth of 20 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road along the south side of West Romulus Road. The surface deposit was located visually. The artifact scatter was shovel tested to check the depth of cultural deposits. Two shovel tests in the drainage bed produced historic materials at 30-40 cmbs. The shovel test in the historic scatter on the north bank produced historic debris to 7 cmbs. One additional shovel test, 10S, 5W, was excavated to determine the extent of the materials to the south and was negative. A pedestrian reconnaissance and negative low probability (50-m interval) transect shovel testing to the south confirmed that deposits do not extend in that direction. No additional shovel testing was necessary as the site was flanked by high probability shovel testing to the north, east, and west. The historic materials found date to a long period of time, ranging from the 1830s to the early twentieth century. Most of these materials are domestic in nature. Some of the materials located at the site include various sizes of metal barrel hoops; two carbon battery cores (post-1900); numerous fragments of cork-closure bottles (clear, aqua, and manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920), medicine bottles; part of a dark olive wine bottle base with a deep kick-up; part of a crazed ironstone plate or platter (1850-1910); a wick adjuster for a kerosene lamp; a metal hoe head; two rusted metal pails; one white enamelware pail; stoneware fragments (brown and reddish slipped); fragments of milk glass; one piece of light blue transfer with a large shell design (Figure 44; due to the color and motif of the transfer, it is likely 1830-1850; Laidacker 1951; Snyder 1977); one piece of whiteware with a brown underglaze transfer and overglaze yellow, red, and green hand painting; a fragment of deep cobalt, flow blue decorated whiteware; a fragment of multicolored, rose patterned underglaze transfer decorated whiteware; and numerous other metal, glass, and ceramic fragments. There was no indication of a dwelling at or near the site. Although site A09906.000162, a late historic housesite, is only approximately 130 m north, the materials and archival research (Gaither et al. 1998) do not indicate that this refuse disposal area is associated, as that site appears to date strictly to the twentieth century. If site A09906.000177 was the refuse area for site A09906.000162, one would expect to find more twentieth-century materials.

Summary

Site A09906.000177 is an isolated area of refuse deposition with materials dating from at least the middle nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The site contains areas of fairly deep deposition (30-40 cm) in the drainage channel, but the materials appear quite fragmented and disturbed. This refuse disposal site is not readily related to a known housesite or farmstead in the area and has little research value. For these reasons, it is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.



Figure 44. Photograph of selected ceramic artifacts from site A09906.000177.

Site A09906.000178

Site A09906.000178 is a historic refuse disposal locus containing both domestic and farm-related materials. The site is approximately 240 m east of Fayette Road and 600 m north of Center Road. An east-west fire cut is slightly north of the site and a north-south fire cut is just to the east. The elevation is 220 m (720 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain (Figure 45). The site is located in an area of mixed thick brush, briars, weeds, and wild apple and fruit trees. Ground visibility is poor.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a transitional or borderline area between Darien silt loam and Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The two soils are, generally, quite similar but the Ilion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 20 cm. The soil matrix below this lightened to brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is quite low and shows evidence of periodic standing water, although the main part of the site is slightly elevated from the surrounding landscape contrary to other refuse disposal sites in the area.

The site covers an estimated area of 15-x-11 m (165 m²). It was located through visual identification during the low probability (50-m interval) survey paralleling Center Road to the south. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Four additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the limits of the historic deposit. All of the additional tests were negative and clearly indicate that the site did not extend beyond the visually identified boundaries. Most of the materials date to the early-middle twentieth century.

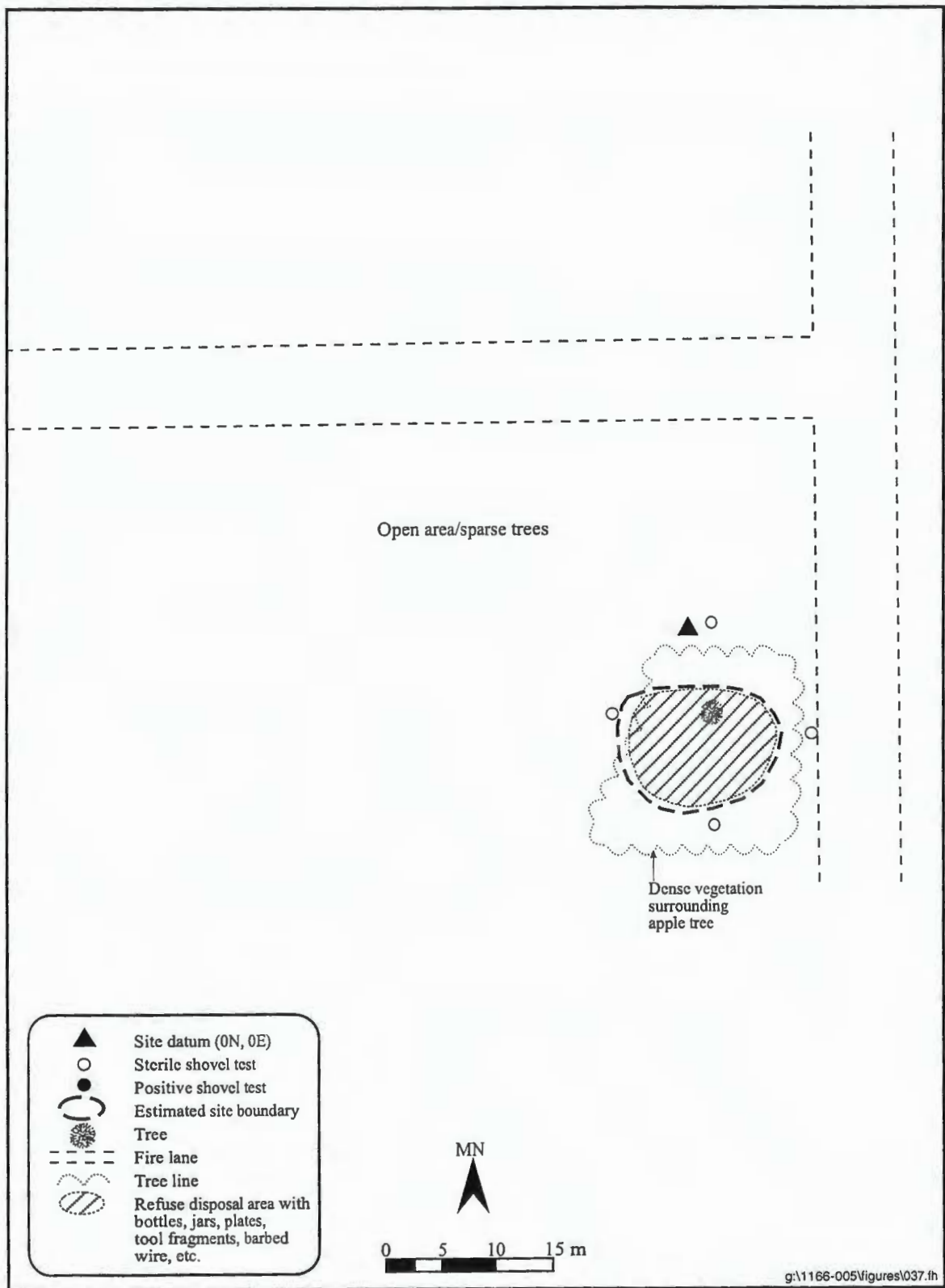


Figure 45. Plan map of site A09906.0000178.

As mentioned, materials at the site consist of about half farm-related materials and half domestic or household materials. Some of the farm-related materials include part of an axle and wheel (wooden spokes) set from a wagon or buggy; several rolls of barbed wire, sections of "two strand wire with interlacing sheet metal barb strip" called Crandal's Zigzag (patented November 4, 1879; Clifton 1970:208; Figure 46); a large metal trough; fragments of leather padded harness sets; and other metal tubs, buckets, and cans. The household materials included numerous broken fruit jars (aqua and clear, bail- and screw-top); syrup bottles; pieces of green glass desert dishes; fragments of milk glass cups and saucers; pink depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950) fragments; part of an old (number not readable) 1939 license plate; and many other small fragments of glass and metal.



Figure 46. View of the two-strand wire with interlacing barb strip at site A09906.000178.

Summary

Site A09906.000178 contains materials from the turn of the century through the 1930s. The historic artifacts are both domestic household debris and farm-related. This seems to be an area that was used for refuse disposal just a few times and not one used for a great length of time. It is very unlikely that these deposits can be placed in context with one or more area farms. Several farmsites are roughly equidistant from these deposits. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000179

Site A09906.000179 is a historic refuse disposal area located near the eastern boundary of SEDA and approximately midway between the Coast Guard entrance and the main installation entrance. The datum is placed approximately 50 m northeast of the northeast corner of building number 350, which is located on the corner of Seventh Street and Avenue H. The site is estimated to be 115-x-30 m (3,450 m²) although, more accurately, the separate historic deposits cover about 120 m² (Figure 47). The elevation is 232 m (760 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. The site is situated in a group of secondary growth trees (mainly shag bark hickory) with good ground visibility.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972), which is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained. Hutton (1972) states that these soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 20 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter, mottled clay recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

Site A09906.000179 was visually located during the medium probability (30-m interval) survey that ran perpendicular to the East Patrol Road. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Due to the good visibility around the site, no additional shovel testing was necessary. This is a group of three concentrated refuse disposal areas of variable sizes that contain materials that span many decades. Another small surface deposit that was not mapped—located approximately 50 m southeast of the southernmost scatter that is plotted—contained part of a rusted auto chassis, twisted galvanized cable, a piece of tin, and several bottle fragments.

One shovel test was placed in the largest scatter located about 15 m southeast of the datum to check the depth of the deposit. This scatter contained materials to a depth slightly greater than 20 cm. The majority of materials at the site are located in this refuse deposit. A wide range of materials was found and includes an iron sleigh runner; enamelware (dark blue, post-1915; blue and white, and white, post-1900; and gray, 1865-1920s); galvanized pails; paint cans; buggy rims; metal wagon hubs; green and pink patterned depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; a variety of fragmented whiskey bottles (dark green with applied lips, aqua with cork-closure lips, and clear and brown pieces); an "ORANGE CRUSH" painted "PAT'D JULY 20 1920"; brown glass "CERTO" bottles; a heavy solarized (manganese decolorized; ca. 1880-1920) glass lamp base; numerous fragments of canning jars; numerous fragments of whiteware; decorated porcelain (hand-painted blue design); heavy yellowware fragments (some with white striping); several pieces of whiteware with reddish underglaze transfer; blue underglaze transfer decorated whiteware; stoneware (salt glazed with blue decorated design, ca. 1800-1900; brown [natural clay] slipped, ca. 1820s-1900; and white [Bristol] slipped, post-1880); leather shoe fragments; brick fragments; and concrete block fragments. Additionally, there are numerous other unidentified metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts. The main portion of the site also had several modern artifacts including a 1960 New York license plate, several beer bottles, beer cans, and soda bottles. The majority of the materials at the site can be dated to the early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

The background report (Gaither et al. 1998) identified two historic housesites near this location (potential site numbers 186 and 187) dating to the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century, but located east and northeast of this site and closer to the East Patrol Road. Much of this general area has been severely disturbed by military construction of roads, numerous buildings, ditches, railroads, and a large fuel storage tank area. No indication of an intact housesite near this refuse disposal site was found; however, the site is bordered on the south by the fuel tank and building area, which was not surveyed, and the potential housesite to the northeast is on the boundary of the surveyed area and either was not within the surveyed area or has been completely destroyed.

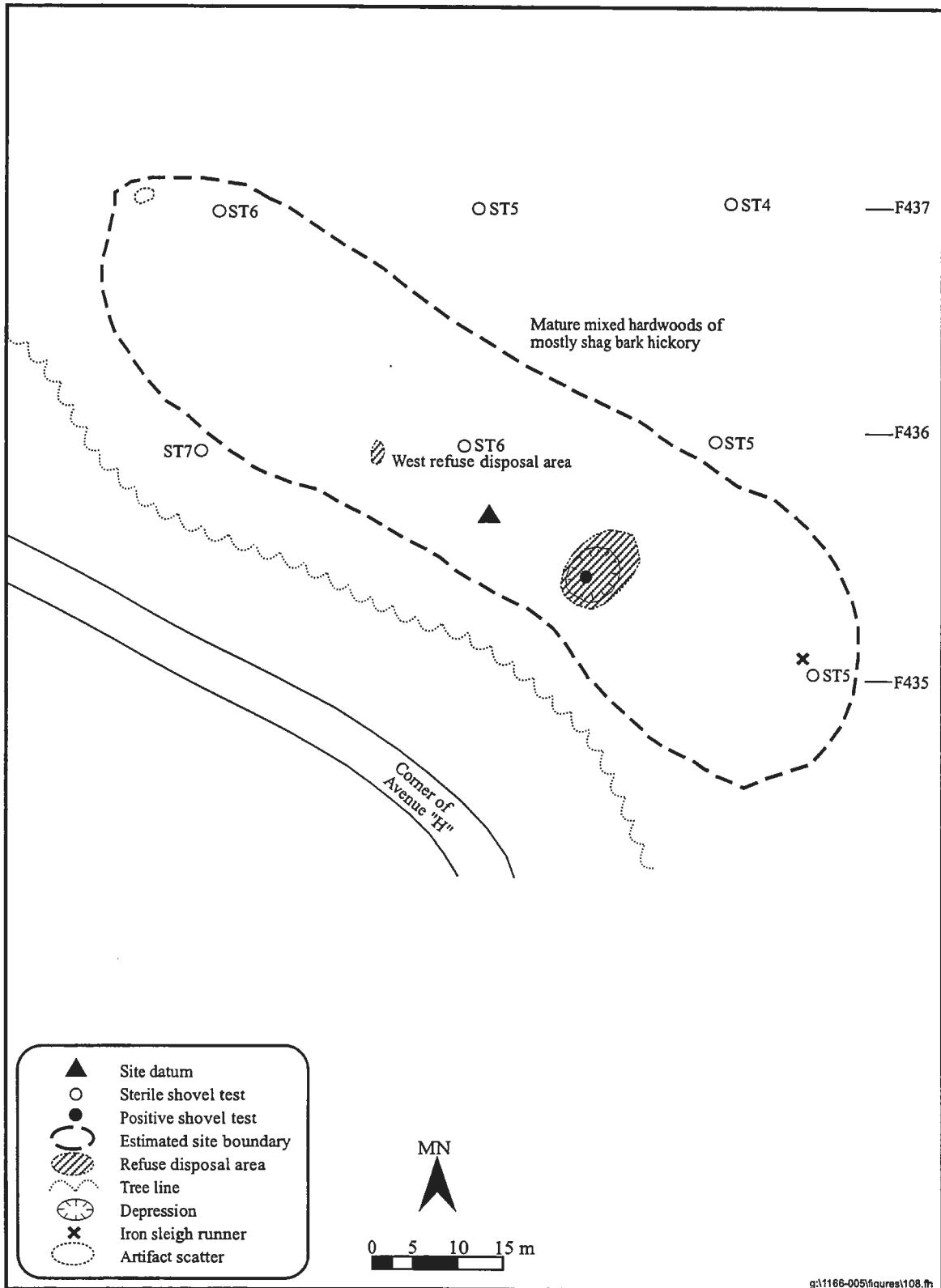


Figure 47. Plan map of site A09906.000179.

Summary

Site A09906.000179 is a historic refuse disposal site with deposits approximately 20 cm in depth. The majority of materials can be placed in the twentieth century and includes modern refuse. The deposits are not associated with any known housesite and, because the majority of the area has been severely disturbed, the two potential housesites noted on historic maps in the vicinity are not likely intact. This refuse disposal site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000180

Site A09906.000180 is a historic housesite measuring roughly 60 m north-south by 89 m east-west (Figure 48) and located on a slight rise adjacent to the east side of Fayette Road, approximately 30 m south of Ovid Road in the southeast quadrant of the depot. An unnamed, straightened drainage runs north-south along the western boundary of the site, between the site and Fayette Road. Vegetation consists of mixed young hardwoods, moderately dense undergrowth, and grapevines. The site contains a surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris; an open, rock-lined well measuring approximately 1.5 m in outside diameter, filled with water to about 2 m below the surface and covered with a square concrete slab (Figure 49); and several concentrations of structural and household debris. Eleven of 19 shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 18). Artifacts found on the surface include clear glass fragments; red bricks and brick fragments; the upper half of an amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) bottle with cork-closure and labeled "WARRANTED FLASK"; a fragment of blue shell-edged whiteware; a fragment of transfer decorated whiteware; a piece of cast iron (possible stove fragment); the top of a round, clear glass, screw-top bottle; a rectangular, clear glass bottle labeled "Listerine" near the top and "Lambert/Pharmaceutical Company" near the base (1894-1915; Fike 1987:67); the bottom two-thirds of an amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass "Warranted Flask"; and a brown bottle with cork-closure and labeled "BARTLE'S/SYRACUSE" on the side and with the letter "B" on the bottom. Soils at the datum (Transect F144, ST32) were recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam to a depth of 20 cm overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to a depth of 40 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

Archival Investigations

The section of Fayette Road adjacent to the site is a historic road plotted on maps dating to 1850 (Gibson) and later (Gibson 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). Background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 174) and further examinations of historic maps indicate a house near the site in the northwest quarter of Lot 88. In 1850 (Gibson), the house is plotted but not labeled. In 1852 (Gibson), the house is labeled William Barnes and in 1859 (Gray), A. Sutton. The 1874 (Nichols) map has a house labeled B. Ronay. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Margaret Rooney as residing on this road (Route 58) and states that she is the widow of Barney and owns farm 53. In 1909, a house plotted slightly north of the site (house number 223) is owned by Peter Rooney. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Peter Rooney (b. 1861) and his wife Ellen, stating that he leases shares of his mother's (Margaret's) farm (called farm number 53). In 1938, a house (number 16H) is plotted in the same location and owned by Mrs. Ellen Rooney. Upon military acquisition, the 57.49-acre plot at this location (plot number 166) was listed as part of the estate of Peter Rooney (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

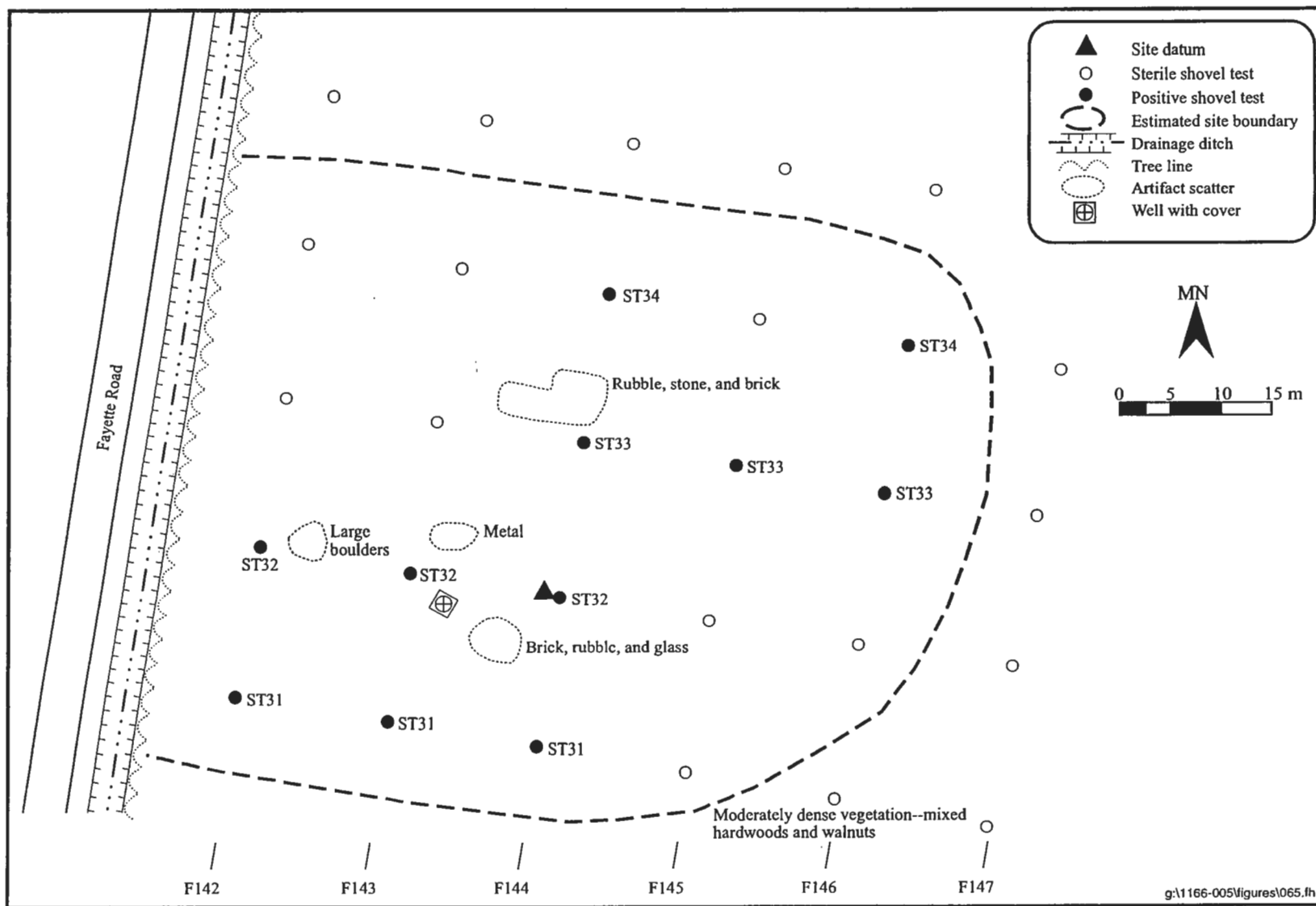


Figure 48. Plan map of site A09906.000180.



Figure 49. View of the cement covered well at site A09906.000180.

Table 18
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000180

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F142	31	0-20	1 piece of terracotta
F142	32	0-20	1 brick fragment
F143	31	0-20	5 brick fragments
F143	32	0-20	3 brick fragments
F144	31	0-20	3 small brick fragments
F144	32	0-20	4 brick fragments, 1 glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment
F144	33	0-20	6 brick fragments
F144	34	0-20	2 brick fragments
F145	33	0-26	Small brick fragments, blue and white decorated whiteware
F146	33	0-20	1 blue decorated whiteware fragment
F146	34	0-20	1 undecorated whiteware fragment

Summary

The artifacts indicate a late nineteenth-century through middle twentieth-century occupation of this site, although archival investigations indicate an earlier (middle nineteenth century) occupation. The deposits and features are relatively limited compared to other similar housesites in the area and have been moderately to severely disturbed, likely during military acquisition of the property when most standing structures on the depot were destroyed and leveled with bulldozers. In addition, the shallow subsurface

deposits are sparse and not likely to offer significant information. This housesite has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000181

Site A09906.000181 is a historic artifact scatter, roughly oblong in shape and measuring 66 m northwest to southeast and 17 m across (Figure 50). It is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Fayette Road and the South Patrol Road in the southeast quadrant of the depot. An unnamed, straightened drainage runs east-west along the northern boundary of the site. Vegetation consists of dense, mixed young hardwoods. No surface features or artifacts were found. Three of five shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 19). Soils at the datum (Transect F148, ST2) were recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam to a depth of 20 cm overlying dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 25 cm mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

Archival Investigations

The section of Fayette Road adjacent to the site is a historic road plotted on maps dating to 1850 (Gibson) and later (Gibson 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). Background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and further examinations of historic maps indicate no house has been plotted near this site in the southwest quarter of Lot 88. There are, however, several historically plotted housesites across Fayette Road, potential site numbers 171, 172, and 173 (Gaither et al. 1998). This site is likely related to one of these historically plotted houses, possibly a small, plowed-over refuse disposal site. Upon military acquisition, the 10-acre plot at this location (plot number 185) was listed as part of the estate of Peter Rooney (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000181 is likely a scattered refuse disposal site dating from between the middle nineteenth and the middle twentieth centuries. The site has been severely disturbed and does not contain intact deposits or features. It has no research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Table 19
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000181

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
148	2	0-20	1 clear glass fragment, 1 piece of undecorated whiteware
149	2	0-17	1 brown glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment
152	4	0-20	1 piece of undecorated ceramic

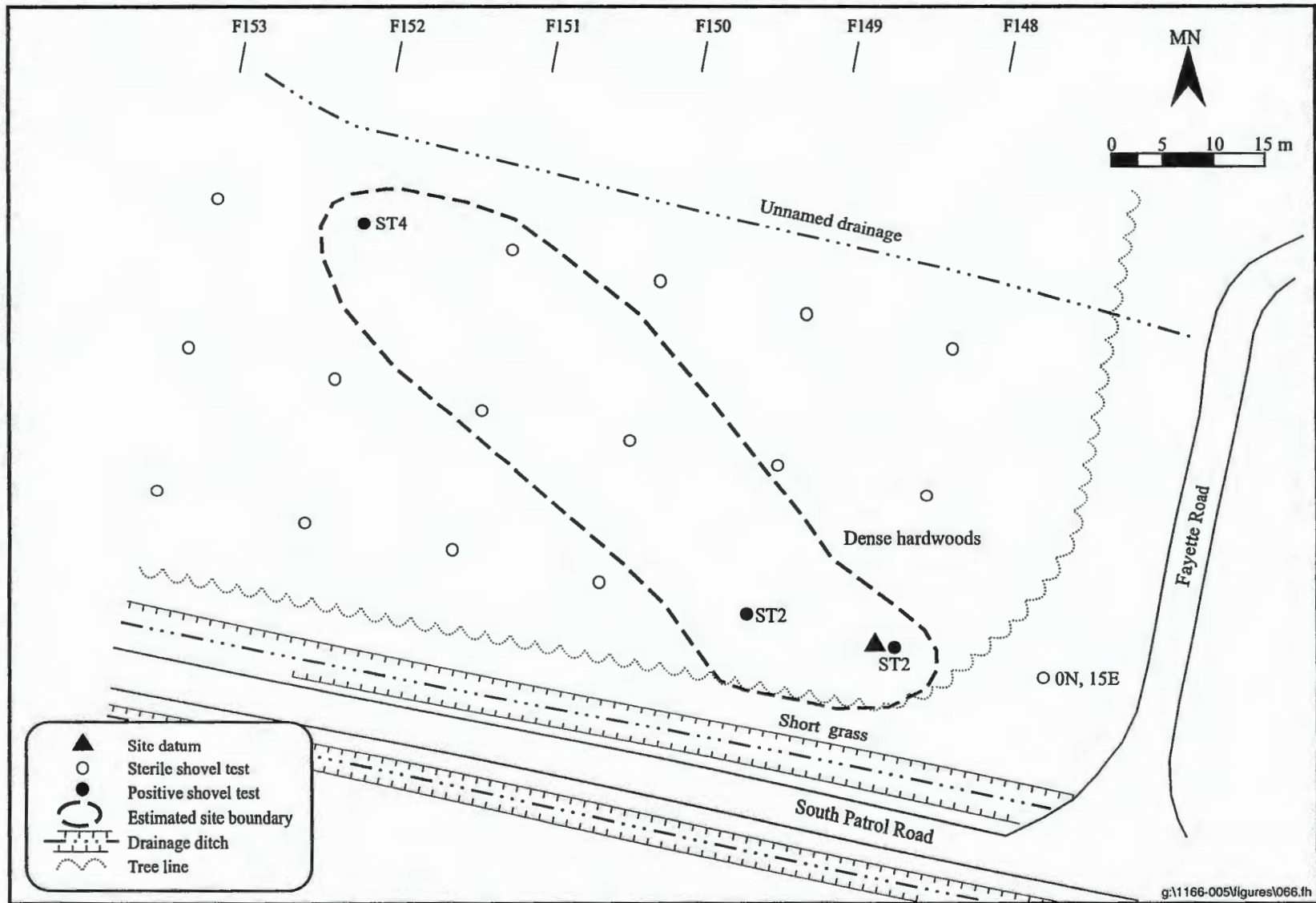


Figure 50. Plan map of site A09906.000181.

Site A09906.000182

Site A09906.000182 is a historic housesite measuring roughly 140 m north-south by 124 m east-west (Figure 51) and located adjacent to the west side of Fayette Road, approximately 300 m south of Ovid Road in the southeast quadrant of the depot at 214 m (700 ft) amsl. A fire cut runs east-west along the southern boundary of the site and another fire cut crosses the southeast corner of the site running southwest to northeast. Vegetation consists of dense, mixed young hardwoods. The site contains a surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris and several features composed of a surface scatter of rocks and bricks roughly in the center of the site, which is a likely foundation remnant; a small depression roughly 30 m northeast of the foundation scatter, which is probably a filled, rock-lined well measuring approximately 1.25 m in outside diameter (Figure 52); a refuse disposal area containing structural and household debris approximately 12 m northwest of the foundation scatter; and a scatter of metal debris (washtubs and gutter segments) approximately 12 m southeast of the foundation scatter. Twelve of 60 shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 20). A pedestrian reconnaissance and low probability transects were conducted west of the site and no additional deposits or features were found. Additional artifacts found on the surface include one whole 1933 New York state license plate (number 7X4828) and two partial license plates, one dating from 1923 (number . . . 4-948) and the other with no date (number 7X39); tan and brown slipped (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) and gray salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900) stoneware fragments; a rectangular, clear glass, cork-closure medicine bottle; cast iron stove parts; blue and white underglaze transfer decorated whiteware; a whiteware dish fragment with a royal arms maker's mark of "Baker & Co" (W. Baker and Co. made white ironstone in Fenton, England, between 1839-1932; Wetherbee 1996:18); pearlware fragments (ca. 1780-1830); cut nails (ca. 1840-1880); metal spikes; and other objects dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. Soils at the datum (Transect F151, ST17) were recorded as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam to a depth of 23 cm overlying dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay to a depth of 40 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

Archival Investigations

The section of Fayette Road adjacent to the site is a historic road plotted on maps dating to 1850 (Gibson) and later (Gibson 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). Background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 172) and further examinations of historic maps indicate a house near the site in the northwest quarter of Lot 88. In 1852 (Gibson) and 1859 (Gray), the house is labeled S. W. Waldron. The 1874 (Nichols) map has a house labeled D. Kanan. In 1909, the house is vacant and owned by Seeley Kinnan (house number 225). The Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Seeley Kinnan (b. 1858), a farmer and partner in a feed mill in Ovid village, and his wife Barbara living on nearby Route 44. In 1938, a house (number 28H) is plotted in the same location and owned by Seeley Kinman. Upon military acquisition, the 29.25-acre plot at this location (plot number 181) is listed with executor Walter S. Carmer (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

The artifacts and archival investigations indicate a middle nineteenth-century through middle twentieth-century occupation of this site. The deposits and features are relatively limited compared to other similar housesites in the area and have been moderately to severely disturbed. In addition, the shallow subsurface deposits are sparse and not likely to offer significant information. This housesite has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

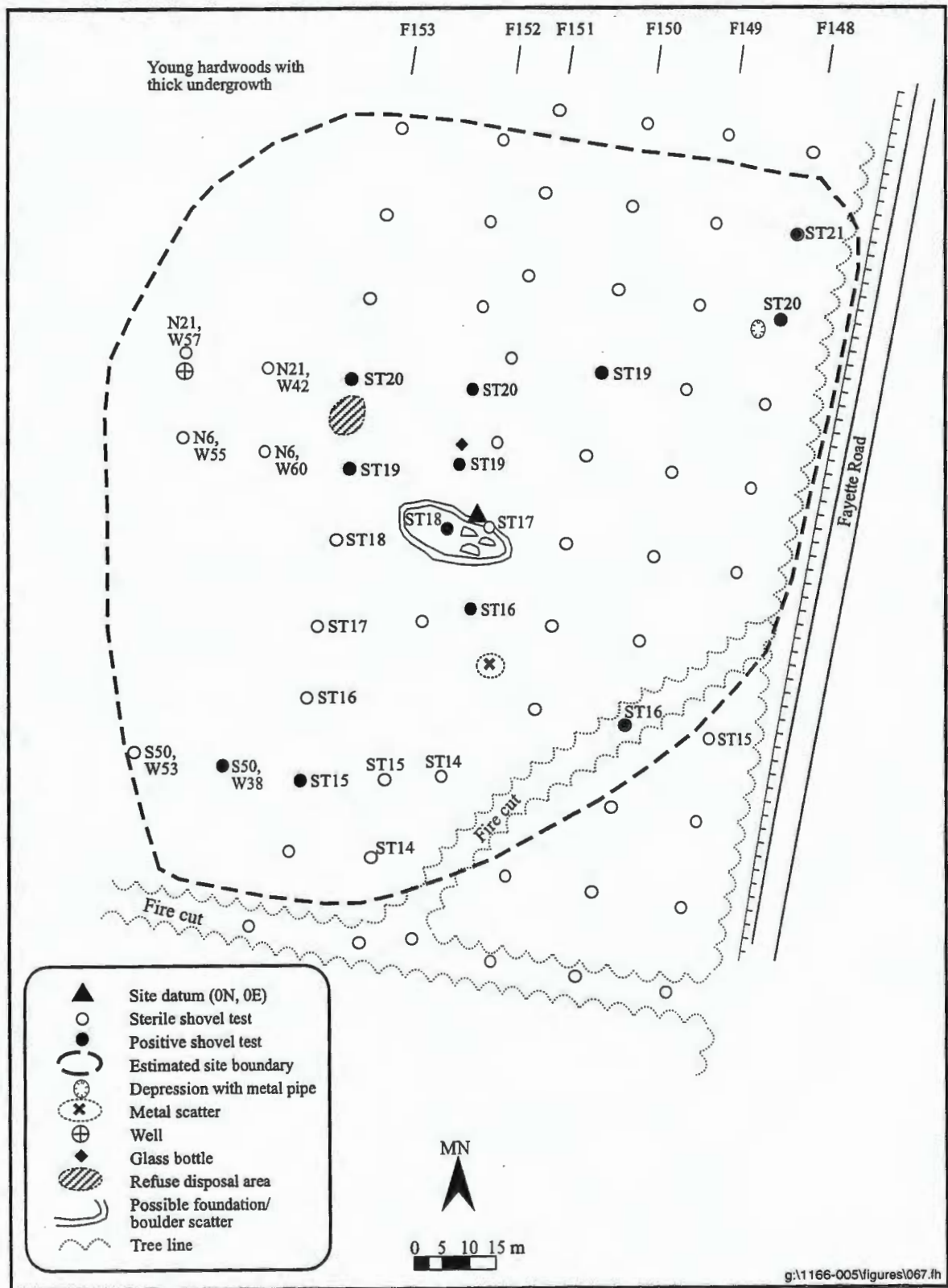


Figure 51. Plan map of site A09906.000182.



Figure 52. View of the filled well depression at site A09906.000182.

Table 20
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000182

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F148	20	0-20	15 brick fragments, 2 pieces of metal, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 5 pieces of slag
F148	21	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 2 pieces of sheet metal, 15 small brick fragments, 5 pieces of slag
		21-23	5 pieces of brick, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F149	16	0-20	1 piece of amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass
		21-40	Insulator
F150	19	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F151	16	0-35	2 small pieces of metal wire
F152	18	0-20	4 brick fragments, 1 piece of glass
		21-28	5 brick fragments
F152	19	0-20	6 brick fragments, 1 piece of glass, 1 piece of undecorated whiteware
		21-30	5 brick fragments
F152	20	0-20	10 brick fragments, 2 undecorated whiteware fragments, 2 transfer decorated whiteware fragments
F153	15	0-20	Metal, 7 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
F153	19	0-20	Brick fragments
F153	20	0-20	30 brick fragments, 10 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 3 bone fragments
NA	50S, 38W	0-40	Metal wire

Site A09906.000183

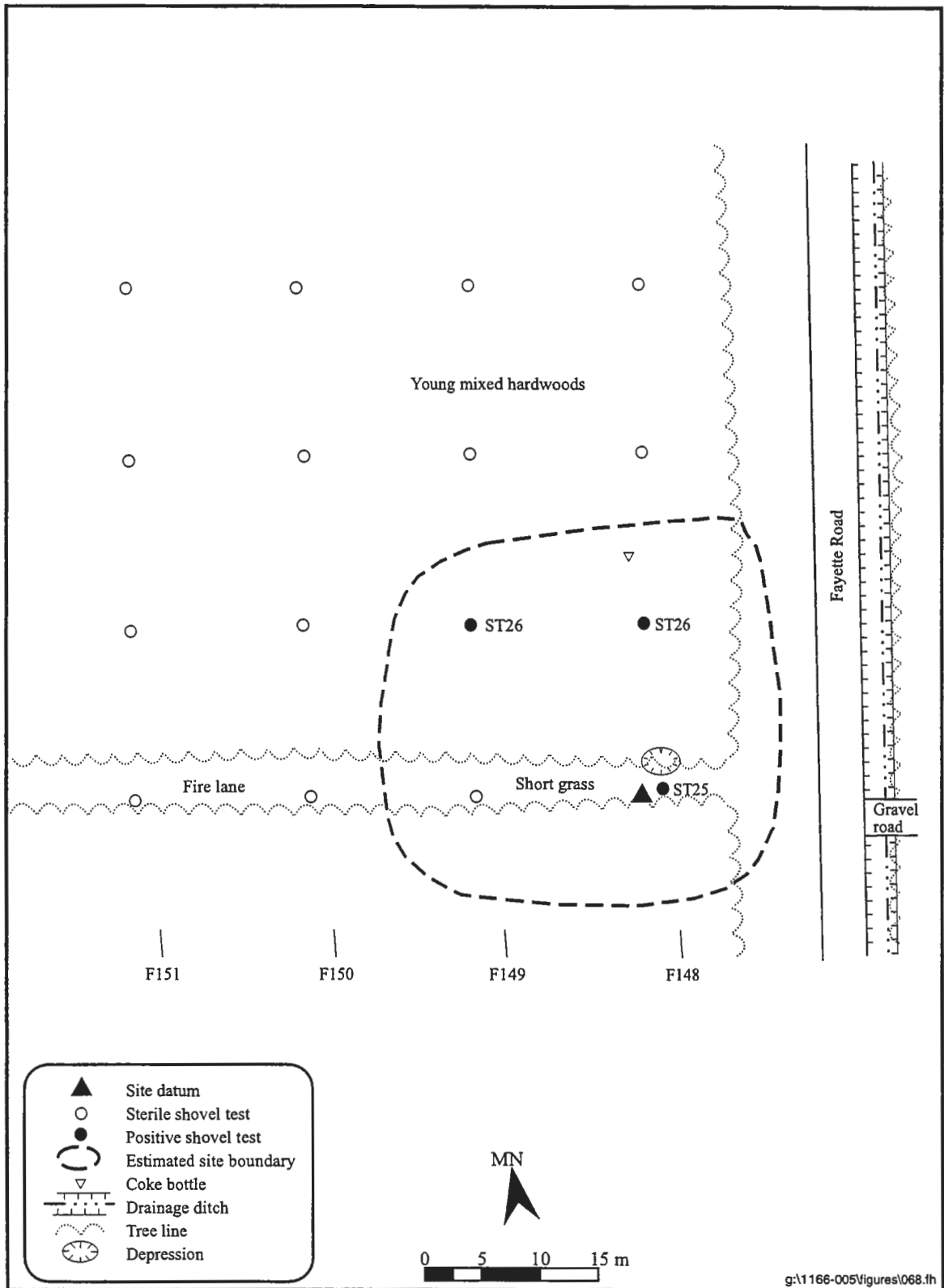
Site A09906.000183 is a historic housesite located adjacent to the west side of Fayette Road, approximately 200 m south of Ovid Road in the southeast quadrant of the depot at 214 m (700 ft) amsl (Figure 53). The site is roughly circular, measuring 35 m across (Figure 54). A fire cut runs east-west across the southern half of the site. Vegetation consists of dense, mixed young hardwoods. The site contains a subsurface scatter of historic debris and one feature, a shallow, circular depression roughly 2 to 3 m across located in the edge of the fire cut. Three of four shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 21). One artifact was found on the surface, a green glass "Coca-Cola" bottle near the northeastern edge of the site and which is likely road debris. Soils at the datum (Transect F148, ST25) were recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam to a depth of 25 cm overlying brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay to a depth of 30 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).



Figure 53. Site A09906.000183 from Fayette Road.

Archival Investigations

The section of Fayette Road adjacent to the site is a historic road plotted on maps dating to 1850 (Gibson) and later (Gibson 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). Background research (Gaither et al. 1998; potential site number 173) and further examinations of historic maps indicate a structure near the site in the northwest quarter of Lot 88. In 1852 (Gibson), a blacksmith shop is plotted very close to Fayette Road at the site, and in 1859 (Gray), two structures are plotted near the site labeled M. Conley and E. Kenney. The 1874 (Nichols) map has one house labeled H. Larkin. The Seneca County business directory (Child 1894-1895) does not include H. Larkin or any other Larkin residing on this road



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Figure 54. Plan map of site A09906.000183.

Table 21
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000183

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F148	25	0-20	4 small brick fragments, 1 piece of metal, 1 piece of clear window glass, 1 horseshoe nail, 1 glass fragment
F148	26	0-20	3 brick fragments, 2 clear glass fragments, 1 piece of metal, 1 small piece of possible earthenware
F149	26	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), bottle glass

(Route 58). In 1909, the house is vacant and owned by Seeley Kinnan (house number 224). The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Seeley Kinnan (b. 1858) as a farmer and partner in a feed mill in Ovid village and his wife Barbara as living on nearby Route 44. In 1938, a house (number 24H) is plotted in the same location, but no name is listed for the house, probably because it is still vacant. Upon military acquisition, the 29.25-acre plot at this location (plot number 181) was listed with Walter S. Carmer as executor (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000183 contains extremely limited deposits and one feature, a slight depression that does not appear to be related to other features or deposits. The artifacts and archival investigations indicate a middle nineteenth- through late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century occupation of this site. Unfortunately, any remains of the blacksmith shop have been completely destroyed by the maintenance and likely widening of Fayette Road since the turn of the century. The housesites indicated on later historic maps have been severely disturbed, probably by farming after the house was abandoned near the turn of the century. The sparse, shallow subsurface deposits at this site have little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000184

Site A09906.000184 consists of a large refuse disposal area containing several concentrations that appear to be the result of individual, but temporally close, disposal events. The site is located in the uplands between the West Patrol Road and the North-South Base Line Road approximately 2.9 km east of Seneca Lake at 201 m (660 ft) amsl (Figure 55). Much of the debris is related to fencing (rolls of wire and metal fence posts) or construction (ceramic pipe, cable, concrete pipe, and sheet metal); however, household debris including canning jars (bail- and screw-top), bottle glass, milk glass, decorated and undecorated whiteware, enamelware, rubber boot soles, car/truck and machinery parts, clear pressed glass fragments, window glass, and other items are also present. This household debris is probably from nearby housesites, possibly site A09906.000187 or site A09906.000185. It is likely that the military deposited these materials during the initial acquisition of the depot and demolition of the farmsteads. It is also possible that the debris was deposited by civilians shortly before military acquisition. The refuse disposal site does not appear to have been used over a long period of time but rather briefly and intensively. The individual concentrations are likely separate truck loads. All materials are on or very near the surface; there are no subsurface deposits and there is no age stratification of deposits. Soils in the area consist of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to approximately 25 cm underlain by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay-dominated glacial till silty clays. The terrain is generally level and scattered with marshy areas.

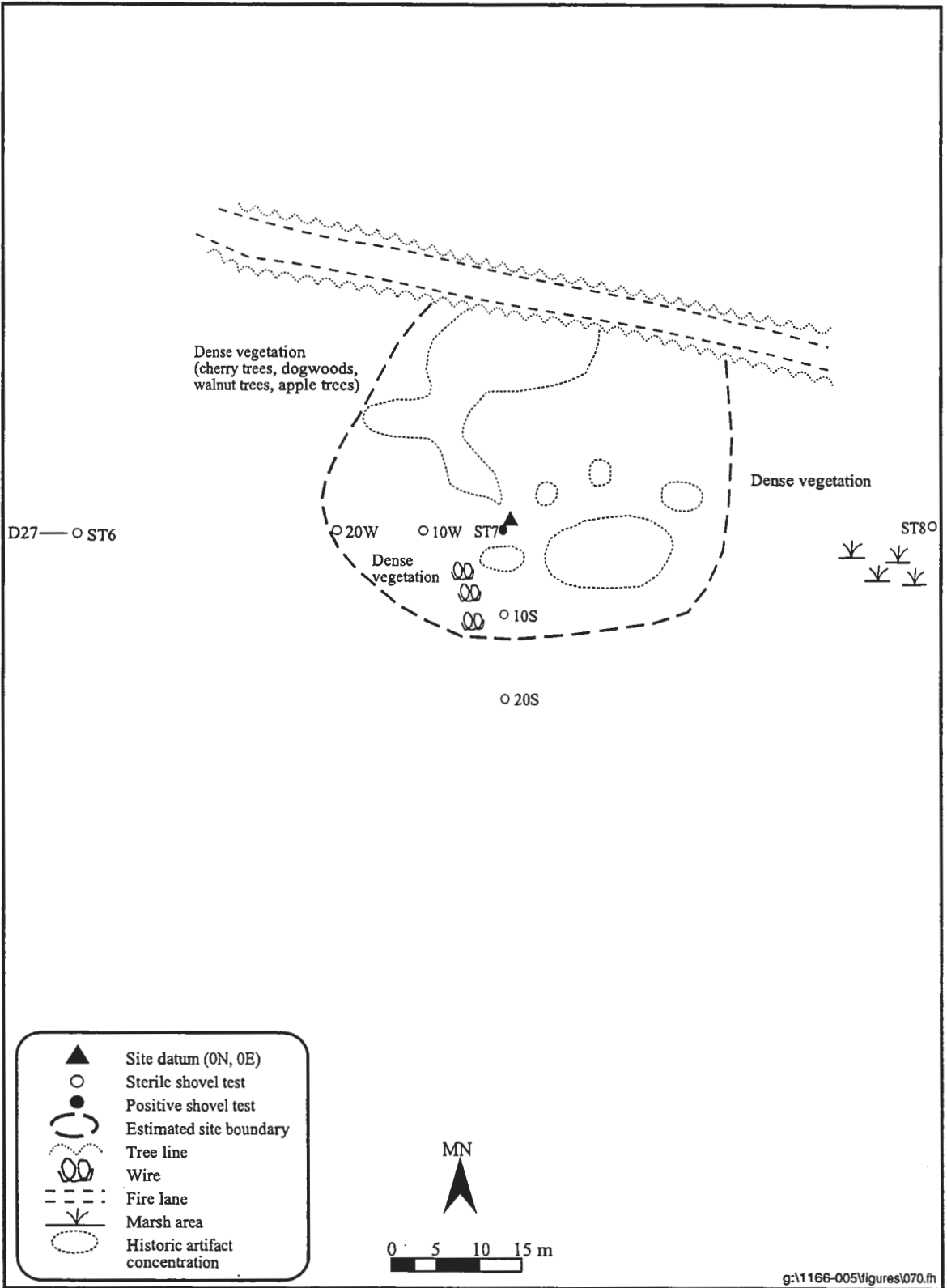


Figure 55. Plan map of site A09906.000184.

Summary

Site A09906.000184 is a refuse disposal site likely deposited during the mid-twentieth century. It does not appear to be related to other historic features or sites and has little research value. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000185

Site A09906.000185 is a historic housesite consisting of a surface artifact scatter and several historic features. The site measures approximately 30 m northeast-southwest by 100 m northwest-southeast. It is located in the uplands west of the North-South Base Line Road and east of the West Patrol Road at 198 m (650 ft) amsl (Figure 56). Features include the partially intact remnants of a stone and mortar probable house foundation that has been severely disturbed by fire cut maintenance, a three-sided rectangular (lacking one end) course of small glacial stones that is likely a barn or outbuilding foundation, a small rise containing a slight depression on the north side of the house foundation that could be a filled well, a small round depression surrounded by rocks that could also be a filled well but is more likely a landscaping feature, a concentration of artifacts that appears to be a refuse disposal area, a small concentrated brick scatter, a second larger brick pile, bricks piled around a large walnut tree on the southern edge of the site, and a small, low rise on the southeastern edge of the site that appears to be a bulldozer pushpile.

The site was identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey in the southwestern quadrant of the depot west of the North-South Base Line Road. Two transect shovel tests (Transect D31, STs 4 and 5) were excavated (northwest-southwest) roughly across the center of a group of widely spaced historic features and both of these were negative. Five additional shovel tests were placed judgmentally to examine the site area. One of these was excavated on the low rise (a likely bulldozer pushpile) and the others to determine whether subsurface deposits were present. All shovel tests were negative. No additional shovel tests were determined necessary as soils were uniformly shallow and clay-dominated, and the site's features and historic scatter were readily evident in most areas on the surface. Shovel tests excavated on two low probability transects (Transects D30 and D32) southeast-northwest approximately 20 m north of the site boundary and 20 m south of the southern edge of the site were also all negative. Soils are mapped in the vicinity (Hutton 1972) as Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes, and Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes. Soils were recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) blocky silty clay to a depth of 25 cm underlain by a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay glacial till subsoil containing some silt and gravel.

The artifacts found on the surface include clear bottle glass fragments; Albany (natural clay; ca. 1820-1900) slipped stoneware fragments; red handmade bricks; clear, screw- and bail-top canning jars; whole and fragmented enamelware (solid gray, solid blue, blue sponged, brown spatter, and white); thick, clear window glass; an amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) vase with the base broken off; a green soft drink bottle (molded through the lip; post-1910); a clear glass, one-pint, cork-closure flask; a small, clear, rectangular medicine bottle; a clear ketchup bottle; a brown screw-top soft drink bottle labeled "The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co"; clear glass fragments with a frosted etched design (possible lamp shade); a clear glass jug top; numerous pieces of unidentified metal; identifiable metal including barbed wire, hogwire, a broken buggy wheel rim (diameter approximately 75-80 cm), and auto body parts; and a glass candlestick with a molded crucifix relief.

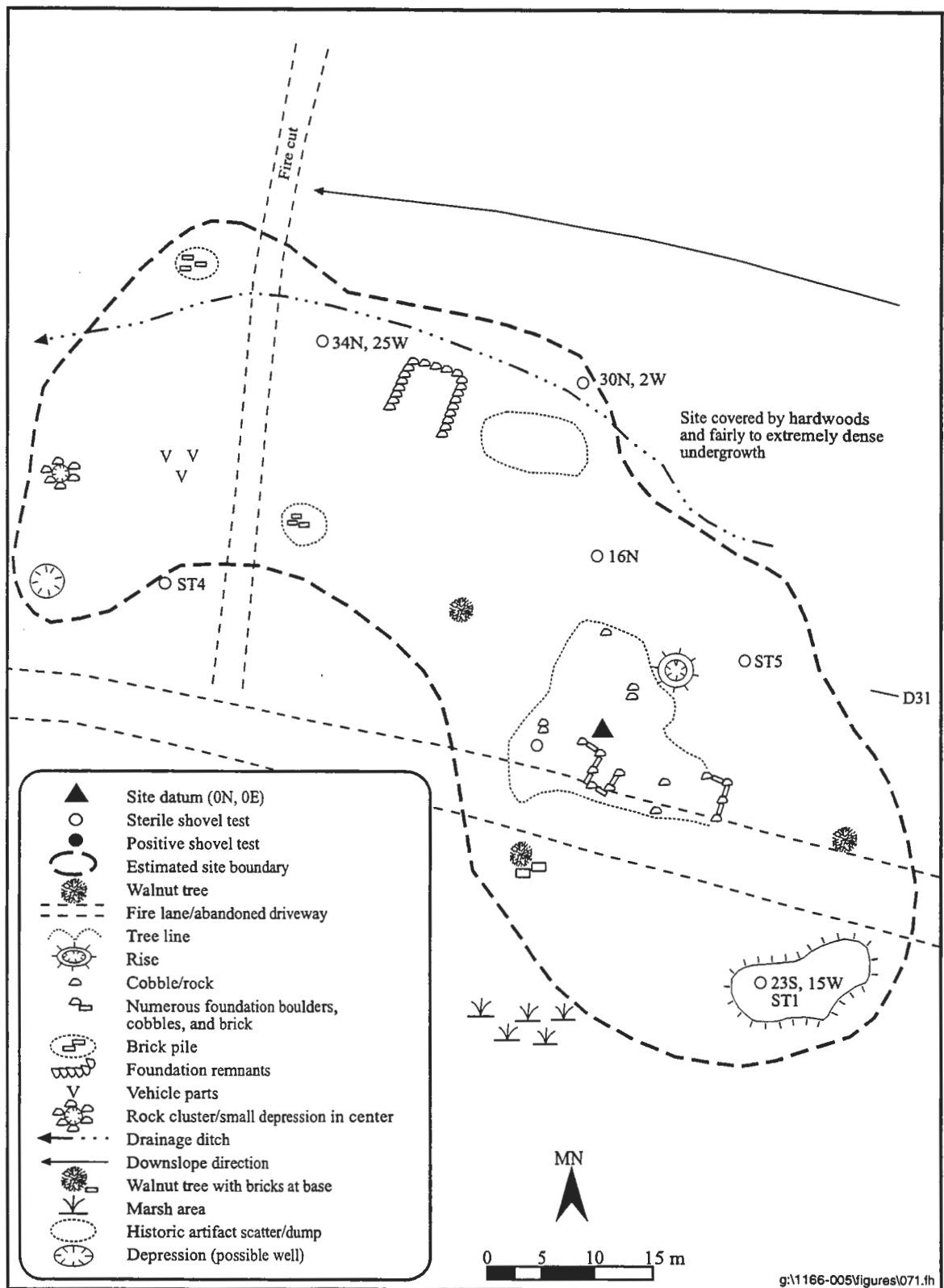


Figure 56. Plan map of site A09906.000185.

Vegetation across the site consists of mature walnut trees with patches of moderate to thick undergrowth containing smaller trees, grapevines, poison ivy, and lily of the valley. Ground visibility ranges from good in many areas across the site under more mature hardwoods to poor in a few areas covered in grass, leaves, or lily of the valley. A grassy fire cut and likely historic road or driveway runs northwest-southeast along the southern edge. It appears that the maintenance of this cut has disturbed a large portion of the possible house foundation. A small drainage ditch runs along the northern edge of the site. An old apple tree stands north of the house foundation by the drainage ditch. A grassy fire cut also runs roughly north-south across the western half of the site. The land slopes gently to the west and is level to gently sloping to the east. A marshy area lies south of the site and large, open grassy areas, likely historic pastures or fields, lie north and east of the site. Another historic site, site A09906.000189, is approximately 100-125 m to the west and is possibly associated.

Archival Investigations

No house is depicted on the Gibson 1850 map. The Gibson 1852 map shows several houses at the location of the site in Lot 73. This is possibly the location of the home of R. Fleming. The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) indicates a housesite occupied in 1874 and 1909 (potential site number 98). The 1874 (Nichols) map has a house labeled L. Osborn, and, in 1909 (Pratt:structure number 117), Allen Osborn is listed as the owner and the occupant as C. J. White. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) shows the property, a plot of 102.57 acres, with executor Charles C. Carson listed.

Deed-Title Research

The changes in ownership and boundaries for the parcel on which site A09906.000185 is situated can be documented over a relatively long period of time. The first relevant record shows that in June 1783 Timothy Green transferred ownership of Lot 73 in the town of Romulus to Cornelius Van Duck [*sic*]. In *Deeds* n.d.:1:239-240, it was recorded that "Timothy Green Soldier of Captain Parsons Company in the first Regiment of Troops Raised in the State of New York and Commanded by Coll Goose Van Schaick having served faithfully during the war do hereby for the consideration of the sum of Three Pounds four Shillings in Money and other valueable Considerations grant bargain sell and assign unto Cornelius Van Duck Liut Coll of said Regiment and to his heirs and assigns forever the Bounty or Gratuity of lands which I am now Intitled to or shall or may be intitled to on account of my service in the Regiment . . . during the war between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain. . . . I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Thirteenth day of June 1783. Timothy Green . . . X [his mark]."

This record also revealed that Van Duck in turn transferred ownership to a William J. Vredenbaugh in exchange for "25 pounds." Then, in 1795, it was recorded that William J. Vredenbaugh of New York City had transferred ownership of a portion of Lot 73 to John Flemming [*sic*] of Onondaga (later Seneca) County. For 100 pounds, Flemming received 200 acres at "the east end" of the lot (*Deeds* n.d.:2:303-304).

By 1815, the parcel had been divided again, this time when John and Susannah Fleming of the town of Romulus sold 100 acres to Robert Fleming, also of Romulus. The parcel, which sold for \$1,000.00, was described as being in the northeast corner of Lot 73 (*Deeds* n.d.:H:259-260). It was not until 1841 that the parcel was again divided. This time, Robert and Arazina Fleming transferred approximately 27.75 acres, composed of two contiguous but separately described parcels, to Asa Fleming at a price of \$740.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:L2:387-390). Six years later, these same parcels, one of which was described as adjoining the "west side of the north and south highway," were conveyed by Asa and Julia Fleming back to Robert and Arazina for the sum of \$910.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:T2:91-93).

Referencing the “last will and testament of Robert Fleming, deceased,” an 1859 entry indicates that Dianah Thomas and William Griffith purchased an even smaller parcel from the Fleming heirs. They paid \$800.00 for a parcel which began “in the center of the highway at the northeast corner of land now owned and occupied by Harry Bumpis and running . . . north along the center of said highway three chains and twenty two links thence . . . north . . . west . . . [37] chains . . . thence south . . . west four chains . . . thence south . . . east thirty seven chains to the place of beginning containing Thirteen Acres and Seventy Hundredths of an acre of land” (*Deeds n.d.:67:450-451*).

In 1867 this same parcel was sold by the Griffiths to Leander L. Osborn of Hector, Schuyler County, New York, for \$1,000.00 (*Deeds n.d.:80:15*). On May 25, 1900, the parcel again changed hands. On that date, Joana Osburn [*sic*], widow of Leander, transferred ownership to Robert M. Osburn, Allen G. Osburn, and Anna S. Baley. According to the record, an amount of only \$36.62 was exchanged (*Deeds n.d.:117:582*). The next year Allen G. bought out the co-owners of the parcel for a total of \$750.00 (*Deeds n.d.:119:204-205*).

By 1908, Allen G. Osborn [*sic*] had sold the 13-acre-plus parcel to Cornelius J. White of Romulus. The cost was recorded as \$1.00 “and other valuable considerations” (*Deeds n.d.:126:430*). In the following year, Cornelius and Sarah White sold the parcel back to Osborn (*Deeds n.d.:131:132*). On September 20, 1911, Allen Osborn granted the same parcel to a Patrick Flynn of Rochester in exchange for \$800.00. In this instance, the property was sold at public auction by a referee (*Deeds n.d.:130:265-266*).

In 1933, Flynn’s heirs, Sarah Kidd and Sarah Flynn, conveyed ownership to a James Flynn. The Flynn family had acquired more land in the interim, as 92 additional acres in Lot 73 were also conveyed (*Deeds n.d.:167:270-271*; also see site A09906.000189). On January 12, 1942, it was recorded that Leo J. Flynn, executor of the will of Catharine Flynn (wife of James Flynn), deceased, had sold the expanded Lot 73 holdings to Charles C. Carson (*Deeds n.d.:184:358-359*). Two days later there was an entry which detailed Carson’s conveyance of the same parcels to the U.S. government (*Deeds n.d.:184:360-361*).

Summary

Site A09906.000185 contains a moderately dense scatter of historic artifacts and several intact or partially intact features. Some of these deposits and features have been mixed and modified during almost a century (mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries) of continuous occupation, resulting, no doubt, in some parts of the site containing a generally mixed artifact assemblage. However, the spatial integrity of some surface deposits and features is good. Additionally, the property is closely associated with the property and property owners to the west containing site A09906.000189. Deed-title research for that property indicated an early to middle nineteenth-century cider mill operated by the Fleming family. Cider mills are often plotted on early historic maps although one is not indicated for this location on the historic maps examined. Additionally, no other indications of a cider mill have been found during the cultural resources investigations at SEDA. Because of the ambiguity in establishing exact property boundaries from early descriptions and because the more extensive deposits and features at site A09906.000185 tend to more strongly suggest a long-occupied house and mill site, it is possible that the mill is associated with site A09906.000185 rather than site A09906.000189, or that both sites were part of the early Fleming farmstead-cider mill. Therefore, because it contains some intact deposits and features and could be associated with a unique (relative to other sites recorded at SEDA), early family cider mill, site A09906.000185 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000186

Site A09906.000186 is a historic housesite consisting of several historic features and a surface artifact scatter in two areas, Areas A and B (Figure 57). The site is located in the uplands west of a relict historic road at the southern end of the North-South Base Line Road and east of the West Patrol Road at 201 m (660 ft) amsl. Vegetation across the site consists of mature walnut and locust trees with moderate to thick undergrowth containing smaller trees, grapevines, poison ivy, and lily of the valley. Ground visibility ranges from excellent in an open area on the east side of the site to poor in most other areas. A grassy fire cut and likely historic road, driveway, or field road runs east-west along the northern edge of the site, approximately 35 m north of the cellar. A row of honey locust trees lines the south side of this cut. Another grassy fire cut, a probable field road, and a drainage ditch run north-south along the east side of the site. A row of very large honey locust trees line the east side of this track along the edge of the ditch. A shale-based, grass, sapling, and weed-covered historic road with ditches along both sides runs north-south along the west side of the housesite.

The land in the area is level to very gently sloping. Soils are mapped at the site as the level or gently sloping Romulus silty clay loam and Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils are typically about 25 cm of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) blocky, silty clay A horizon over dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay. The small areas where surface visibility was possible revealed soils often cracked, indicating a high clay content.

Area A measures approximately 70 m northeast-southwest by 55 m northwest-southeast. It consists of a housesite and moderate surface and subsurface artifact scatter. The site was identified during the low probability survey (50-m intervals) of an area west of the historic end of the North-South Base Line Road (now grown over). Two transect shovel tests (Transect D42, ST3 and ST4) and one additional shovel test (0N, 0E) were positive (Table 22; see Figure 57). The shovel test designated as the datum (0N, 0E), which is adjacent to the house and cellar area, contained historic artifacts at 30-47 cmbs. Eight additional shovel tests excavated in both areas of the site were all negative. Features include a rock-lined cellar, three wells, rock scatters that could be the result of clearing or the remnants of outbuilding foundations, and a stone and mortar barn foundation. The cellar feature measures approximately 10 m long by 6 m wide, with the long axis running roughly northeast-southwest. It is about 2 m deep. All of the walls were once stone-lined but have now fallen in places; however, the north and west sides are mostly intact (Figure 58). A roughly square surface foundation remnant, about 4-x-4 m, extends from the southeast corner of the cellar, which likely formed an L-shaped house and is possibly a later addition. A scatter of stones on the northeast corner indicates a cellar entryway. An earthen berm of cellar backdirt lies along the northwest and north sides of the cellar. Two likely filled wells, marked by small, slight depressions and stones, are adjacent to the cellar and house foundation, one on the south side and one on the east side. Another well which is open, rock-lined, and in good condition (containing water about 2.5 m below the surface at the time of the survey) is on the east side of a rectangular, approximately 6-x-9 m (long axis slightly southeast-northwest) rock and mortar probable barn foundation. A buggy wheel rim (about 1.5 m diameter) lies across the top of the open well and a pile of backdirt surrounds the well (Figure 59). Pieces of saws and the remains of what appear to be an old buck saw (approximately 5-x-70 cm), with holes in both ends for handles, lie around the well along with pieces of rubber stripping (unknown purpose) and white (Bristol; post-1880) slipped stoneware. Long pieces of metal that appear to be parts of a ridgepole-mounted hay loading mechanism (including a multiwheeled runner; Figure 60) are on and around the barn foundation. Two concentrations of mixed, natural glacial till stones lie approximately 11 and 15 m east of the cellar in what appears to be a house or barnyard where there is less growth and good to excellent surface visibility (in roughly a 30-m north-south by 20-m east-west area). The artifacts found on the areas with surface visibility east of the house foundation include brown and white slipped (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915) stoneware; clear bottle glass fragments; sheet metal; tin roofing; a piece of galvanized downspout; undecorated whiteware fragments; gray mottled enamelware (1865-1920s); a rusted tobacco tin with a match strike on the bottom

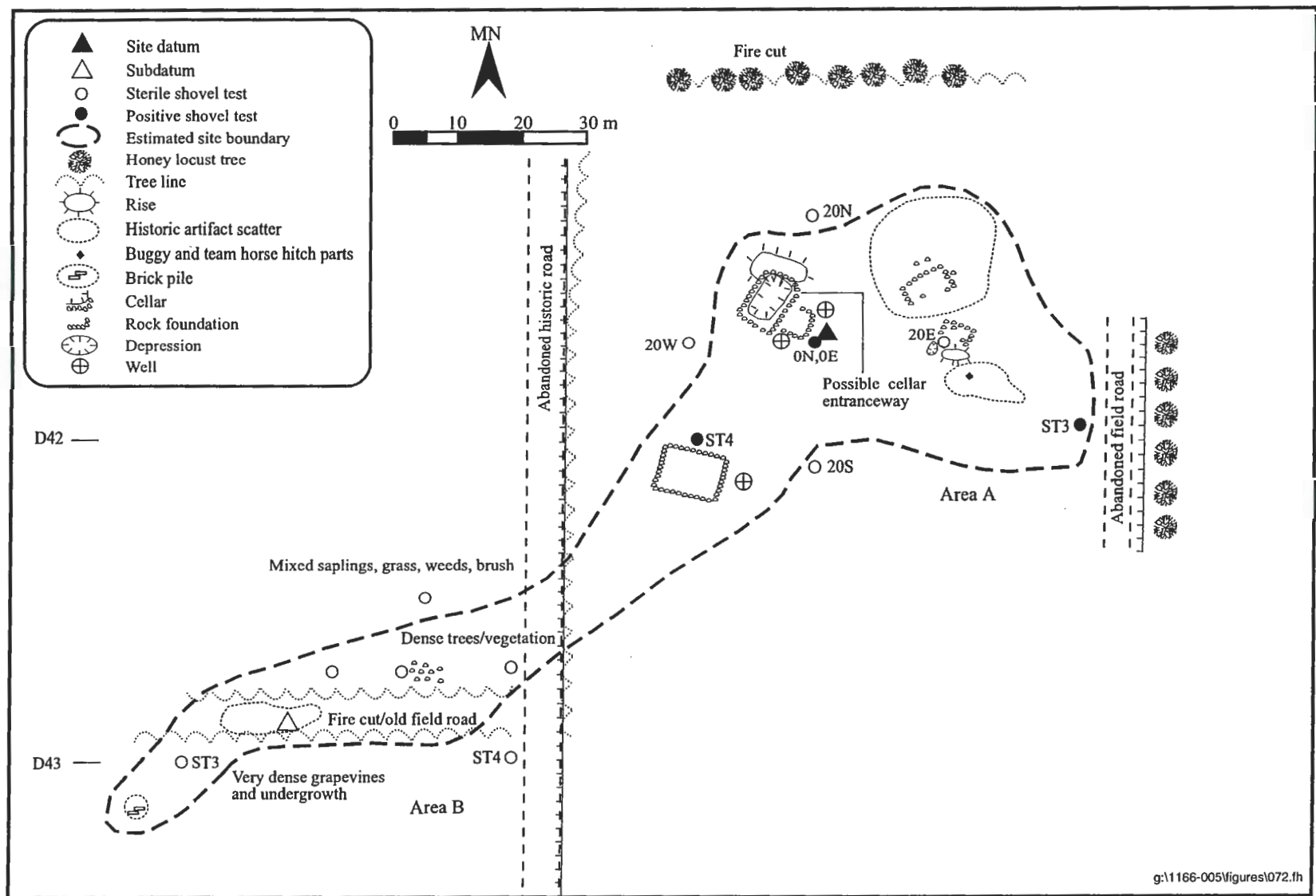


Figure 57. Plan map of site A09906.000186.

Table 22
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000186

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	0, 0	0-20	Ceramic handle fragment (brown mottled glaze), bone fragments, brick fragments
		20-30	Brick fragments
		30-47	Brick fragments
D42	3	0-20	5 possible cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) fragments
D42	4	0-20	4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 nail fragments



Figure 58. View of northwest corner of cellar depression and foundation wall at site A09906.000186.

(no label readable); a steel bucket rim; fragments of a blue slip decorated whiteware bowl; a “DR. PIERCE’S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION” green, rectangular, half-pint medicine bottle (ca. 1888; Fike 1987:177); a cobalt blue “Vick’s Vaporub” screw-top bottle (post-1905; Panati 1987:252); a milk glass canning jar lid liner; clear drinking glass fragments; the lower part of a rectangular, amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) half-pint bottle with the letters “NEX” visible; a fragment of thin, decorated whiteware with an underglaze transfer and hand-painted, pink floral design; a small fragment of whiteware with a medium blue underglaze transfer floral design, a fragment of whiteware with a green floral underglaze transfer design; a galvanized washtub; a round copper rim (about 1 cm thick and 12 cm across); a fragment of a rectangular, half-pint, green “WATKIN’S” bottle (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); pieces of metal and wooden machinery that appear to be wagon/buggy (or possibly very early automobile) parts; a brown, cork-closure, round-based whiskey bottle; and many additional metal, glass, and earthenware objects.

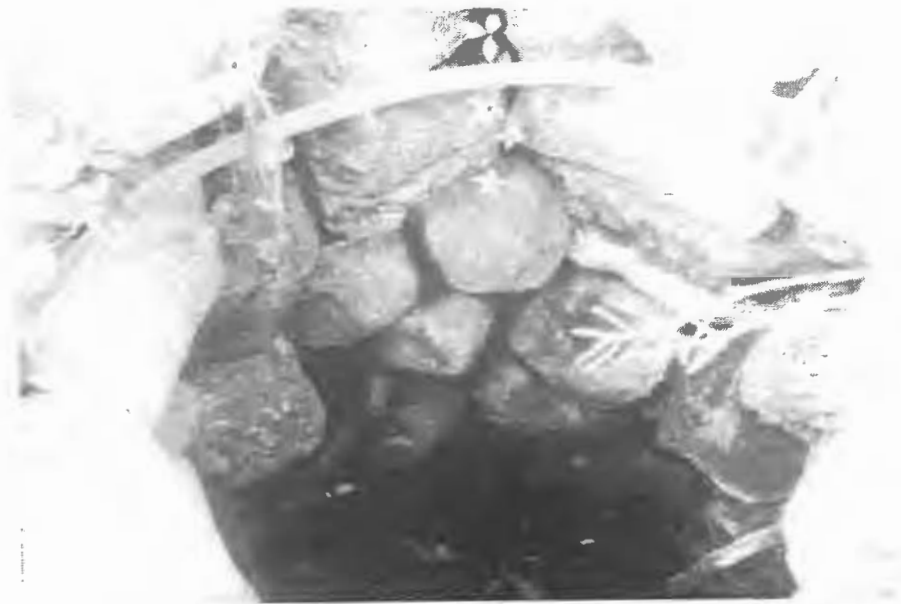


Figure 59. View of buggy wheel rim and southwesternmost well at site A09906.000186.



Figure 60. View of the pulley mechanism that ran along the ridgepole of the barn at site A09906.000186.

Area B consists of a scattered refuse disposal area that might be associated with Area A. It lies approximately 50 m south and 50 m west of Area A and contains a very light density surface artifact scatter, a field rock pile, and a pile of red, handmade bricks. This debris is scattered along a tree line and probable field road that runs west off of the north-south historic road that borders the west side of the housesite in Area A. An examination of Area B revealed no house or outbuilding features. The bricks, some still mortared together, are heaped in a pile and appear to have been deposited in a single load. The edges of the brick pile are obscured by humus and grass growth; several attempted shovel tests within 1 m of the pile had to be abandoned as bricks were encountered immediately under the surface. A transect shovel test approximately 10 m northeast of the brick pile was negative. The light scatter of historic artifacts runs intermittently along the tree line and includes 8-10 large fragments of a whiteware (ironstone) soup tureen decorated with a leaf vine relief and with an English royal arms maker's mark of "George Jones, Stoke Upon Trent" (ca. 1870-1900; printed below the royal arms insignia) in black transfer on the base. The words "Warranted Stone China" are printed above the insignia. Royal Arms were incorporated into the maker's mark after the turn of the nineteenth century and the lack of any mention of the country of origin of the dish (England) indicates that it was imported before 1891, when U.S. import laws began requiring this information on imported goods (Wetherbee 1996). The words "Ironstone—George Jones—Stoke On Trent" are also stamped on the handle. Other artifacts include a broken amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) pressed glass dish lid and finial; a large piece (about half) of a redware bean pot (ca. 1790-1860); a clear bottle neck with seams through the lip; a canning jar base (with "Atlas E-Z Seal Trademark Rec." in block letters; 1896-1920s; Toulouse 1977:3); part of a rectangular ironstone lid (1850-1910); and a partially deteriorated, blue speckled enamelware pot (1880-1920s) with one handle, a bail, and the spout rusted away. It is possible that this debris is related to another historic housesite; historic maps examined during the background research (Gaither et al. 1998) indicate several potential historic housesites south of site A09906.000186, including one identified during the cultural resources survey, site A09906.000223. Dense vegetation, including grapevines, mixed hardwoods, dense underbrush, and poison ivy, covers most of Area B and the surrounding level terrain.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) indicates a housesite, possibly occupied in 1874 by J. Carl (potential site number 101), and a housesite possibly owned in 1909 by Roy Waugh and occupied by Mrs. M. Everett (potential site number 101). However, a reexamination of the 1874 (Nichols) historic map indicates a house south of the Carl house, labeled J. O. Waugh, which is closer to the site location and closer to the location of the house plotted on the 1874 map (Section No. 80). Additionally, a reexamination of other historic maps indicates that a house labeled David (and D.) Van Court is plotted at this location in 1852 (Gibson) and in 1859 (Gray). This indicates that the housesite at site A09906.000186 is likely the Van Court house and that the site was owned later by the Waughs. The 1894-1895 (Child) map and listing of residents includes James O. Waugh (b. 1820) and his two sons, Roy (b. 1856) and Charles F. (b. 1859), residing on Route 40 (which is the section of derelict road running north-south along the west side of the site). The two sons are described as leasing as equal partners their father's 55 acres and having four horses, two cows, and five apiarist colonies and as being dealers in furs, poultry, and in high-blooded horses. No house is plotted in the site vicinity on the 1938 map (Rural Directories, Inc.). The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) shows the property as 55-acre plot (number 142), in Lot 80, belonging to Cora E. Freleigh et al.

Deed-Title Research

The deed-title research confirms indications from historic maps of the Van Court-Waugh occupation sequence. On September 26, 1865, it was entered into record that 55 acres in Lot 80, town of Romulus, had been sold by David and Emily Van Court to James O. Waugh. The parcel, which sold for \$2,750.00, was “bounded on the south by lands of Benjamin B. Sutton; on the east by lands of John G. Sutton and Coe Swarhout; on the north by lands of John Watrus and David Hart; and on the west by the highway leading north from Cyrus J. Sutton’s, containing 55 acres of land . . . thirty acres of said land being the same premises conveyed by Stephen R. Miller to . . . Van Court . . . and 25 acres being the same premises conveyed by John Sayre to . . . Van Court” (*Deeds* n.d.:74:302).

It was not until almost 40 years later that a relevant record again appeared. It showed that in 1903 James M. Sample, “mortgagee,” sponsored a public foreclosure sale of the parcel. The highest bidder was Roy Waugh who offered \$1,825.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:122:390-393). On March 29, 1919, the records show that Minnie E. Vaughn (formerly Waugh) conveyed the 55 acres to Charles A. Freligh. Again, the parcel sold at public auction under the weight of a substantial mortgage. The high bid was \$3,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:144:202-203). In 1942, the parcel was sold by Freligh’s heirs to the United States of America for \$1,766.67 (*Deeds* n.d.:184:436-437).

Summary

The housesite at Area A of site A09906.000186 contains several intact features, including a feature found rarely during the cultural resources survey, a large and well-preserved, rock-lined cellar, as well as areas of intact deposits dating to at least as early as the middle nineteenth century but possibly abandoned between 1909 and 1938. This portion of the site has research value. Area B consists of a sparse scatter of historic debris and a brick pile that were likely deposited during one or more refuse disposal episodes along a field road. This area of the site is a thinly scattered surficial deposit that has been disturbed and has little potential for containing information important to the understanding of the historic occupation of the site and area. No further investigations are recommended for Area B. However, Area A, the portion of the site containing the farmstead features, is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000187

Site A09906.000187 is a historic site measuring roughly 30 m north-south by 45 m east-west (Figure 61) and located adjacent to the North-South Base Line Road in the southwest quadrant of the depot at 201 m (660 ft) amsl. It contains a surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris, a filled, rock-lined well, two small depressions (possible filled wells or latrines), and a light scatter of rocks and pebbled concrete that is the possible remnant of a foundation. Most of the site is covered in dense grass and weeds, young to moderately aged walnut trees, and some underbrush. The area containing the possible foundation and the filled, rock-lined well, however, is covered in dense low growth, small trees, and grapevines. This area retains little contextual integrity; the possible foundation remnants are scattered and the entire area in and around the housesite appears to have been graded (or possibly plowed) flat. This might have occurred during military activities because the site is located between the railroad and the paved North-South Base Line Road, and 200 m south of a large railroad loading dock area. Soils across the site are typically a very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown silty clay (10YR 3/2 to 10YR 4/2) to a depth of approximately 25 cm overlying a clay-dominated, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay glacial till. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

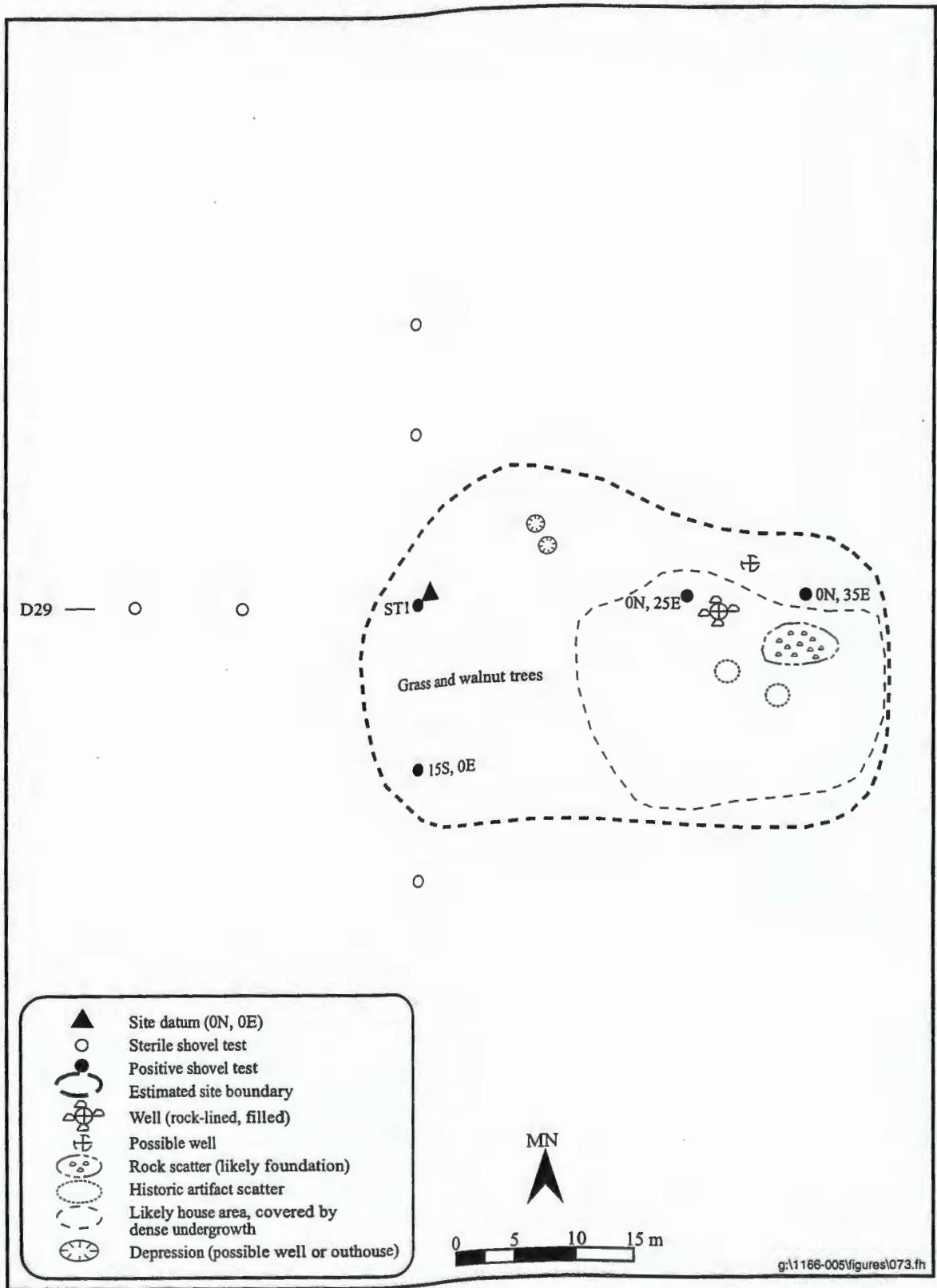


Figure 61. Plan map of site A09906.000187.

Artifacts and cultural debris found on the surface (around rodent burrows and under the underbrush) and in shovel tests (Table 23) include decorated and undecorated whiteware; cut nails (ca. 1840-1880); clear bottle glass fragments; burned bone; most of a green glass, bail-top canning jar lid; mortar; ash; charcoal; a hand-wrought, iron barrel hoop (30 cm in diameter); the base of a brown (natural clay) slipped stoneware crock (ca. 1820s-1900); a brown plastic comb; the base of a clear glass, two-piece molded bottle with molded exterior relief; small red brick fragments; sheet metal and unidentified metal fragments; and part of a thin-bodied tea cup with a pink band around the rim and a painted black stripe around the body. Other decorated or marked ceramics include a plate base with part of an unreadable maker's mark in black transfer; another fragment of the pink and black banded thin-bodied whiteware with an orange, gray, and green leaf design, the orange leaves and brown stems hand-painted; a small piece of a white tableware with a pink and blue floral transfer design; and a whiteware bowl fragment with an orange floral and green leaf pattern transfer. Several shovel tests contained ash, burned bone, and charcoal, indicating that the house was burned, possibly at the time of military acquisition. No other evidence of structures or outbuildings was found; however, the building of a railroad approximately 75 m west of the site could have destroyed outbuilding features and deposits in that area.

Table 23
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000187

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
D29	1 (0N, 0E)	0-15	1 decorated whiteware fragment, 5 window glass fragments, 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 10 clear glass fragments
		16-35	4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), unidentified burned debris, 10-20 clear glass fragments
NA	0N, 25E	0-23	Numerous fragments of clear glass, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), ash, charcoal, mortar, burned bone, whiteware fragment
NA	0N, 35E	0-17	6-7 red brick fragments, whiteware fragment
NA	15S, 0E	0-20	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), ash

Archival Investigations

No house is shown in the vicinity of site A09906.000187 on the Gibson (1850, 1852) maps in Lot 73. By 1859 (Gray), however, four closely spaced structures are shown along the road in the vicinity of the site. The southern two structures, the most likely candidates to correspond to site A09906.000187, are labeled B. S. Shop (blacksmith shop) and W. H. Burk. This site is likely one of two closely spaced potential sites identified by Gaither et al. (1998) in the background research: potential site number 95, the site of a blacksmith shop in 1874 and owned by Mrs. Addie Waugh in 1909; and potential site number 96, owned by W. H. Burk in 1874 and by F. W. Van Norstrand in 1909. A William H. Burke (b. 1823) residing on this road (called Route 40 on the 1894-1895 [Child] map) with wife Rosette is listed as a farmer of 40 acres, one acre grapes, 2.5 acres apple trees, and apiarist with 15 colonies. No house appears to be in the vicinity of the site on the 1938 map (Rural Directories, Inc.). The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) shows the property belonged to Winfield A. Smith on a 318.53-acre plot (plot number 119).

Deed-Title Research

For much of the nineteenth century, the Fleming (sometimes spelled Flemming) family owned land in Lot 73, town of Romulus (see sites A09906.000185 and A09906.000189). Many of the family's holdings in the eastern part of the lot were sold off to various parties during the second half of the century. In this particular case, it was recorded in 1861 that Arazina Fleming (wife of Robert) had sold 17.25 acres in Lot 73 to a Jonathan Moore in consideration of \$517.50 (*Deeds n.d.:63:390*). In 1865, Moore sold the same tract to Alfred McMillen for \$1,579.20. It was described, among other ways, as being "a part of the farm of Wich Robert Fleming [died] seized" (*Deeds n.d.:71:520*).

On July 11, 1874, Alfred and Huldah McMillen sold two parcels in Lot 73 to a William H. Burk. The conveyance, which included the 17.25-acre parcel, was composed of a total of 31+ acres selling for a total of \$2,520.00 (*Deeds n.d.:86:498*). Thirty-six years passed before another relevant record appeared. It showed that on April 30, 1910, Rosetta Burk (widow of William, who died in 1901) and E. Adda Van Horne sold the Lot 73 acreage to the American Fruit and Produce Company of Camden, New Jersey (*Deeds n.d.:129:226*). The last record found indicated that on May 17, 1929, the company sold this parcel and others to Winfield A. Smith of Geneva, New York (*Deeds n.d.:159:153-157*).

Summary

The limited features and deposits remaining at site A09906.000187 have been moderately to severely disturbed. The artifacts indicate a middle or late nineteenth-century occupation likely lasting through the middle twentieth century. Some of the debris (barrel hoop, cut nails [ca. 1840-1880], metal fragments) also tentatively indicates that the site could be near the blacksmith shop plotted on historic maps from as early as 1859; however, this debris is also commonly associated with a farmstead. Because much of the spatial integrity of site A09906.000187 is destroyed, this site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000188

Site A09906.000188 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a dense surface concentration of farm goods and household debris (Figure 62). It is located about 60 m west of a military storage building (building number 357). This area is north of the Coast Guard holdings and southeast of 8th Street. The elevation is approximately 232 m (760 ft) amsl and the terrain is level. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and little underbrush. Ground visibility is fairly good.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a transitional or borderline area between the Darien silt loam and the Iliion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Iliion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 16 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is low and shows evidence of periodic standing water.

This site was visually identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey. Five shovel tests were excavated to test for subsurface materials and all were negative. This is a well-defined surface scatter that contains a mixture of farm- and household-related goods. The materials include a horse-drawn hay rake; part of an old tractor hood; unidentified metal machinery parts; rolls of rusted hogwire; a fragment of a salt

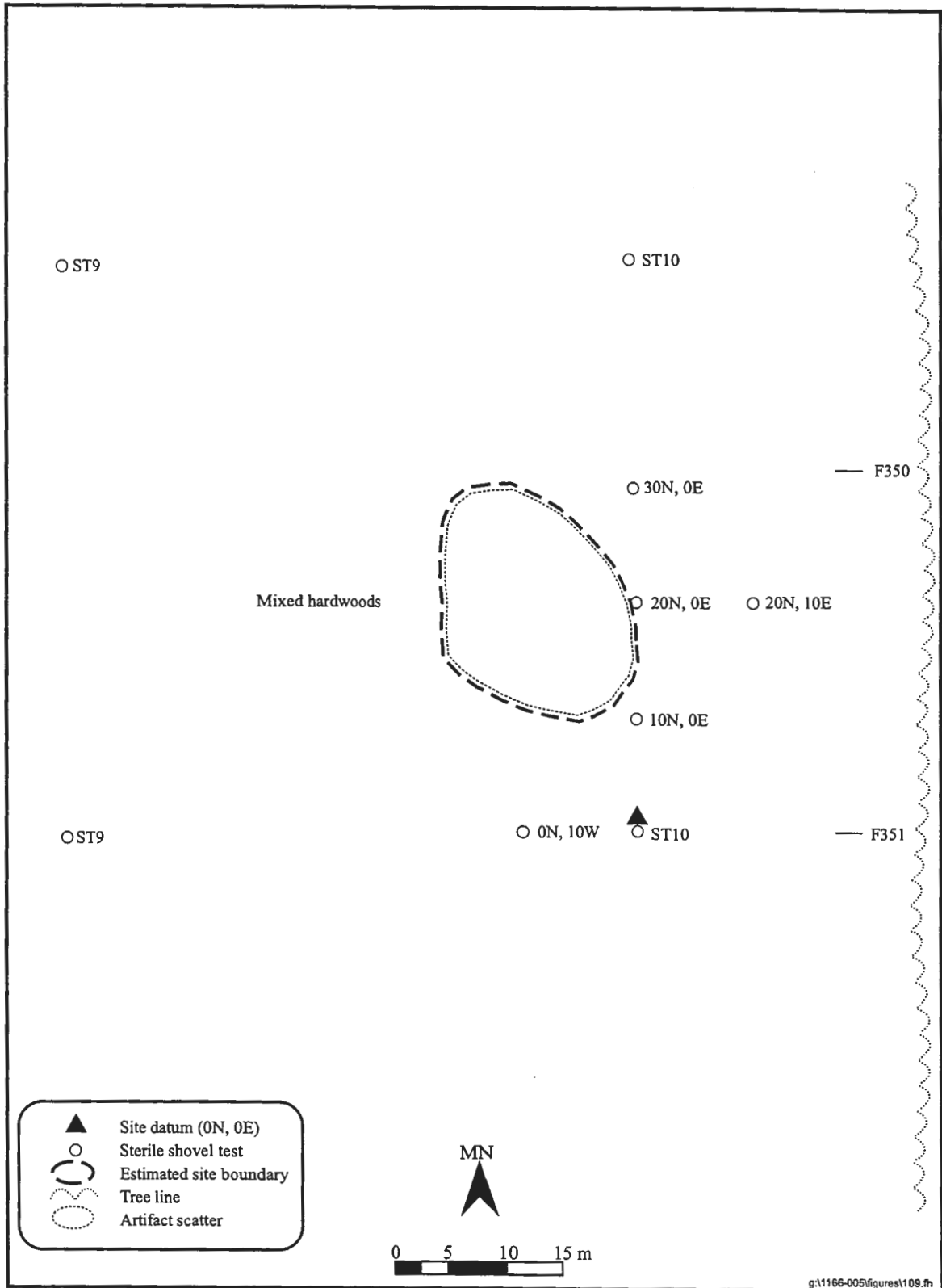


Figure 62. Plan map of site A09906.000188.

glazed stoneware jug with a brown slipped interior (ca. 1800-1900); a screw-top clear glass bottle that reads "DR. ELLIS/ (SPECIAL/QUICK DRY/WAVING FLUID)/WAVESET"; part of a milk bottle with a cream separator; fragments of cork-closure clear glass medicine bottles; and numerous other glass and metal fragments. Most of the materials appear to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000188. At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on land (tract number 152) owned by Vance Crane (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000188 is a historic refuse disposal site with materials dating to the late nineteenth century. It is not possible to relate the site to a nearby farmstead or other known historic site and the deposits have little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000189

Site A09906.000189 is a historic site consisting of a small cellar depression, a possible filled well, and a very light artifact scatter (Figure 63). It is located near the West Patrol Road in the southwestern area of the depot at 198 m (650 ft) amsl on a gentle slope adjacent to the road. The cellar depression is about 4 m east-west by 3 m north-south by 0.75 m deep and has an entry on the east end (Figure 64). The walls are rock-lined and roughly rectangular, although they are partially collapsed. About 2 m southeast of the entryway is a rock pile on a slight rise that appears to be a filled well. A berm of backdirt surrounds the cellar on the south, west, and northwest sides. An east-west-running fire cut and likely historic road or driveway is about 1 m north of the cellar depression. Nine shovel tests were excavated in a grid pattern at 10-m intervals from near the southeast corner of the cellar. Three of these were positive and contained one cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), two red brick fragments, and one undecorated pearlware fragment (ca. 1780-1830; Table 24). A green half-pint flask with bubbles in the glass and the words "Registered Half Pint Full" in molded relief on one side was found on the surface adjacent to ST 0N, 10E. A fragment of clear pressed glass and a basal fragment of thin, curved amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) bottle glass were also found on the surface in the cellar depression. An extensive pedestrian reconnaissance of the area did not indicate additional features or deposits.

Vegetation across the site consists of walnut trees underlain by open areas with fair to good surface visibility, a few small grassy areas, and some areas of dense underbrush, berry brambles, and grapevines. Soils are typically about 15 cm of silty clay A horizon (10YR 3/2) over a yellowish brown clay glacial till subsoil with reddish mottles. The soils are mapped in the site vicinity as a boundary between Lima silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes; Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loams, 3-8 percent slopes; and Aurora silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

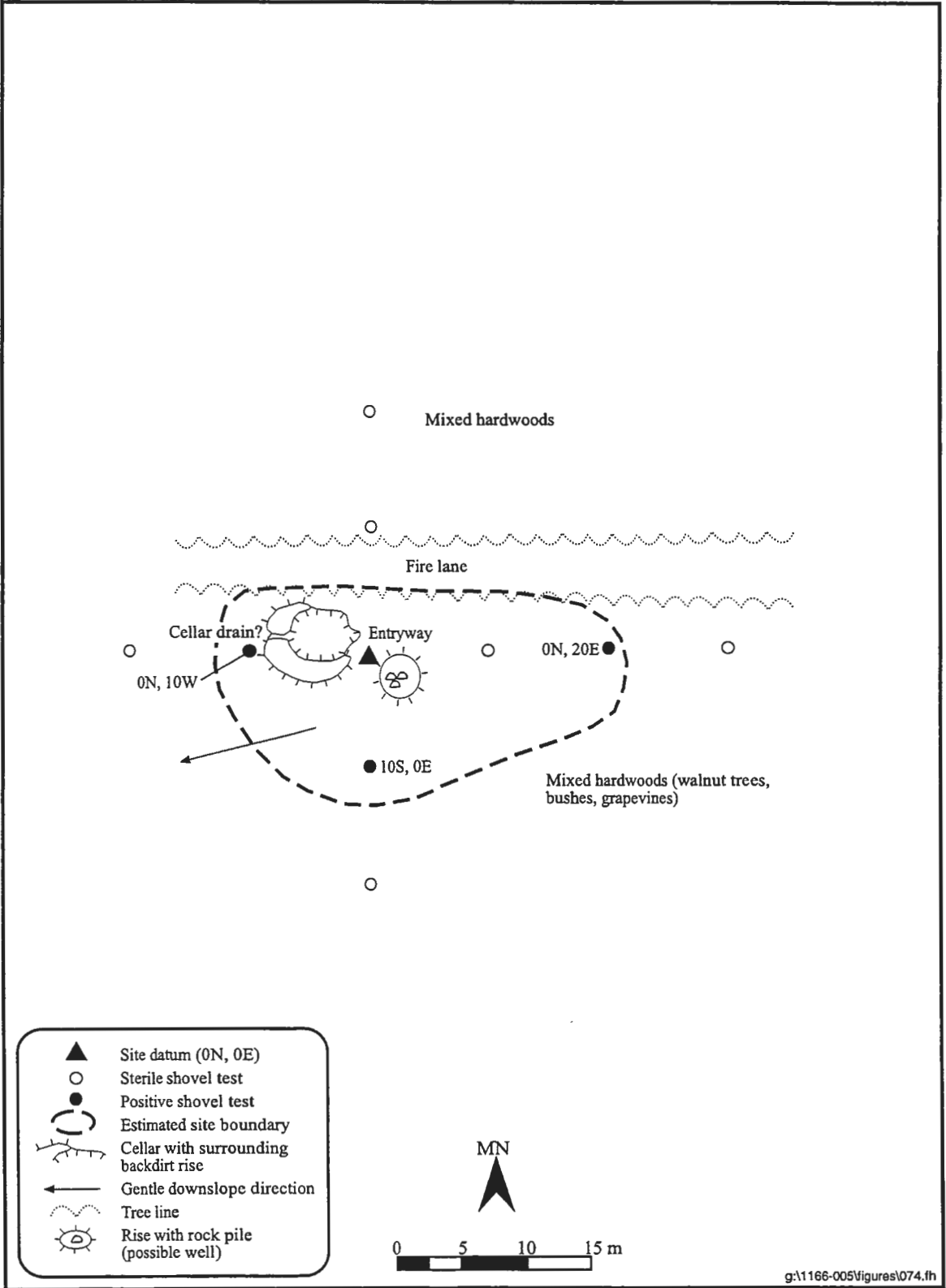


Figure 63. Plan map of site A09906.000189.



Figure 64. View looking west into the cellar depression at site A09906.000189.

Table 24
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000189

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	0N, 10W	0-15	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
NA	10S, 0E	0-12	1 whiteware (possible pearlware; ca. 1780-1830) fragment
NA	0N, 20E	0-14	2 brick fragments

Archival Investigations

No potential historic site is indicated in the background research (Gaither et al. 1998) at or in the vicinity of site A09906.000189. The nearest house on the historic maps (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938) is approximately 100 m east of site A09906.000189 and likely corresponds to site A09906.000185. It is possible that the two sites are related. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) shows the property as bordering a 318.53-acre plot belonging to Winfield A. Smith and a 102.57-acre plot with the executor listed as Charles C. Carson.

Deed-Title Research

In March 1815, Robert and Lettice Fleming of the town of Romulus conveyed 100 acres in Lot 73 to John Fleming. They received \$1,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:H:261-262). In 1844, John and Susannah Fleming sold 92 acres "more or less" to a William D. King. For \$3,200.00 he acquired a portion of Lot 73 which

commenced “at the southeast corner of said Lot” and which was bound in part by segments of its eastern and southern boundaries. However, the conveyance explicitly reserved “to Robert Fleming and to his heirs and assigns forever the equal undivided half part of the house used and occupied as a cider house on said Farm, together with the use in common of the mills and Machinery thereunto belonging, together with the use of the yard and free access to the same” (*Deeds* n.d.:P2:640-641). A decade later William and Deborah King sold the same 92 acres to Jared Van Vleet, who paid \$4,250.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:61:72). By 1867, Jared and Clarissa Van Vleet had sold the property to a Harry Bumpus for \$5,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:75:252).

In 1873, Harry and Mary Bumpus sold the same parcel to Margaret McDermot of Romulus in consideration of \$7,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:84:174). On January 30, 1904, an entry was made showing that Margaret McDermott [*sic*], by then deceased, no longer owned the parcel. It had been transferred to Myrta and Nettie Blaine of the town of Ovid, Seneca County, for \$1.00 and other considerations (*Deeds* n.d.:122:157-158). Within four months the parcel was transferred again, this time to an H. B. Ely of Ludington, Michigan (*Deeds* n.d.:124:2).

In November 1907, Henry B. Ely, now residing in Canandaigua, New York, granted the same parcel to Patrick Flynn of Rochester, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:125:361). Coincidentally, in 1911, Patrick Flynn was also the buyer of the nearby property on which site A09906.000185 is located (*Deeds* n.d.:130:265-266). In 1933, Sarah Flynn and Sarah Kidd, who were Patrick Flynn’s heirs, conveyed their Lot 73 holdings to James Flynn (*Deeds* n.d.:167:270-271). In turn, Leo J. Flynn, heir to James Flynn, granted the parcel to Charles C. Carson in 1942. As in the four previous transactions, the compensation was described as “\$1.00 and other valuable considerations,” which was common language for the time period (*Deeds* n.d.:184:358-359).

Summary

Site A09906.000189 is a historic site that contains materials from the mid-nineteenth century to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The artifact scatter is thin and the two features have been somewhat disturbed by erosion although the features are generally intact. The archival investigations indicate that this site might be part of the cider milling operation mentioned in the 1844 Fleming-King land transaction. The site could be related to site A09906.000185, a more extensive farmstead site about 100 m to the east. It is also possible that the cider milling operation was conducted at site A09906.000185 rather than site A09906.000189, or that the sites were related during the early-middle nineteenth century. Although the upper, post-Pleistocene soil horizon is shallow and significant additional deposits or features are unlikely, the limited but possibly unique features and associated deposits could have research value related to the early cider milling operation indicated in the deed-title research. The site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000190

Site A09906.000190 is a historic site located on the north side of Center Road about 30 m west of Brady Road, extending in a westerly direction. The site is approximately 45 m east-west by 60 m north-south (3,060 m²; Figure 65). The elevation is 229 m (750 ft) amsl with gently sloping terrain. This site is located on both sides of the security fence that runs northwest from just west of the gate at Post 6, military storage building no. 359. The portion of site A09906.000190 west of the security fence (Transects F120, F121, F166, and F167) is lightly forested with medium-sized walnut and locust trees and moderate undergrowth. One large basswood on the site was likely there during the historic occupation. The portion of the site located east of the security fence (Transects F36, F37, and F38) is covered in walnuts of a mixed age with some low undergrowth including briars and weeds.

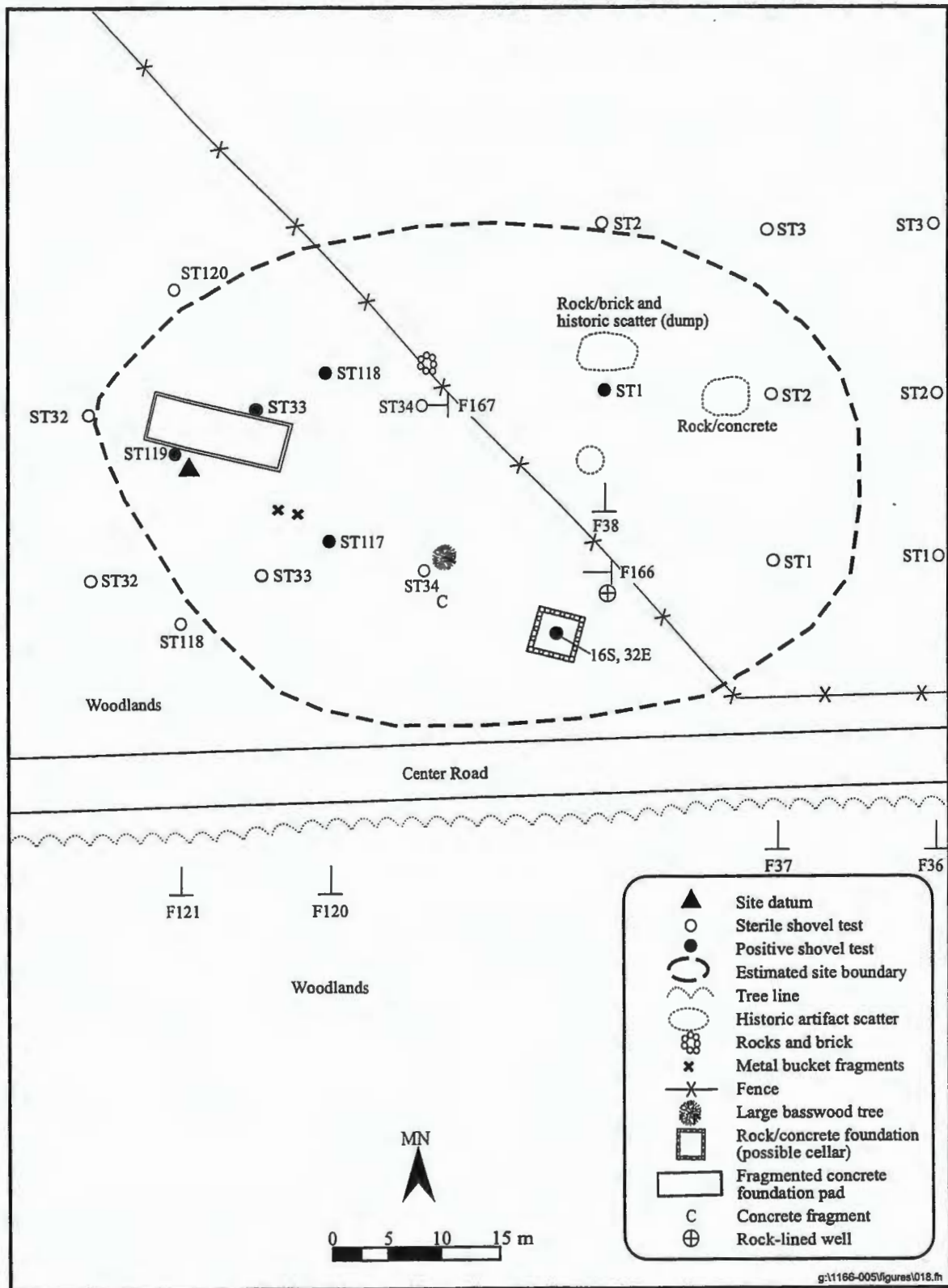


Figure 65. Plan map of site A09906.000190.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The topsoil, with an average depth of 30 cm, is recorded as brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4). The subsoil below this lightens in color to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and has a high clay content. Directly west of site A09906.000190, the soil changes to Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972) which is similar to Darien silt loam but slightly darker in color. There is likely some mixing along the transition zone due to past agricultural activity.

The site contains several distinct, but disturbed, features. There are remnants of two foundations; one filled, rock-lined well; one small area of rocks, brick, and concrete; and a refuse disposal area. Irregular mounds and dips occur across the site. The dips and mounds are likely remnants of the destruction of this farmstead upon military acquisition (bulldozer pushpiles). To the north of the large concrete foundation are several irregular grassy areas of compact soil. While the specific function of these areas is not known, they were likely associated with the farmstead (e.g., barnyard).

The smaller remnant foundation (approximately 4-x-4 m) is located about 8 m west of the security fence and 9 m north of Center Road. The feature consists of a rock and concrete outline with the upper edge roughly at ground level. There is a slight depression inside this feature that could be a filled cellar. A few brick fragments are visible on the surface in and around the feature. A shovel test was placed near the center of this feature that produced a whiteware fragment at 15-20 cm and brick and coal fragments to 30 cm, where the shovel test was terminated because of rocks and roots (Table 25). It is possible that this feature has some additional depth as a rodent hole along the west wall goes down to at least 50 cmbs.

Table 25
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000190

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F38	1	0-20	Dense glass, metal, and ceramic fragments, milk glass, brick fragments, aqua glass, clear glass, brown glass, railroad spike
F39	1	0-8	Wire
F120	117	0-24	Brick fragment, plastic(?)
F120	118	0-30	Bone fragment
F121	119	surface	Concrete foundation
F167	33	0-40	20+ brick fragments with 4 large fragments (¼ -½ of a brick)
NA	16S, 32E	0-30	Whiteware, brick, and coal fragments

The larger foundation in the western portion of the site is a concrete pad that is approximately 5-x-13 m. This feature also displays a gutter that has been formed with the pad. The gutter runs parallel with the long axis about one-third of the way across the short axis and is likely a feed or manure trough associated with an area to stanchion livestock. This foundation/pad appears to be part of a barn structure based upon the shape, size, and the presence of the gutter. There are numerous brick fragments around the feature but particularly on the north side. The purpose of the bricks is not clear but they either could have been moved to this location during site destruction or were possibly part of the barn structure.

A sparse scatter of artifacts is evident around these features. One undecorated, heavy, whiteware saucer fragment was found that was manufactured by the Shenango Pottery Company of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Between 1909 and the late 1930s, the Shenango Pottery was making durable, hotelware (Lehner 1988:419-421) and that is likely the timeframe and style for this artifact. Additional artifacts found on the surface include a fragment of a heavy, white (Bristol) slipped stoneware jug (post-1880); part of a pint-sized, cork-closure, warranted whiskey flask of manganese decolorized glass (solarized; 1890-1920); a few fragments of bottle glass (olive, clear, aqua); and three metal pails.

The stone-lined well is slightly west of the security fence and approximately 13 m north of Center Road. This well is filled with rocks almost to the top or ground level. No artifacts were noted in the well fill but this was not examined beyond a visual inspection. A small fragment of whiteware (possibly pearlware) that was hand-decorated with a linear yellow and brown design was found in a rodent burrow 2 m west of the well. This fragment possibly dates to the earlier nineteenth century (1820-1850). The small area of rock and concrete is located approximately 20 m northwest of the well and is straddled by the security fence. There were no artifacts associated with this small feature that could represent the remnants of an outbuilding.

The refuse disposal area, which is made up of three areas of high density artifact concentrations, is on the east side of the security fence and 20-30 m north of the well. The entire area containing historic debris measures about 17-x-12 m (204 m²). The northwestern concentration (4.5-x-3 m) is composed mostly of bricks that are handmade and were apparently stacked at one time but have now fallen in disarray. It appears that this area became a disposal locale after the bricks were stacked. On, in, and around the brick pile are numerous fragments of glass, ceramics, earthenware, and metal pieces including aqua and clear "Atlas" fruit jars (bail closure); pieces of brown whiskey bottles; manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) warranted flask fragments; clear, cork-closure bottle fragments (medicine and/or whiskey); part of a shot glass; a broken, heavy, whiteware bowl with a light blue glaze on the outside and a white glaze on the inside (ca. 1910-1950s); a heavy whiteware fragment that has a white and dark blue sponge-like decoration (ca. 1900-1950s); gray enamelware pans (1865-1920s); a hand egg beater; part of a two-man crosscut saw; miscellaneous iron pieces; "Watkins" bottles (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); miscellaneous whiteware fragments (bowls, plates, saucers and cups); white (Bristol; post-1880) slipped stoneware fragments; and milk glass. The area immediately surrounding the brick pile also has many artifacts. The first shovel test of Transect F38 produced numerous artifacts to a depth of 20 cm. These artifacts include one railroad spike; heavy, white ceramic fragments; brick fragments; milk glass fragments; and green Fiestaware-like ceramic fragments (ca. 1930s-1950s). This area does appear to have some depth and possibly could offer some contextual data, but all of the materials viewed were heavily fragmented.

The rock pile east of the brick area is approximately 3-x-3 m and does not have artifacts visible on the surface. This appears to be a disposal area for rocks and some concrete fragments. The third concentration of historic debris lies 5 m directly south of Transect F38 ST1, measures about 2-x-2 m, and consists of a surface and shallow subsurface scatter of household debris. The materials here seem slightly more modern than in other portions of the site. These include a one- to two-gallon goldfish bowl; a few screw-top clear glass bottles; miscellaneous tin and metal pieces; several six-fluid-ounce "Coca-Cola" bottles from Geneva, New York; clear milk bottle fragments; and several ceramic fragments. Two of the heavy ceramic pieces have maker's marks, one from the Iroquois China Company and the other from the Buffalo China Company. While the Buffalo pottery has been in business in Buffalo, New York, from 1901 to the present, the Buffalo China mark was not produced until 1915 (Lehner 1988:63). Thus, this piece was produced and used sometime between 1915 and military acquisition of the depot in 1941. The Iroquois China Company (1905-1969) of Syracuse, New York, also produced heavy white ceramics and hotelware beginning in 1905, the hotelware being their only product between 1939-1946 (Lehner 1988:223); thus, this piece can be dated to between 1905 and 1939.

Archival Investigations

In 1852, the property containing this housesite was listed as belonging to E. Horton (Gibson 1852), by 1874 it was in the ownership of C. L. Sackett, and by 1909 Emmett Townsend owned the property (Gaither et al. 1998). At the time of military acquisition, the property, tract number 148, was owned by Clifford A. Fingar (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

This site was occupied by several owners from 1852-1941. Cultural materials date from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. It contains several partially intact features; however, disturbances to the site are severe and the site likely has little contextual integrity. There are relatively few artifacts associated with the features and the site has been bulldozed, likely at the time of military acquisition of the depot. For these reasons, site A09906.000190 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000191

Site A09906.000191 is a historic refuse disposal area located approximately 350 m north of Center Road and 140 m east of Fayette Road. The site is estimated to be 40-x-25 m (1,000 m²; Figure 66). The elevation is 223 m (730 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. This site is located slightly west of the central portion of Lot 81, Romulus Township, and assigned the potential site number 152 by Gaither et al. (1998). It is slightly south of a small drainage, an old fence line, and a modern fire cut, all running east-west. The site is situated in a group of secondary growth trees (mainly hickory) that follows the ditch/fence line and are older than the surrounding vegetation.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil layer was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) and averages 25 cm in depth. The subsoil below this becomes clay-dominated and lightens to grayish or yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4). This site was identified visually; only one shovel test was positive on a low probability (50-m interval) transect (Transect F74). The estimated site boundary includes three shovel tests with one of those tests being positive (Table 26).

This is a concentrated refuse disposal area that was apparently used somewhat regularly, and the materials span several decades. A shovel test was excavated in the center of one of the concentrations and historic artifacts were produced to a depth of 35 cmbs. The refuse disposal area was likely used by only one or two farmsteads. Some of the materials observed include a four cylinder distributor that says "TURNER 2 IN 1 TIMER PAT ? FEB. 15, 1916 SEPT. 18, 1923 TURNER MFG. CO. KOKOMO, IND. U.S.A. MODEL H"; several enamelware pots and pans (light green [post-1900], blue and white [post-1900], white, and gray [1865-1900]); part of an old car body (1900-1920); metal gas cans; one auto or truck fuel tank; stoneware (Bristol slip; post-1880); a 1935 auto license plate (7X60-94/NY 35); clear glass screw-top peanut butter jar; several brown "CLOROX" bottles (16 and 32 oz); one brown, crown-cap bottle embossed with "BROADWAY BREWING CO. BUFFALO N.Y."; at least two wick adjustors for oil lamps; a cork-closure, "FOUR ACES American Rye Whiskey" bottle; a one-quart "VAN GORDER & OWEN HORSEHEAD, N.Y." milk bottle; fragments of yellow and green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s); numerous fruit jar fragments (clear and aqua, bail- and screw-top); stoneware with a white (Bristol) exterior and a brown (natural clay; 1890-1915) interior; J. Heinz Co. ketchup bottles; a "PONDS" milk glass cream jar; numerous whiteware fragments; one ceramic flow blue transfer decorated whiteware fragment; rolls of hogwire; battery cores (post-1900); light bulbs; and numerous other metal, glass, and ceramic objects. Most of the materials seem to be from the turn of the century through the mid-twentieth century.

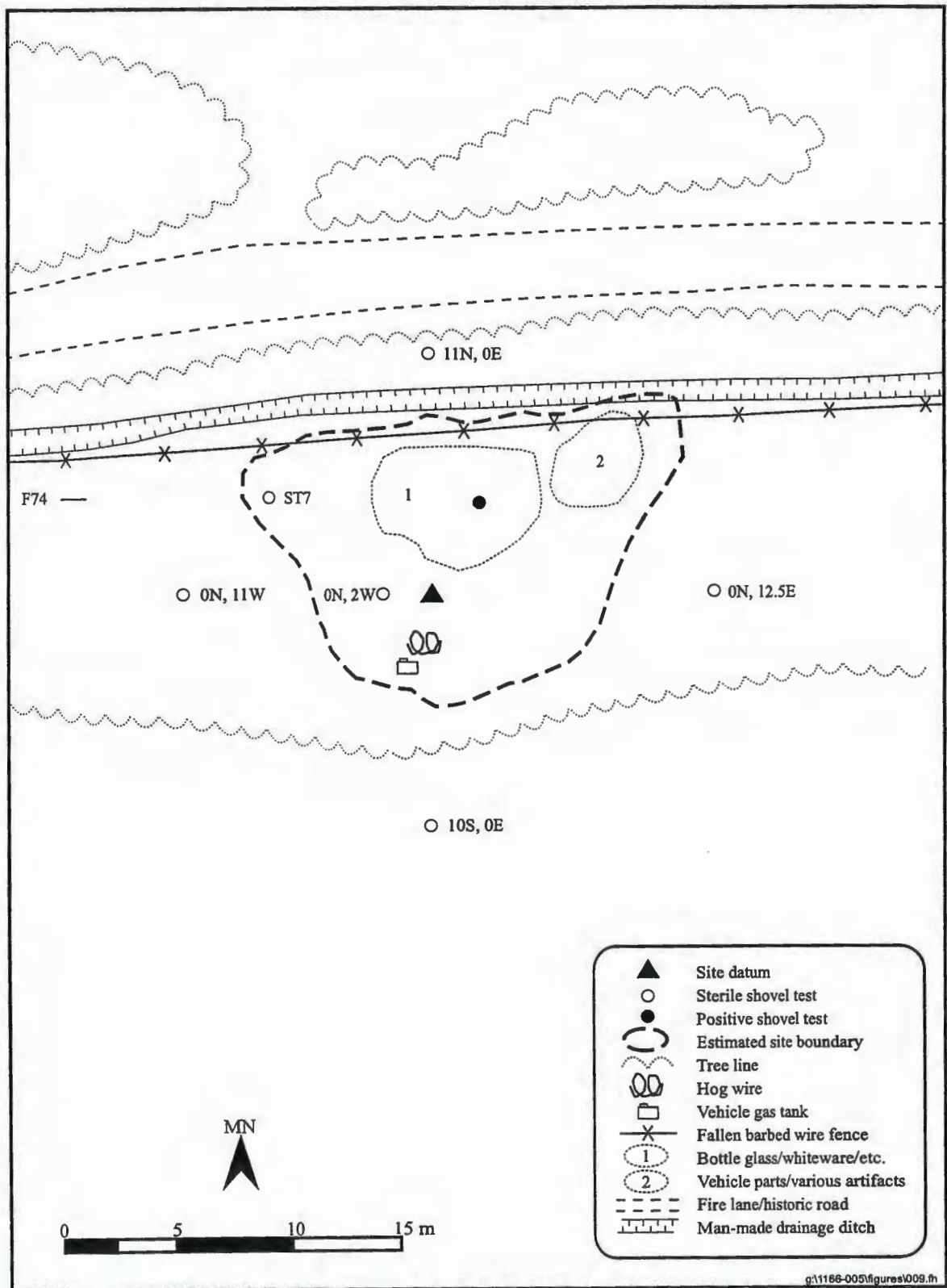


Figure 66. Plan map of site A09906.000191.

Table 26
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000191

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	4N, 2E	0-35	Whiteware, glass, metal, and brick fragments, electrical component

Archival Investigations

This historic refuse disposal site could be associated with a historic house which was located on the corner of Center and Fayette roads. In the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998), this house was assigned to potential site number 152. However, the housesite has evidently been destroyed by the addition of the railroad, work on the drainage, and roadwork on this corner, for no housesite was found in this vicinity during the cultural resources survey. According to Gaither et al. (1998), the house was first mapped in 1874 and owned by J. Murphy. By 1894-1895, Child's map and Seneca County business directory state that James, the son of James and Bridget Murphy, resided at this location. In 1909, it is listed as belonging to Mrs. James Murphy (Gaither et al. 1998). At the time of military acquisition of the property, the SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that Clifford A. Fingar owned the property.

Summary

Site A09906.000191 is a historic refuse disposal area containing household debris. The majority of materials can be placed in the twentieth century. The refuse disposal site is not related to any known, intact historic housesite or farmstead in the area. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000192

Site A09906.000192 consists of two distinct, but likely related, concentrations of historic features and deposits, one of these containing a prehistoric chert flake (Figure 67). The site lies approximately 3.6 km east of Seneca Lake at 195 m (640 ft) amsl. It is not situated adjacent to either modern roads or known historic roads, and lies about 300 m north of east-west-running West Kendaia Road and Kendaia Creek, and 300 m west of the North-South Base Line Road. The area west of the site contains a series of military storage buildings and is disturbed. Low probability transects to the east of the site were negative.

The larger concentration (Area A) lies approximately 70 m north of the smaller. It consists of the remnants of a probable house foundation, including an intact brick feature, a second brick feature, a well, and a surface and subsurface artifact scatter in an area approximately 65 m north-south by 65 m east-west. The house foundation consists of a pebbled concrete, formed edge and pad near a well, and could be part of either a house foundation, a porch remnant, or a well house, as well as a shallow, round, mortar-lined brick feature measuring approximately 2 m across. The purpose of the brick feature is unknown. Portions of the concrete and brick features are subsurface and their dimensions and functions are presently unknown. Approximately 20 m east of the round brick feature is an additional brick pile interpreted as possible structural remnants or a chimney fall, which is also partially buried. The bricks in both brick features are red and appear to be handmade. The well has been filled and now consists of a shallow, rock-edged depression measuring about 1.5 m in outside diameter. Several larger boulders lie randomly around the site

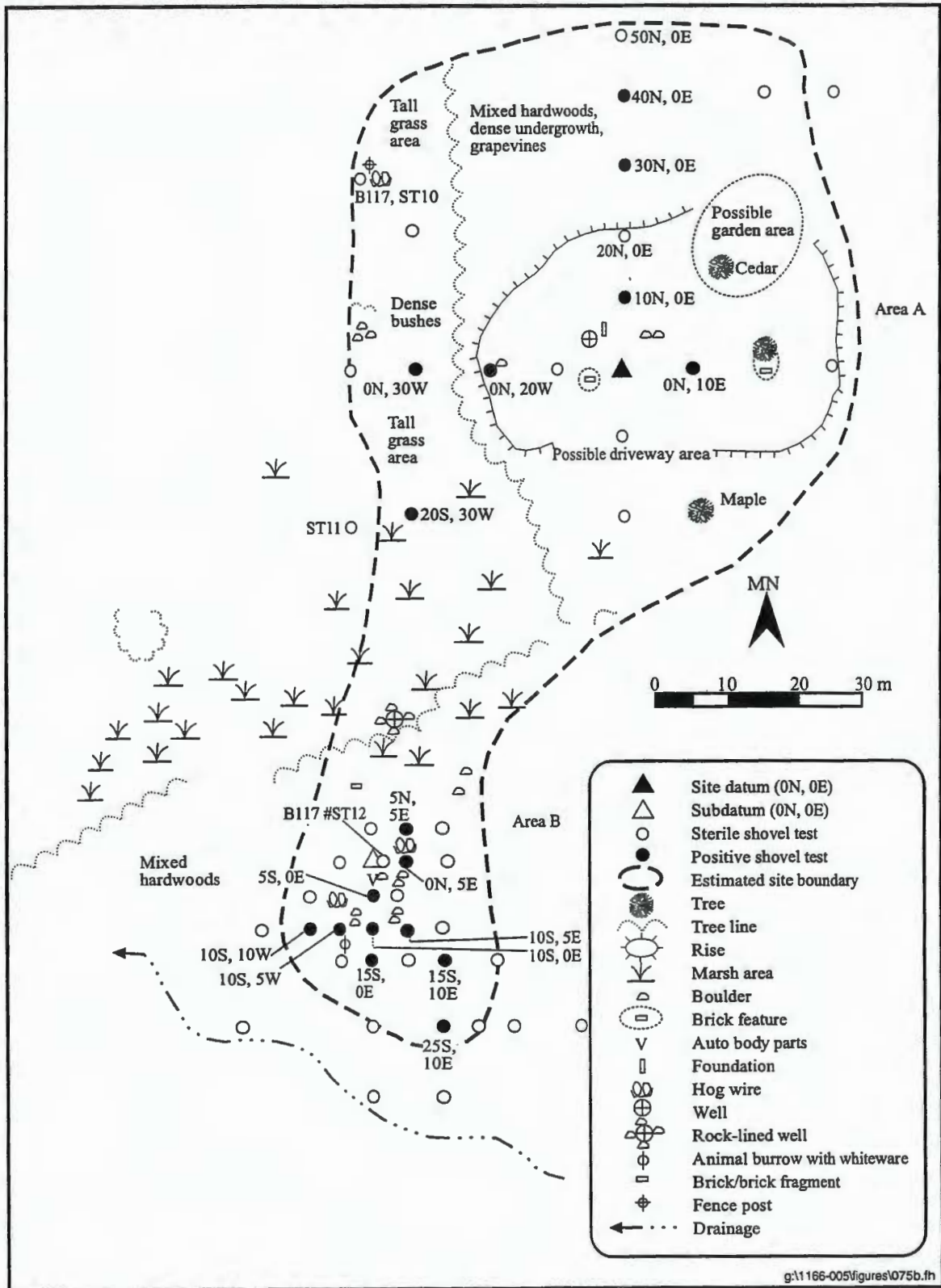


Figure 67. Plan map of site A09906.000192.

that could be foundation pier remnants. A large, old cedar tree (100+ years) stands approximately 25 m northeast of the well/foundation area. Most of this portion of the site is covered in mixed secondary growth hardwoods (walnut, maple, and others), grapevines, poison ivy, deadfalls, and areas of thick undergrowth. An asparagus plant growing in the northeastern portion of the site could indicate a garden area. The western edge of the site is in a large, open area covered in tall weeds and dense grass. Two positive shovel tests and a scatter of boulders within a dense clump of bushes on the western edge of the site indicate a possible outbuilding (Table 27). Several mature apple and pear trees are growing about 150 m west of the foundation/well area. Soils in the area are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils at 10N, 0E were recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam to a depth of 23 cm underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay-dominated glacial till.

Table 27
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000192

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
<i>Area A (Datum 0N, 0E)</i>			
NA	0N, 10E	0-25	1 nail (round head; post-ca. 1880)
NA	10N, 0E	0-23	4 pieces of coal, 1 brick fragment
NA	30N, 0E	0-25	Window glass fragments
NA	40N, 0E	0-22	1 brick fragment
NA	0N, 20W	0-22	Bottle glass, window glass, metal belt buckle, cut (ca. 1840-1880) and wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
NA	0N, 30W	0-40	Window glass, cut (ca. 1840-1880) and wire nails (post-ca. 1880), rodent bones
NA	20S, 30W	0-18	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
<i>Area B (Subdatum 0N, 0E)</i>			
B117	12	Surface	Glass jar, metal pans, metal buggy/auto top
NA	25S, 10E	0-22	Redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment
NA	15S, 10E	0-26	Black transfer whiteware (Staffordshire), brick fragments
NA	10S, 5E	0-21	Mortar fragment, stoneware fragment with brown (natural clay) slip (ca. 1820s-1900)
NA	0N, 5E		Artifacts and depth unknown, data lost in field
NA	5N, 5E	0-24	Undecorated whiteware fragment, redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment, small mammal bone
NA	15S, 0E	0-26	1 utilized gray chert flake
NA	10S, 0E	0-22	Undecorated whiteware, red brick fragments, bone, flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire)
NA	5S, 0E	0-22	Metal hub or spike head
NA	10S, 5W	0-30	Flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire), redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment
NA	10S, 10W	0-24	1 large brass flat-headed wood screw embedded in a piece of wood, 1 piece of thin clear window glass

Artifacts and cultural deposits from seven positive shovel tests excavated in a 10-m grid across the site included brick fragments, cut (ca. 1840-1880) and wire nails (post-ca. 1880), a metal belt buckle, small animal bones, coal, charcoal, fairly thin greenish window glass, and clear bottle glass. Artifacts noted in a surface scatter and rodent burrow backdirt across the site include thin greenish window glass and thick, clear window glass; a screw-top bottle with a brown, plastic top and "J. B. W. Co. USA" on the base; a fragment of aqua bottle glass with bubbles; a mangled aluminum dipper; a fragment of the long bone from a large animal; a one-quart milk bottle; a small, thin piece of rubber; undecorated whiteware fragments; a

fragment of cobalt transfer decorated whiteware; stoneware fragments (with brown [natural clay] slip, ca. 1820s-1900, and white [Bristol] slip, post-1880); a small, opaque, lime green, screw-top bottle (likely cosmetics); a green, seven-ounce, crown-top, fruit pectin (no label) bottle with half-cup and cup measurements on the side; most of a white tea cup with the maker's mark of "Altwasser Germany"; and a fragment of clear, pressed glass.

The southern portion of the site (Area B) consists of a subsurface and surface scatter of artifacts, a well, and structure and farmstead remnants in an area approximately 50 m north-south by 25 m east-west. The rock-lined well is open, filled with clear water and leaves to within less than 1 m of the surface, and measures 1.5 m outside diameter and 0.9 m inside diameter (Figure 68). The area around the well and to the northwest, north, and northeast is low and marshy, indicating an active spring. Part of the marshy area lies between the two areas of the site. The structural and farm debris found on and below the surface includes large natural and squared boulders, red brick fragments, an impeller-type cast iron pump, a fuel can, rolls of hog wire, metal drum fragments, pieces of chain, glass and copper lantern fragments, saw blade fragments, metal machinery parts, part of a carriage or early automobile top with the inscription "PAT MAY 18 1911," mortar fragments, galvanized metal fragments, a flat-headed brass screw embedded in a piece of wood, and sheet metal. Many of these artifacts indicate a possible barn site; however, other artifacts found on the surface and in shovel tests could also indicate either a house and barn site, or the site of a house later converted to a barn. Artifacts that could indicate a housesite or house and barn include decorated whiteware (middle nineteenth-century English flow blue and black transfer designs) indicative of Staffordshire potteries, glazed redware fragments (ca. 1790-1860), screw-top jar fragments, a metal cauldron, a gray enamelware bowl (1865-1920s), and brown and white slipped (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915) stoneware. The artifacts within both concentrations indicate a middle nineteenth-century through middle twentieth-century occupation of the site. Additionally, one shovel test within this concentration contained a utilized/modified prehistoric or protohistoric secondary flake of gray chert. No other indications of prehistoric activity were found during the excavation of a total of 29 shovel tests (excavated at 5- to 10-m intervals and judgmentally) within and near the site boundaries, as well as along a damp, intermittent drainage running along the southern boundary of the site. This drainage appears, however, to have been modified, possibly during the historic occupation to drain the house/barn areas.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000192 is located in the northwest quadrant of Lot 66 of Romulus Township. In the background research prior to the cultural resources survey, Gaither et al. (1998) assign this location a potential site number 72. Gaither et al. (1998) list Aaron Brown at A09906.000192 in 1852 and in 1874, and list F. and R. Sayre as the owners in 1909. Additionally, in 1850, Gibson shows a structure belonging to A. Brown at this location and uses a symbol similar to the symbol used for schools indicated in the legend for this map (a circle with a dot inside) as a locator. A large, L-shaped house is plotted on the 1852 (Gibson) map. The name Aaron Brown is written on the 1859 (Gray) map at this location. A house and a driveway to the house from the North-South Base Line Road are plotted on the 1874 (Nichols) map. The 1894-1895 (Child) Seneca County business directory does not list an Aaron Brown by 1894-1895; however, a John A. Brown (b. 1859) and wife Henrietta are listed on Route 17 (West Kendaia Road) as farmers of 23 acres, including 14 acres of vineyard. The description of John Brown further states that he rents five acres of raspberries from the Aaron Brown estate, indicating that Aaron Brown is deceased by this date and also that John Brown does not live at the Aaron Brown house but, rather, somewhere nearby. In 1909 (Pratt), the house at this location is owned by F. and R. Sayre and occupied by C. F. Courtright. By 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.:property number 128D), Clarence E. Gates owned this property and still possessed it at the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

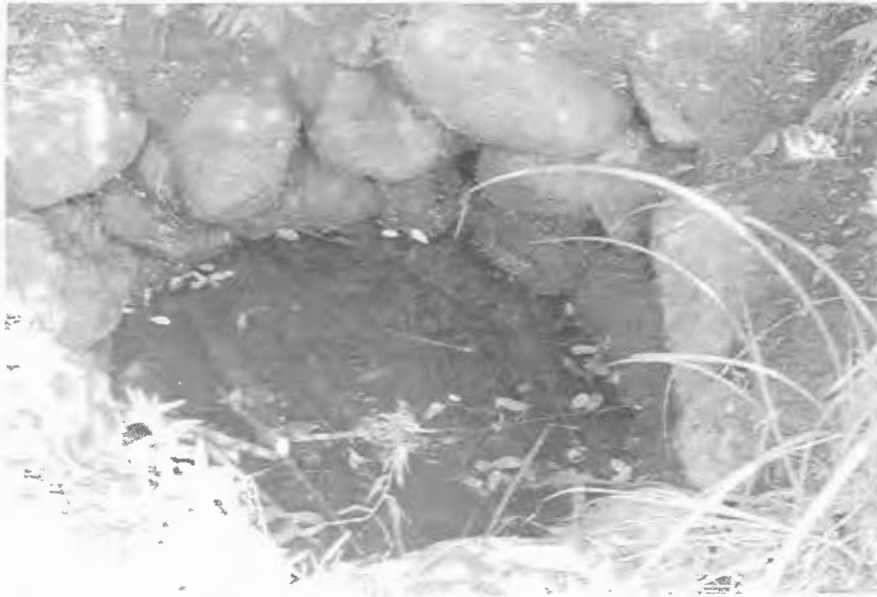


Figure 68. View of the preserved water-filled rock-lined well in the southern portion of site A09906.000192.

Deed-Title Research

On September 7, 1795, it was recorded that Philip Van Cortlandt of Westchester County, New York, had sold all of Lot 66 in the town of Romulus to Peter Bainbridge of Onondaga County. The sale price for approximately 600 acres was listed as £640 (*Deeds n.d.:2:300-301*). On October 7, 1795, Bainbridge transferred 200 acres, apparently composed of the easternmost third of the surveyed lot, to a Robert Geddes (*Deeds n.d.:B:342-343*). The same 200 acres were subsequently conveyed to Anthony D. Schuyler on May 2, 1825, in consideration of \$2,400.00 (*Deeds n.d.:R:443-444*).

By 1828, Anthony and Sarah Ann Schuyler had conveyed one-half of the parcel to Silas H. Moore of the town of Romulus. Moore paid \$1,750.00 for the portion of Lot 66 described as “beginning sixty nine perches from the north east corner of said lot south on the east line of the lot, and running west, two hundred and thirty one perches and a half to a stake, thence south sixty nine perches to a stake thence east two hundred and thirty one perches and a half to intersect the east line of said lot No. Sixty six; thence north with said line to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres” (*Deeds n.d.:A2:379-380*).

The same parcel was granted by Silas H. and Mary Ann Moore on April 1, 1847, to Aaron Brown. He paid \$3,325.00 for the 100 acres (*Deeds n.d.:S2:608-609*). It was not until 1888 that another reference to this plot of land appeared. In that year, Aaron Brown’s will was recorded, which granted his real estate holdings to his wife, Barbary Ann, and in the case of her death, willed the same to his great nephews, Frederick A. Sayre and Robert M. Sayre, “infant children of [his] deceased nephew, Aaron B. Sayre” (*Deeds n.d.:105:210-211*).

On February 5, 1891, the executors of the estate of Aaron Brown granted a 6.34-acre strip running through the parcel to the Lehigh Valley Rail Company (*Deeds n.d.:109:120-123*). By 1920, Robert Sayre had relinquished his interest in the remaining acreage to his brother, Frederick. At that time the parcel was

“subject to three mortgages upon which there [was] due the sum of” \$4,000.00 and interest (*Deeds n.d.:144:509-510*). The following year Frederick Sayre, “unmarried, of the City of Buffalo” conveyed the farm to Fred and Fannie Gates in exchange for “\$1.00 and other good and valuable considerations” (*Deeds n.d.:147:21*). By 1937, the Gates had willed the land to their son, Clarence E. Gates (*Deeds n.d.:170:503*). On December 23, 1941, Clarence E. and Myrtle E. Gates signed ownership of the newly surveyed 93.66-acre parcel over to the United States of America for \$4,800.00 (*Deeds n.d.:184:208*).

It is likely that either Moore or Brown built the first residence on the property and clear that Brown resided there for a long period of time during the middle to late nineteenth century, as subsequently did one or both of Brown’s nephews, the Sayre brothers, until the property was sold to the Gates in 1921. It is not known whether the Gates were related to the Brown-Sayre family; however, the selling price, “\$1.00 and other good and valuable considerations,” could indicate either a familial relationship or could reflect an agreement by the Gates to pay outstanding mortgages.

Summary

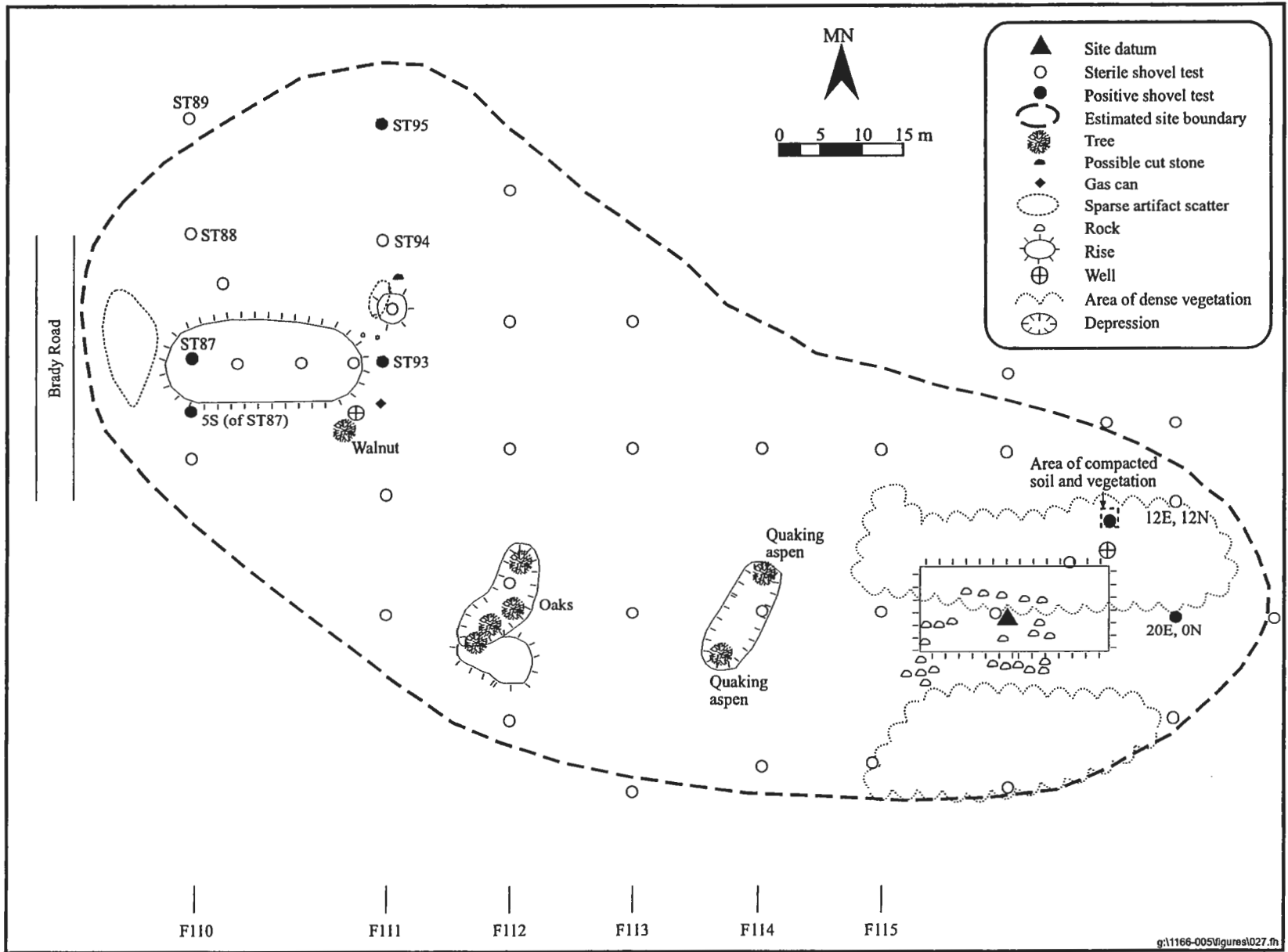
Site A09906.000192 is an extensive farmstead consisting of two likely related but distinct concentrations of archeological deposits and features with materials dating from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. The two concentrations are separated by a low, marshy area containing an active spring, an unusual natural feature at SEDA and undoubtedly a particularly desirable locale for settlement. The unusual symbol (resembling a school symbol) noted on the historic map of 1850 might actually indicate the spring. The site appears to be the early farmstead of middle nineteenth-century settler, Aaron Brown, and his heirs. It also contains a unique, round brick feature relative to other features encountered at the depot, as well as other intact deposits and features that have contextual integrity and research value. Site A09906.000192 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000193

Site A09906.000193 is a historic site located on the east side of Brady Road approximately 1,305 m north of the south boundary road or roughly 330 m south of the intersection of Center Road and Brady Road. The site begins adjacent to the road and extends over 100 m to the east. The elevation is 229 m (750 ft) amsl and the terrain is gently sloping with some low, poorly drained areas. The site covers an area of approximately 55-x-135 m (7,425 m²; Figure 69). Vegetation consists of a mixture of mature and young growth. The western portion of the site has large oak and walnut trees mixed with areas of dense brush and briars. The central portion has some quaking aspens associated with a low, ponded area that was likely culturally enhanced, while the eastern portion of the site is a mixture of fairly open grassy areas and areas of very dense brush. Ground visibility is generally poor.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soils are quite dark and were recorded in the field as dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) and go to an average depth of 20-25 cm. The subsoil is a silty mottled clay recorded as a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

The site, in general, is somewhat indistinct other than the presence of two rock-lined wells. There are several mounded areas and one fairly large depression. The mounds are likely pushpiles associated with site destruction or other military activities. There are no distinct foundations or cellar depressions evident. Toward the eastern portion of the site there is a relatively large area, 11-x-23 m (253 m²), that is interpreted as the location of a barn. This area is slightly raised, rectangular, and contains several large glacial boulders.



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Figure 69. Plan map of site A09906.000193.

One well is located on the northeast corner of the raised barn area at 12 m east and 9 m north of the datum. It is rock-lined (1.1 m in diameter) and has been filled with glacial till rocks and concrete fragments. Located 2-3 m north of the well is a small area (4 m²) of compact soils with low grass growth that contains a concrete block and rounded rock, possibly the remnant of a small outbuilding. A shovel test placed at this location revealed a mixture of small rocks and silt loam along with several fragments of heavy brown bottle glass from 0-30 cm underlain by clay.

High probability (15-m interval) transects were conducted across the majority of the site, and three of these were positive within the estimated site boundary (Table 28). One additional transect shovel test was positive (F110, ST92), approximately 40 m north of the site; however, this area does not contain additional deposits or features. In addition to the 15-m transects, several shovel tests were placed on the eastern portions of the site because it extends beyond the high probability transect coverage. Two of 12 additional shovel tests were positive, including the shovel test excavated in the small, possible outbuilding feature (12N, 12E). The second was 20 m east of the datum and contained one rusted cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) and a fragment of unglazed redware (ca. 1790-1860). Also located 20 m east of the datum are the remnants of a hogwire fence running north-south in dense brush. A pedestrian examination of the area around the site and low probability (50-m interval) transects conducted in the entire area east of the site revealed no additional deposits or features.

Table 28
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000193

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F110	87	0-32	Whiteware fragments
F111	5 m S of ST87	0-15	Brick fragment and window glass
F110	92	0-33	Whiteware and brick fragments
F111	95	0-5	Blue transfer print
F111	93	Surface	Sheet metal
NA	12E, 12N	0-30	Heavy brown glass, rock fragments
NA	0N, 20E	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment

The western portion of the site adjacent to Brady Road appears to be severely disturbed. It contains one rock-lined well (Figure 70) and several low pushpiles which are likely associated with the demolition of the house at the time of military acquisition. There is no indication of a foundation but this area, a likely location for the house, contains domestic debris. Transect F110, ST87 produced undecorated whiteware fragments and F111, ST93 contained whiteware fragments with blue (English Staffordshire) underglaze transfer print (1820s-1890s; Laidacker 1951; Snyder 1997). Sheet metal was noted on the surface at F111, ST93. Six shovel tests, in addition to the transect shovel tests, were placed in this area of the site in an attempt to identify a foundation or artifact concentration. One shovel test 5 m south of Transect F110, ST87 produced a brick fragment and a small piece of clear window glass; the remaining shovel tests were negative. However, several artifacts were found on the surface between Brady Road and F110, ST87, including undecorated whiteware fragments, a carmine-colored, transfer-decorated whiteware fragment (produced in the Staffordshire and other pottery districts of England for the American trade, 1830-1845; Laidacker 1951:ix), a dark blue transfer fragment of a teacup (likely 1820-1830; Laidacker 1951), brick fragments, thin window glass fragments, and several small fragments of aqua and clear bottle glass.



Figure 70. Photograph of the rock-lined well in the western portion of site A09906.000193.

Archival Investigations

The topographical map of 1850 by W. Gibson does not indicate a home at this location. However, Gibson's 1852 map indicates that Samuel Baley had a house near this location. Both the 1850 and the 1852 maps show that S. Baley owned a residence on the west side of Brady Road near the site (the 1850 map spells the family name as *Bayly*). In 1874, the property was listed as being owned by Jere Townsend, and by 1909 it was owned by Prof. C. W. Smith (Gaither et al. 1998). The SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that this property belonged to Veronica Maher, individually and as executor of the estate of John Maher, at the time of military acquisition.

Summary

Site A09906.000193 contains two relatively intact, rock-lined wells and has a surface and subsurface historic scatter dating to the nineteenth century. However, the majority of the site has been severely disturbed and, other than the wells, lacks foundations or other intact features that could be related to historic activities. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000194

Site A09906.000194 is a historic site located on the east side of Brady Road. It is situated approximately 240 m north of the intersection of Brady Road with the South Patrol Road and adjacent to the east side of Brady Road. The historic artifact scatter associated with this site is roughly 35-x-35 m (1,225 m²; Figure 71). The elevation is 226 m (740 ft) amsl with a very gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in a mixture of heavy brush and locust. Some of the locust trees are fairly large. Ground visibility is generally poor.

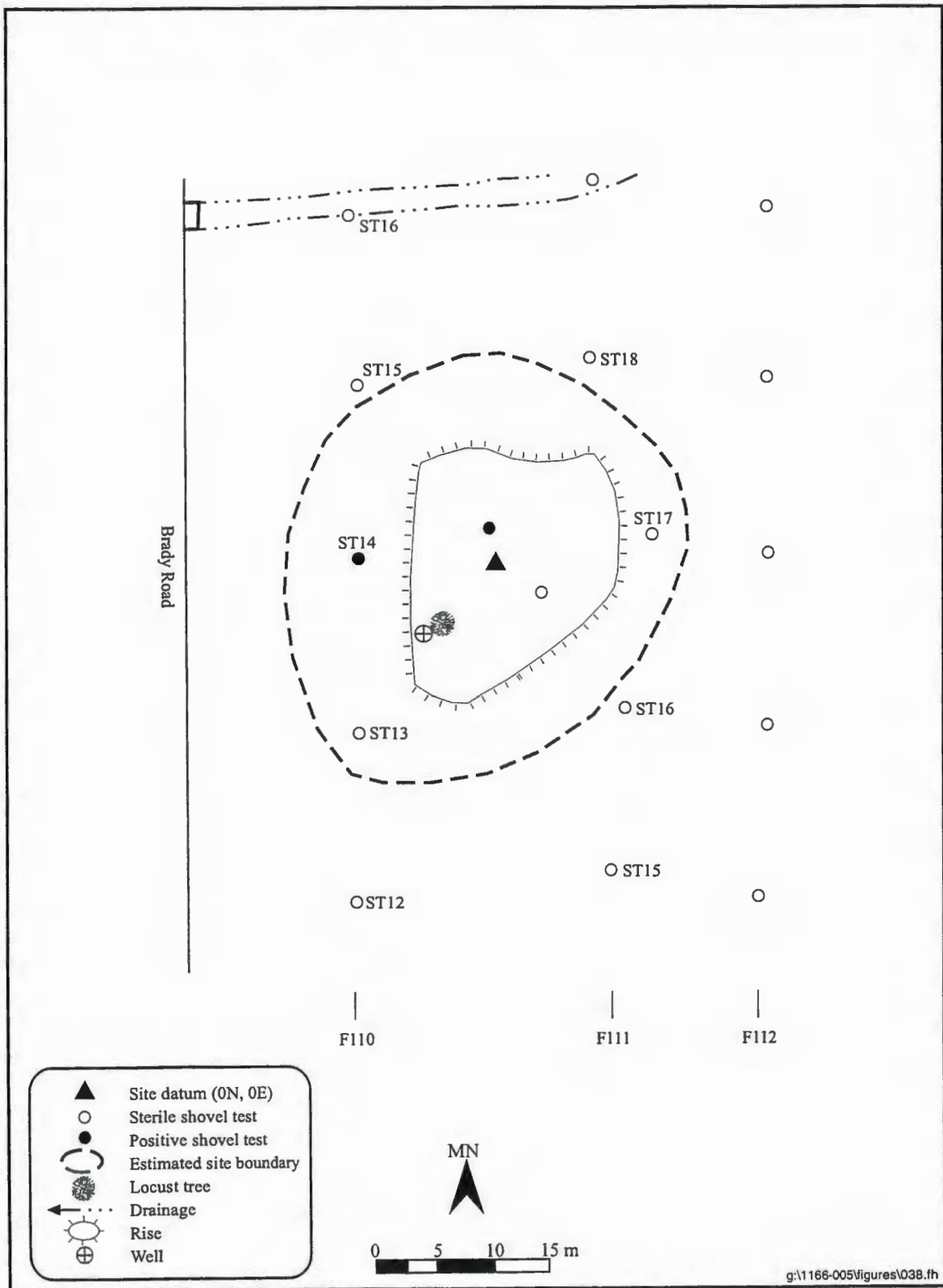


Figure 71. Plan map of site A09906.000194.

The soil at site A09906.000194 is mapped as a border between Darien silt loam and Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Ilion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix at the site was recorded in the field as dark brown to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/3-4/2) with an average depth of 29 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to grayish brown-yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is quite low and shows evidence of periodic standing water, although the main part of the site is slightly elevated from the surrounding landscape. A modified/straightened drainage is about 30 m north of the datum.

The single visible feature is a rock-lined well that has been filled with rocks and soil to near the ground surface. The interior diameter of the well is approximately 1 m and there are no artifacts visible on the surface of the fill. This well is associated with a fairly large mound (20-x-18 m) that reaches as high as 1 m above the surrounding landscape and contains woodchuck burrows. This mound is sparsely scattered with historic materials (Figure 72). No foundation is evident.



Figure 72. View of the surface of the mounded area at site A09906.000194.

The site was identified with a positive shovel test (F110, ST14) during the high probability (15-m interval) survey. The estimated site boundary contains five additional high probability shovel tests that were all negative. Two additional shovel tests were placed on the mound and one of these was positive (Table 29). This test was placed near some rodent burrows to attempt to see if this area was a filled cellar. A large rock encountered at 40 cmbs could be a foundation or cellar wall stone. However, if a cellar does lie under the mound of soil and debris, it has been filled with the refuse from the vicinity that was pushed there, likely during the bulldozing of the house when the military acquired the property. The materials from this shovel test indicate that at least some of the artifacts had been exposed to high temperatures. These facts could indicate that a structure or structures at the site were burned and then pushed into the cellar opening. Artifacts from the positive tests and surface scatter were dominated by materials from the twentieth century.

Table 29
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000194

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F110	14	0-28	1 fragment of terra cotta tile
NA	3N, 1W	0-40	Part of a melted Coke bottle, large mammal bone, 2 Coke bottle fragments, ash, brick fragments

The materials found on and under the surface include whole and partial screw-top glass jars (condiment style); a one-half pint milk bottle painted with "White Springs Farm Dairy Co./ Geneva, N. Y."; a green glass soda bottle with white print that had a outdoor scene and "Fawn Beverage Co. Elmira, N. Y."; pieces of brown "CLOROX" bottles; parts of at least four "Coca-Cola" bottles; white (Bristol; post-1880) slipped stoneware fragments; a fragment of a white opalescent (milk glass) glass plate with scalloped edging; window glass fragments; a fragment of clear glass with the embossed word "PYREX" (post-1915; Panati 1987:124); parts of bail top fruit jars; fragments of ceramic drain tiles; crown-type metal caps (post-1895); and brick fragments.

Archival Investigations

According to Gaither et al. (1998), this site was not occupied until circa 1909. The Pratt map of 1909 shows that the property was owned by R. W. Baldrige. The SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that this property, plot 183, belonged to Willis W. Blaine at the time of military acquisition.

Summary

Site A09906.000194 is a historic housesite that was likely occupied from the early twentieth century until the military acquisition of the property in 1941. The deposits remaining at the site have been severely disturbed and retain little contextual integrity. This is evident through the lack of features other than the possible filled cellar/foundation, evidence of burning, and the mounded soil and historic debris. The only relatively undisturbed feature remaining at the site is the filled, rock-lined well. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000195

Site A09906.000195 is a historic site located on the east side of Brady Road. It is situated approximately 60 m south of the intersection of Brady Road with Center Road. The historic artifact scatter associated with this site is roughly 45-x-45 m (2,025 m²; Figure 73). The elevation is 229 m (750 ft) amsl with a very gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in extremely heavy brush with occasional red maple, walnut, and apple trees. There is some ground visibility under the heavy brush but, in general, it is quite poor. Two of the apple trees are mature and appear to have some age; additionally, there are very old, thick grapevines on this site that have gone wild. Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil layer was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) and averages 27 cm in depth. The soil matrix under this becomes clay-dominated and lightens to brown (10YR 5/3).

The single surface feature at the site is a rock-lined well that has been filled with rocks and soil to near the ground surface. The interior diameter of this well appears to be under 1 m and there are no artifacts visible on the surface of the fill. A small concentration of handmade bricks lies along an old fence line slightly north and west of the datum. A small drainage ditch roughly parallels this fence line.

All of the historic artifacts from this site were found subsurface during shovel testing. The site was identified by a positive transect shovel test (F110, ST106) during the high probability (15-m interval) survey. Twelve additional shovel tests averaging 25-30 cm in depth were excavated to locate site boundaries and possible buried features and concentrations. Ten of these tests were positive. Artifacts from the positive tests were dominated by materials from the nineteenth century (Table 30). The only materials that could not be dated to the nineteenth century were brick and undecorated whiteware fragments. Artifacts include whiteware decorated with a blue shell edge underglaze and an embossed, beaded, and scalloped edge (ca. 1830s); a clear glazed redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860); carmine, black, brown, blue, and dark flow blue underglaze transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1830-1860); a variety of stoneware with natural clay slips (ca. 1820s-1900), salt glazes (ca. 1800-1900), and possibly one fragment with an alkaline glaze (ca. 1810-1860); and an aqua medicine bottle fragment embossed with the letters A and C (no visible seam). The heaviest concentration of artifacts comes from the portion of the site nearest Brady Road. Some of the western portion of the site was undoubtedly disturbed through the construction of the road and ditch and during the placement of power and telephone lines.

It is possible that this site has been plowed. The well is still visible but could have been purposely avoided. Another possibility is that any building(s) at site A09906.000195 never included a substantial foundation and the scattering of bricks and rocks are all that remain of the structure(s). Alternatively, this site could be a scatter of historic materials and a well that are associated with a nearby farmstead.

Archival Investigations

According to the Gibson maps of 1850 and 1852, no home was located near this position. According to the Nichols 1874 map, this site could possibly be the location of a house labeled J. H. Swezy. However, this plotting is not accurate and the Swezy house appears to be both north and east of the location of site A09906.000195. This position would more closely match another historic farmstead site (A09906.000157), although, again, the placement is not exact. Site A09906.000195 could be an early housesite that was abandoned before the compilation of the 1850-1852 Gibson maps. Alternatively, the absence of a plotted site on the historic maps could support the possibility that the site is associated with another housesite and is not a separate historic farmstead. The SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that this property, tract number 163, belonged to Veronica Maher, individually and as executor of the estate of John Maher, at the time of military acquisition.

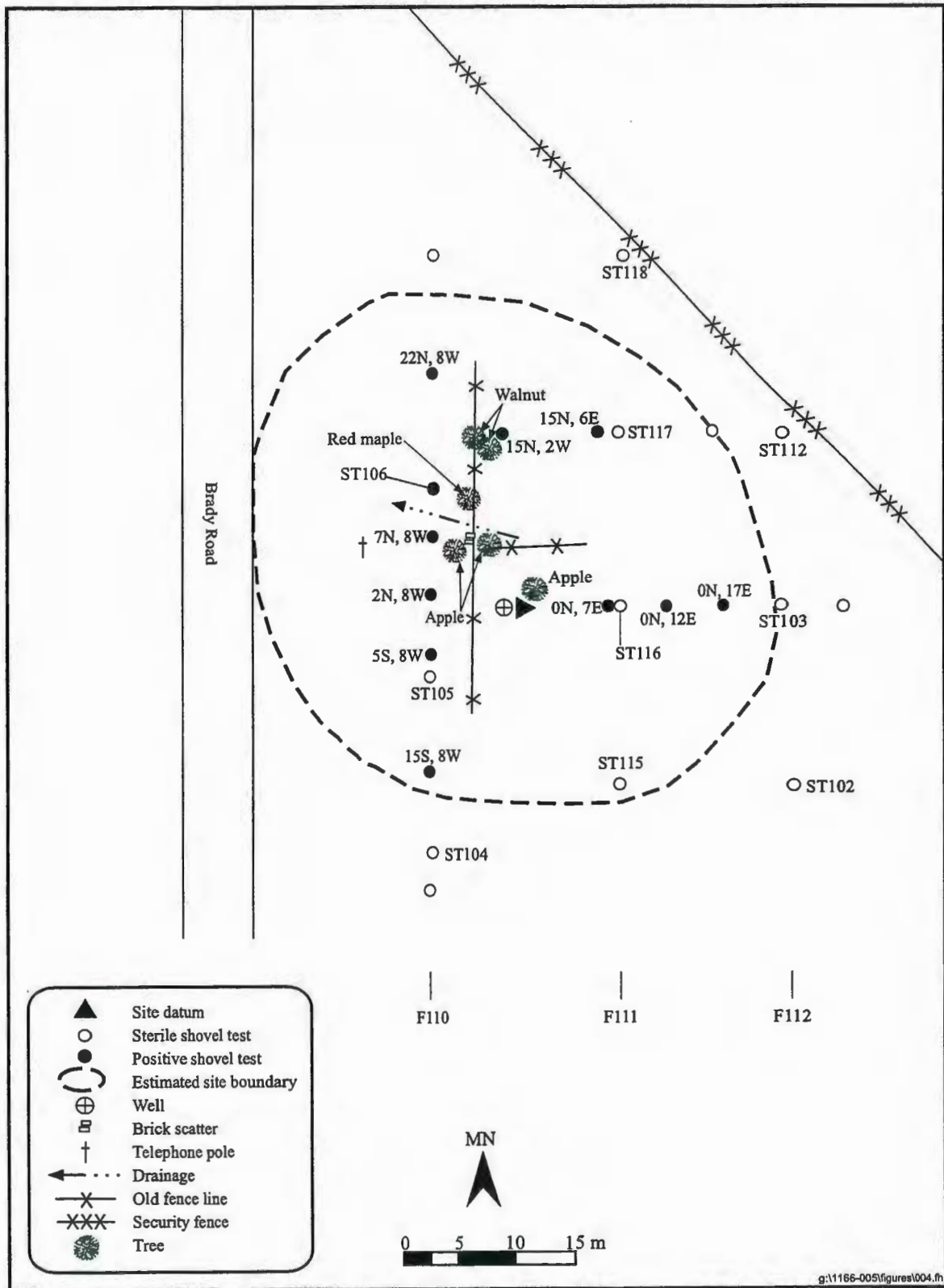


Figure 73. Plan map of site A09906.000195.

Table 30
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000195

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F110	106	0-28	Brick fragment, blue shell-edged ceramic (1830-1860) fragment
NA	7N, 8W	0-28	Rib bone fragment (deer), thin window glass, brick fragments, whiteware fragment, clear glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment, brown transfer, flow blue, very dark natural clay (Albany) slipped stoneware (ca. 1820s-1900) fragment, stoneware with light salt(?) glaze (ca. 1800-1900) fragment
NA	2N, 8W	0-28	Brick fragments, whiteware with hand-painted green rim, red transfer, black transfer, bottle glass
NA	15N, 2W	0-39	Brick fragment, aqua medicine bottle fragment
NA	5S, 8W	0-20	Brick fragments, aqua window glass, 3 whiteware fragments, unidentified metal fragment
NA	15N, 6E	0-34	Brick fragments, terra cotta fragment
NA	22N, 8W	0-23	1 brick fragment
NA	15S, 8W	0-22	1 undecorated whiteware fragment
NA	7 m E of datum	0-10	2 brick fragments, possible alkaline glazed stoneware (ca. 1810-1860) fragment
		10-15	2 brick fragments
		15-25	1 brick fragment
NA	12 m E of datum	0-27	1 brick fragment
NA	17 m E of datum	0-25	1 brick fragment

Summary

Site A09906.000195 has produced a wide variety of decorated ceramics that are likely associated with the first half of the nineteenth century. It is quite possible that this site represents the remains of an early housesite that has neither been disturbed by nor mixed with later occupations. The alternative explanation, that the site is related to another nearby farmstead, is less likely due to the lack of artifacts that date to later than the middle nineteenth century. The site has at least one intact feature and, because it is one of the few historic sites possibly abandoned prior to 1850, it has research value and is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Site A09906.000196

Site A09906.000196 is a large historic site located on the north side of Ovid Road and slightly west of Silver Creek at an elevation of 214 m (700 ft) amsl on gently sloping terrain. This site contains at least one remnant foundation, two rock-lined wells, and several historic artifact scatters. It covers an estimated area of 140-x-50 m (7,250 m²; Figure 74). The vegetation consists of a mixture of fairly young white oak, walnut, and elm trees, interspersed with areas of brush, grapevines, and weeds. There are some large walnut trees in the central portion of the site. Ground visibility is poor in places due to grasses and weeds but fair in others.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loam (Hutton 1972). This complex is mapped in areas where the three separate soil types are closely intermingled. This soil complex is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained with the Danley and Cazenovia soils being better drained. They are generally located in the uplands on gently undulating terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded

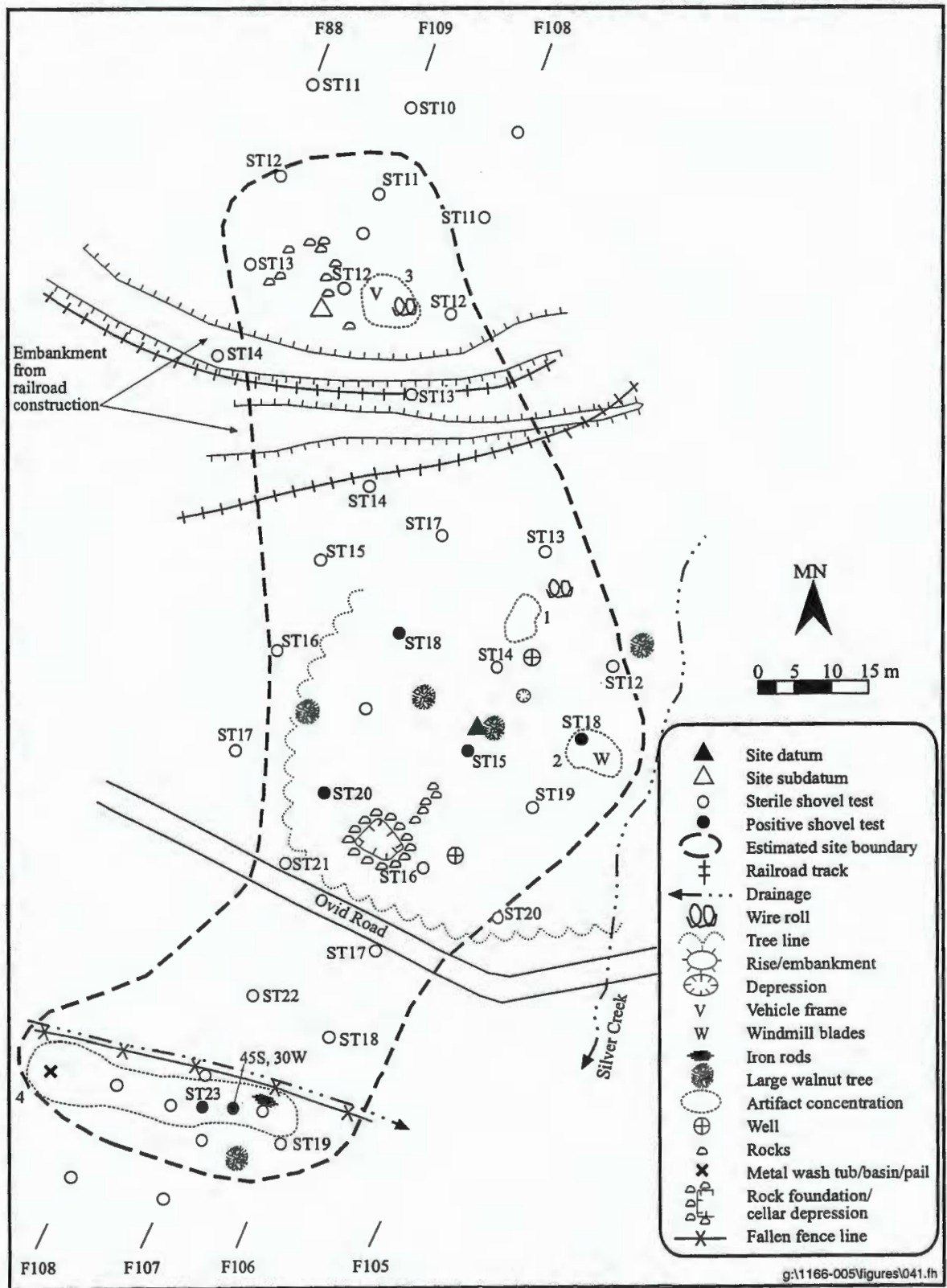


Figure 74. Plan map of site A09906.000196.

in the field as dark brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/3-4/2) with an average depth of 18 cm. The subsoil below this lightens to a mottled grayish-yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) and contains a high percentage of clay.

This site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing along the north side of Ovid Road. Eighteen transect shovel tests were placed in or very near the estimated site boundary. Five of these tests were positive (Table 31). Five more shovel tests were excavated to examine the south side of Ovid Road and one of these was positive. Railroads were built across the site after military acquisition in 1941. The northern portion of the site is separated from the southern portion by two sets of railroad tracks.

Table 31
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000196

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F105	18	0-15	Concrete fragments
F106	15	0-21	Window glass fragments, metal fragments
F107	18	0-20	Brick fragment, small mammal bone, slate fragments
F107	20	0-17	Brick fragment
F107	23	0-19	Thin aqua window glass fragment
NA	45S, 30W	0-29	Unidentified metal object

Several features and artifact scatters lie south of the railroad tracks. One foundation remnant on a slight rise indicates the location of a house. The remnant foundation is constructed of glacial rocks and measures roughly 9 m square (Figure 75). The rocks surround a depression that is approximately 1 m deep in the center and appears to be the remains of a cellar. Extending about 7 m from the northeast wall of the foundation is a line of rocks. Very few artifacts are visible around the foundation feature. Located 7 m east of the foundation is a rock-lined well which measures about 1 m across and is filled to within .5 m of the surface. No artifacts are evident in or around this well. Another depression that is tentatively interpreted as a filled well is about 15 m northeast of the datum.

Slightly north of the possible well is a shallow historic artifact scatter containing unidentified sheet metal pieces, several undecorated whiteware fragments, a wash pan, and fencing. A large roll of hogwire lies near the artifact scatter. Located 20 m east and 5 m south of the datum is a small artifact concentration containing fragments of concrete, windmill parts, and a metal barrel. South of Ovid Road, another low density artifact scatter contains an enamel pan, unidentified metal bars, and small cone-like metal pieces in a iron box. Additionally, there were two positive shovel tests in this area.

Another portion of the site extends north of the railroad tracks where a low density artifact scatter is associated with numerous large glacial rocks. A subdatum was placed at this location for mapping purposes. The rocks do not form a well-defined pattern; however, they are in a rough rectangle (8-x-10 m). There are a few artifacts evident near the rocks, including a vehicle frame and axle, a metal pail, and a roll of wire fencing. There is a small (10-x-15 m) refuse disposal area located approximately 120 m northeast (60°) of the subdatum. Artifacts in this area include whiteware ceramic fragments; depression glass (ca.1920-1950); fruit jar fragments; enamelware vessels; parts of wagons or buggies; a sickle from a horse drawn mowing machine; several metal fence posts; and hogwire. This likely represents an area that was used over time for the disposal of household and farm-related refuse. Bulldozer pushpiles and a rutted,



Figure 75. View of the remnant foundation and cellar just north of Ovid Road at site A09906.000196.

undulating land surface, likely deposited during the destruction of the farmstead when the property was acquired by the military and from the grading and land modifications associated with building the railroads, surround all features and deposits at the site.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000196 is located in the northwest quadrant of Lot 87 of Romulus Township (on the west bank of a small drainage and just north of Ovid Road). Gaither et al. (1998) assign this location a potential site number 123. Gibson's 1852 map shows a house labeled James Carroll at this site (Gaither et al. 1998). The Gray map of 1859 changes the spelling to J. Carrell as does the Nichols map (1874). From at least 1909 (Pratt 1909) to military acquisition, the property was listed as belonging to Raymond B. Wells (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On October 1, 1812, Joseph and Ann Folwell sold 50 acres in the northeast quadrant of Lot 87, town of Romulus. The purchaser, a James Carrell of Romulus, paid \$750.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:F:159-160). No subsequent transactions involving this particular parcel occurred until 1857, when the last will and testament of James Carrell was recorded. It stated that, upon his death, John Carrell and Matilda McLafferty were to receive the property.

On March 28, 1892, the "Carrell heirs" deeded their land in Lot 87 to John H. Yakely of the town of Romulus. The parcel had increased in size to approximately 140 acres and sold for \$6,355.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:110:143). In 1902, John and Susan Yakley [*sic*] sold the unchanged parcel to Hannah Jones of the

nearby town of Ovid for "\$1.00 and other valuable considerations" (*Deeds* n.d.:121:470). By 1909, Hannah Jones had sold the same parcel to Raymond B. Wells, also of Romulus (*Deeds* n.d.:128:77). In January 1942, Raymond and Henrietta Wells conveyed the 140-acre farm to the federal government for \$3,750.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:184:234).

Summary

Site A09906.000196 is the remnant of a farmstead that was occupied at least as early as the mid-nineteenth century and was used until the time of military acquisition. This site contains one and possibly two indicators of foundations, two rock-lined wells, and several artifact scatters. However, much of this site has been severely disturbed by the destruction of the farmstead, the placement of the railroad tracks, and possibly the widening of Ovid Road. Due to the amounts of modern construction and the severe disturbances, it has little research value. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000197

Site A09906.000197 is situated on the west side of a derelict historic road that ran north from the junction of the South Patrol Road and Silver Creek. The site is approximately 250 m east of the West Patrol Road and 230 m northwest of where Silver Creek meets the South Patrol Road. The historic features and artifact scatter associated with this site are estimated to measure 106-x-65 m (6,890 m²; Figure 76). The elevation is approximately 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in a mixed hardwood forest, predominantly oak, hickory, and maple. Additionally, there are areas of heavy brush and briars.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). This soil formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to dark brown (10YR 3/3-4/2) with an average depth of 29 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to grayish-yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) with a high clay content.

The site was identified through the excavation of high probability (15-m interval) transects parallel to the west side of the derelict historic road that runs from the south boundary by Silver Creek north to Ovid Road. Twenty-four shovel tests were excavated within the estimated site boundary and eight of these were positive (Table 32).

This site consists of what appear to be three separate foundation areas, a stone-lined well (Figure 77), and areas with low density historic surface scatters. Several bulldozer pushpiles are also present. Large pushpiles that are on the northern edge of the site are possibly associated with a railroad that was constructed approximately 30-50 m north of the site. The smaller pushpiles are likely associated with the destruction of this housesite after the military acquired this property in 1941.

The largest foundation feature, located next to the datum, appears to have been L-shaped but is incomplete (Figure 78). It is oriented along the historic road which runs north to south and is estimated to measure 8-x-7 m. The fragmented foundation is constructed of natural stone and concrete with at least three possible subdivisions. As this is the largest foundation feature, it is possible that this is the location of a house or barn. A stone-lined well is located slightly south of this feature. The well is filled to within .5 m of the surface and has a diameter slightly over 1 m. No artifacts were observed in the well. Along the old roadbed, northeast of the datum, is a small concrete slab (2-x-1.5 m). There are no artifacts associated with the slab and its function is unknown. It is possible that this was a milk house due to its proximity to the road.

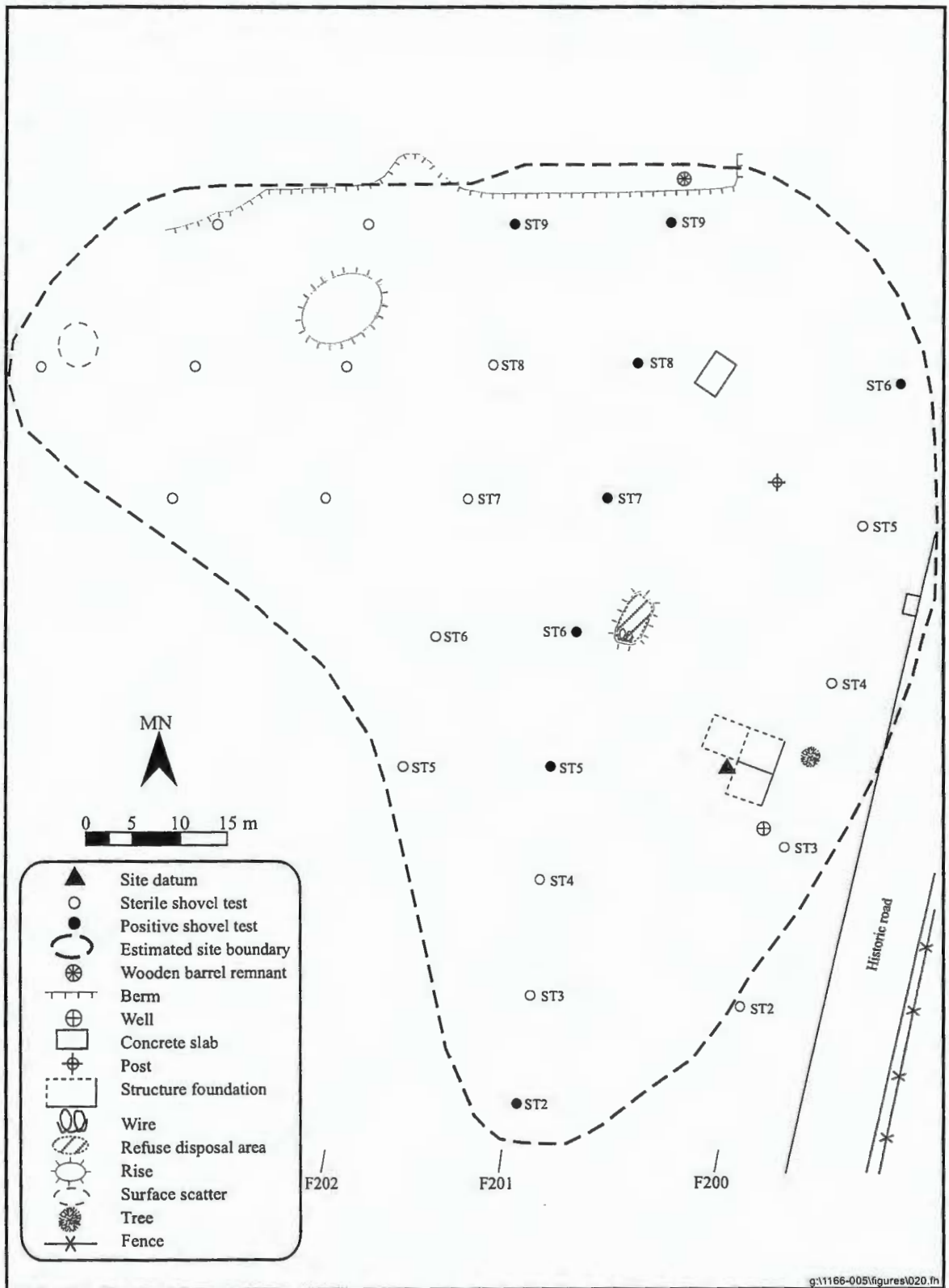


Figure 76. Plan map of site A09906.000197.

Table 32
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000197

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F200	6	0-20	Coal fragments
F201	2	0-33	Whiteware fragment
F201	5	0-34	Window glass, bottle glass
F201	6	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F201	7	0-28	2 whiteware fragments
F201	8	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F201	9	0-30	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F202	9	0-25	Brick fragment



Figure 77. Rock-lined well at site A09906.000197.

Alternatively, it is possible that this concrete slab was moved during site destruction. The final foundation-like feature is another concrete slab that measures 4-x-2 m located slightly east of Transect F201, ST8. Again, the function is unknown but it appears to be the location of a small outbuilding. Two shovel tests slightly west of this feature produced cut nails (ca. 1840-1880).



Figure 78. View of the disturbed foundation just east of the established datum at site A09906.000197.

Historic artifacts were observed on the surface of one small pushpile east of Transect F201, ST6. The artifacts include wire fencing, fragmented glass, unidentified metal pieces, one six-ounce "Coca-Cola" bottle made in "Syracuse NY," one-quart sized, screw-top "Mason Improved" fruit jar (aqua), and a battery core (post-1900). The remnants of a small wooden barrel, a few staves and the hoop, are visible on the ground surface just north of Transect F201, ST9. Another shallow, low density scatter lies on the western edge of the estimated site boundary which contains a variety of artifacts including part of a "Horlick's Malted Milk" jar from Racine, WI (pint-sized); part of a peanut butter jar labeled "JUMBO GOOD ENUF FOR ME"; a small clear glass condiment jar; a pint-sized, screw-top, clear glass jar (possibly pickle) with a rusted metal lid; part of a rectangular-shaped brown glass bottle; fragments of rubber boots; and a clear glass, screw-top bottle with an oval cross section (about 8 oz).

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000197 is in the southwest quarter of the northeast quadrant of Lot 87 of Romulus Township. Gaither et al. (1998) assign the potential site number 121 to this site. There is no housesite plotted at this location on Gibson's 1850 or 1852 map. The Gray map of 1859 has a house plotted near this location that is possibly site A09906.000197. The associated name appears to be J. Gleason. The Nichols map of 1874 has three homes plotted close to the position of site A09906.000197. It appears (by location) that the southernmost site is not associated with site A09906.000197. Therefore, it could be either the home of J. Henrietta or J. Ryan. The probable case is that site A09906.000197 is the home of J. Ryan and the Henrietta house is associated with another historic site, site A09906.000199. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that James Ryan owns a house and one acre near this location. According to the business directory he was born in 1818, had a wife Mary, and was a laborer. Owen Larkin is listed as the owner of this property in 1909 (Gaither et al. 1998). A home is plotted at this location on the 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map but no name is given at that address. The military acquisition map indicates

that Mont Troutman owned a small piece of land near this location (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

An entry appeared on September 21, 1866, showing that Jeremiah Gleason had conveyed one acre in Lot 87, town of Romulus, to James Ryan. In consideration of \$200.00, Ryan took possession of the parcel described more fully as “a part of an eleven acre parcel heretofore divided to Elizabeth Van Lew by Jonas Seely, deceased . . . recorded in the Surrogate’s office as No. 5 and marked Elizabeth [which is taken from] . . . the southeast corner of the aforesaid and contains one acre of land” (*Deeds* n.d.:74:343). Thirty years later (1896), the co-heirs of James Ryan, deceased, quit claim to their interest in the diminutive plot “in consideration of \$2.00,” and Mary Ryan, widow of James, took sole possession (*Deeds* n.d.:107:529). On September 8, 1899, Mary Ryan sold the single acre to Sarah M. Troutman for \$450.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:116:551). Considering information found in examinations of the deed records, it appears that the Pratt map of 1909 either mislabeled this property as belonging to Owen Larkin or that Sarah Troutman sold to (or married) Larkin.

Summary

Site A09906.000197 is a historic site with several structural features, a stone-lined well, and two small artifact scatters. It was likely occupied during the middle nineteenth to middle twentieth centuries. The site contains one stone and concrete foundation feature that could be the location of the house, two concrete slabs, a stone-lined well, and two small historic artifact scatters. Although the site does contain several historic features, most have been moderately to severely disturbed. There is little depth to the artifact scatters and, based on the positions of berms and pushpiles, it is likely that the majority of the site has been bulldozed and severely disturbed by both railroad construction and the destruction of the site when the property was acquired by the military. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000198

Site A09906.000198 is a historic site centrally located on the boundary of Lots 75 (north) and 81 (south). It is situated approximately 650 m north of Center Road and about 175 m west of the multiple rail lines that parallel the north end of Brady Road (Figure 79). The historic artifact scatter associated with site A09906.000198 is estimated to be 70-x-65 m (4,550 m²; Figure 80). The site elevation is 226 m (740 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping surface. The site is covered in low heavy growth with some young walnut trees. There are large grapevines and briar thickets. A 6-m-wide, grass- and weed-covered fire cut bisects the site north to south. Ground visibility is extremely poor. Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil layer was recorded in the field as dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) and averages 27 cm in depth. The soil matrix under this lightens to brown (10YR 5/3) and becomes clay-dominated.

This site consists of a surface and subsurface historic artifact scatter including many bricks and brick fragments, a few of these visible on the surface in the central portion of the site. It was located by a positive shovel test, Transect F80, ST1, during the low probability (50-m interval) survey. The site does not appear to extend to Transect F80, ST2 (50 m west). Twenty additional delineation shovel tests were excavated to locate site boundaries and possible buried features. One potential buried feature was identified through a delineation shovel test (20 m west of F80, ST1) that revealed three large (20-x-30-x-



Figure 79. General view of the landscape and vegetation at site A09906.000198.

10 cm) somewhat flat rocks at approximately 20 cmbs. Their purpose is unknown. Nine of the additional shovel tests were positive (Table 33). These tests contained historic materials including numerous brick fragments; numerous cut nails (ca. 1840-1880); stoneware fragments (salt glaze exterior with brown [natural clay] slipped interior, ca. 1840s-1900); a dark blue-green glass vessel fragment; thin window glass; clear glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) and yellowware fragments; undecorated whiteware fragments; a small piece of leather; and part of an aquamarine blown flask with a Columbia bust motif. A drawing of this flask is shown in McKearin (1963:537). The glass house that manufactured this flask is not definitely known. However, the bust of Columbia and the eagle on the reverse side are very similar to the Kennsington Union Co. pictorials made at Philadelphia. There is no doubt, however, that the flask is identical to the one pictured by McKearin due to the script letters (B&W) found below the eagle on the back side of the flask. If this flask was made by the Kennsington Union Co., it was likely made between the 1820s and the 1840s (McKearin 1963). The flask fragment (found on the surface) and other early (containing bubbles) dark blue-green glass (found subsurface) were found north of the datum.

It is possible that portions of the site have been farmed and plowed. This interpretation is partially based on the lack of obvious foundation features, although it is also possible that the site never had a substantial foundation. The bricks and brick fragments are scattered at least 30 m (east to west), which does not indicate a completely undisturbed area.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000198 is designated as potential site number 148 by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is located near the boundary between Lots 75 (north) and 81 (south) in Romulus Township and is about midway east to west. In 1852, a house near the site is plotted as the home of C. Tannison (Gibson 1852), and in 1874

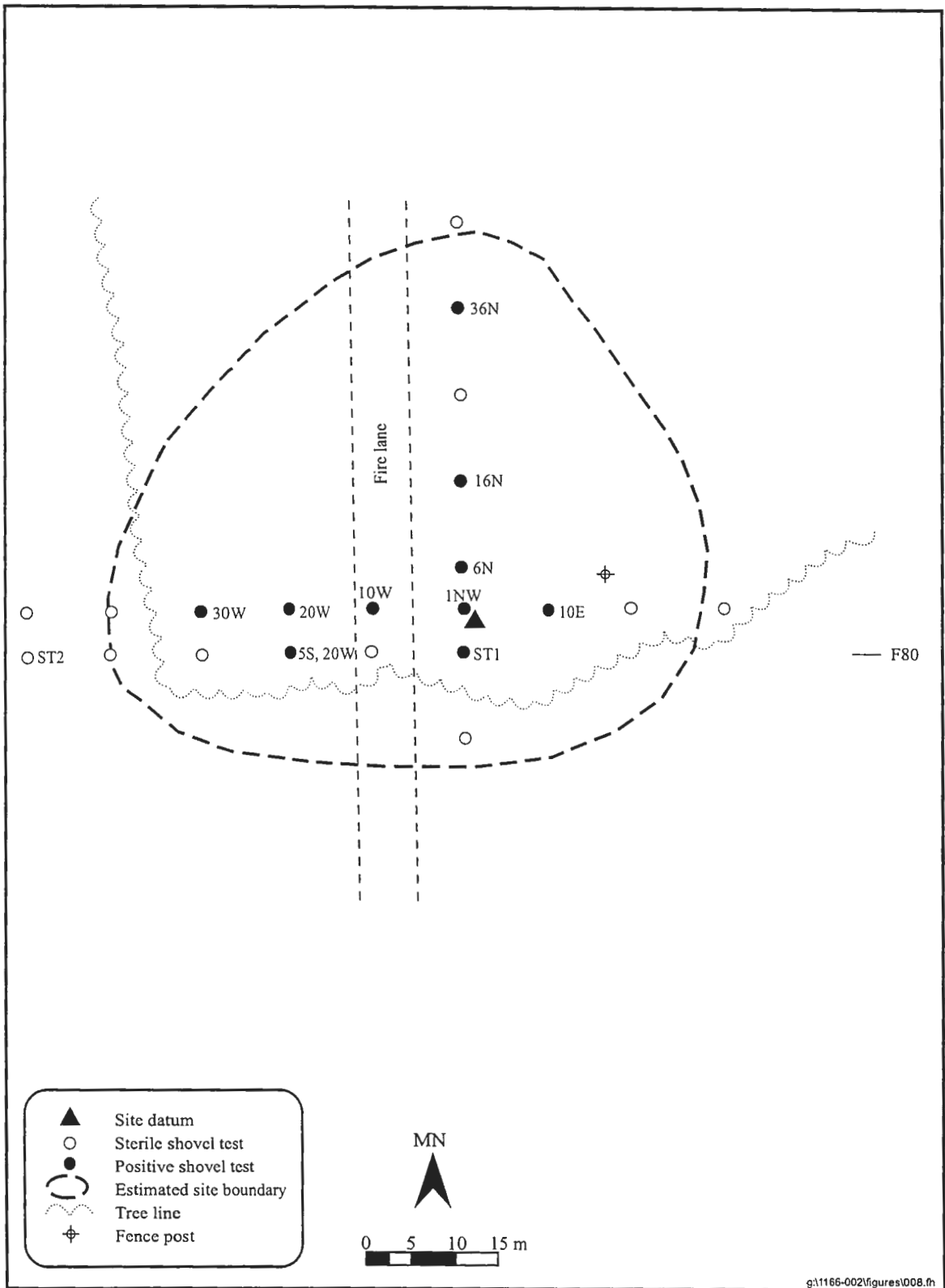


Figure 80. Plan map of site A09906.000198.

Table 33
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000198

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F80	1	0-15	Brick fragment
NA	10 m E of datum	0-20	Cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), whiteware fragment, brick fragment
NA	1 m NW of datum	0-20	Brick fragment, thin window glass
NA	6 m N of datum	0-20	Dark blue-green vessel glass
NA	16 m N of datum	0-20	Stoneware fragment, clear glaze yellowware
NA	36 m N of datum	0-18	Small piece of leather
NA	10 m W of datum	0-20	Brick fragments, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), clear glaze redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860)
NA	20 m W of datum	0-17	Brick fragment, metal fragment
NA	30 m W of datum	0-20	Cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), brick fragments
NA	30W, 5N	0-20	Small brick fragments

(Nichols) the house is labeled A. Townley. No house is plotted on any of the later maps consulted. At the time of military acquisition, the property belonged to Leon B. Godley (tract number 146A; SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On December 20, 1803, it was recorded that Peter and Alchey Huff of the town of Romulus had conveyed a total of 200 acres in two parcels to Peter Huff, Jr., of the same place. For \$1.00, Peter, Jr., acquired a parcel which began "at the southeast corner of Lot 75, thence north twenty five chains, thence west forty chains, thence south twenty five chains, thence east forty chains . . . containing one hundred acres." He also took possession of another 100-acre parcel which began "at the southwest corner of Joseph Wickoff's land, [from there running] . . . East forty chains, south twenty five chains, west forty chains, north twenty five chains" (*Deeds* n.d.:A:51, A:151).

By 1812, Huff, Jr., who now resided in the town of Fayette, Seneca County, sold approximately 50 acres abutting the south line of Lot 75. The grantee was Margaret Martin of the town of Romulus, who paid \$500.00 for the parcel (*Deeds* n.d.:K:419-420). The last clearly related record indicates that Margaret Martin had sold approximately 40 acres (also abutting the south line of Lot 75) to a Cornelius Tanison of the town of Romulus. In May 1826, he paid \$700.00 for the parcel (*Deeds* n.d.:S:62-63).

Summary

Site A09906.000198 is quite likely the remnant of a nineteenth-century homestead not occupied during later periods. It is possible that portions of the site have been disturbed by farming. However, as noted, the vegetation is extremely dense on portions of the site, and it is possible that other parts of the site are less disturbed and contain indistinct or subsurface features. The group of rocks found 20 cmbs could be part of a subsurface foundation feature. Because the occupation period of this site appears to be limited to the nineteenth century (a rare occurrence for sites recorded in the area), beginning possibly as early as 1826, and there is the possibility of intact deposits and buried features, this site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000199

Site A09906.000199 is a historic housesite located 60 m north of the South Patrol Road and 180 m west of Silver Creek. The historic features and artifact scatter associated with the site are estimated to measure 80-x-50 m (4,000 m²; Figure 81). The elevation at the site is approximately 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods, predominantly oak, hickory, and maple, with areas of heavy brush and briars.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam and were formed in the somewhat poorly drained glacial till (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to dark brown (10YR 3/3 and 4/3) with an average depth of 19 cm. The soil matrix below this lightened to grayish-yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) with a high clay content.

The site was identified while excavating medium probability (30-m interval) shovel tests along transects parallel to the west side of Silver Creek. Ten transect shovel tests are within or near the estimated site boundary and two of these were positive (Table 34). Two additional tests were excavated to examine deposits near the foundation feature. The site is bound on the north, south, and east by either high (15-m interval) or medium (30-m interval) probability shovel tests and to the west/southwest by the depot property line.

This site consists of one fairly large foundation, a possible filled, stone-lined well, and areas containing low density historic surface scatters. Additionally, a large, tiered pushpile is in the southern portion of the site. The large foundation feature, located next to the datum, appears to be rectangular and exhibits one subdivision. The fragmented foundation is constructed of concrete blocks and natural stone and measures approximately 8-x-13 m (Figure 82). There are five concrete piers (35-x-35-x-35 cm) located within the foundation. The concrete block foundation indicates a twentieth-century structure. The size and construction of the foundation indicate a barn or outbuilding. No other features indicating structures were found. Located on the southern edge of the foundation is a very low circular mound with numerous rocks lying on top that is a possible filled well. The large pushpile in the southern portion of the site indicates that any features in that area have been destroyed.

Three small, low density surface scatters of historic artifacts are located within the estimated site boundary. They contain a variety of historic artifacts that include the following: a fragment of a clear, crown-cap bottle (post-1895); part of an undecorated heavy whiteware cup (ca. 1890s-1950s); melted window glass; milk glass fragments; a rusted screw-top for a canning jar lid; a zinc jar cap; pieces of tin cans; enamelware metal bowls (white; post-1900); various pieces of scrap metal; three relatively small barrel hoops; rubber boot fragments; a piece of a rubber hose; leather harness and other leather fragments; and salt glazed stoneware fragments (ca. 1800-1900). Most of these materials can be placed in the late nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. Additionally, the artifact scatter located in the very southern portion of the site has some rusted sheet metal and other parts that appear to be from a gasoline powered vehicle. It is possible that this is a roadside disposal area and this particular scatter is not associated with the farmstead.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000199 is in the southwest quarter of the northeast quadrant of Lot 87 of Romulus Township. Gaither et al. (1998) assign the potential site number 120 to this site. There is no housesite plotted at this location on Gibson's 1850 or 1852 map. The Nichols map (1874) has three homes plotted close to the position of the site. It appears that the southernmost historically plotted house is not associated with site A09906.000199. Therefore, it could be the home of either J. Henrietta or J. Ryan. Based on the locations of the houses, it appears that the site is the home of J. Henrietta. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County

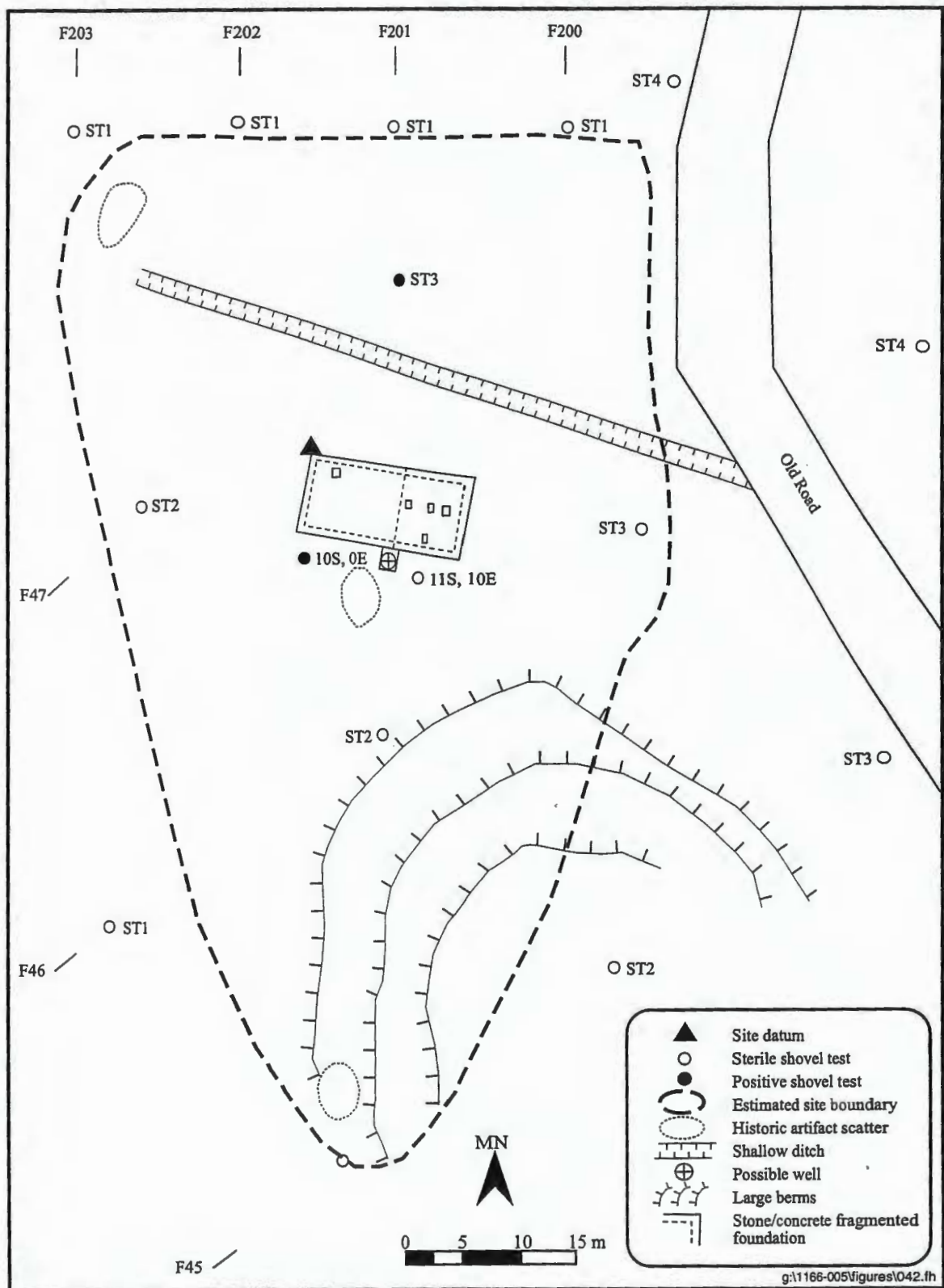


Figure 81. Plan map of site A09906.000199.

Table 34
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000199

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F47	3	0-17	1 whiteware fragment, 1 bottle glass fragment
NA	10S, 0E	0-20	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 melted glass fragment



Figure 82. View of a portion of the north wall of the remnant foundation at site A09906.000199.

business directory does not list a Henrietta, but a William Harriatty is listed on the same route who owned a house and five acres (Child 1894:210). William Hanratta is listed as the owner of this property in 1909 (Pratt 1909). The SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that Emerson G. O'Conner owned a small piece of land near this location when the military acquired the property.

Summary

Site A09906.000199 is a historic site containing a concrete block, probable barn foundation; a possible filled, stone-lined well; and three small, surface artifact scatters of late nineteenth- to middle twentieth-century materials. Earthen berms and pushpiles are evidence that large portions of the site have been bulldozed and destroyed and no evidence of a domestic structure remains. The site has little contextual integrity or research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000200

Site A09906.000200 is a large historic site located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Fayette Road and Ovid Road. It contains two partial foundation remnants, a well, an L-shaped depression, and several historic artifact scatters covering an estimated area of 90-x-85 m (7,650 m²; Figure 83). The site datum was placed approximately 25 m west of Fayette Road and 45 m north of Ovid Road. The elevation is approximately 214 m (700 ft) amsl and the terrain is gently sloping. Vegetation consists of a mixture of fairly young white oak, walnut, and elm trees, interspersed with areas of brush, grapevines, and weeds. There are some large white oaks along an old fence line in the northern portion of the site. Ground visibility is poor in places because of grasses and weeds but fair in others with more mature overstory growth.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained. They are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as grayish brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2-4/4) with an average depth of 23 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter, mottled clay recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing along the north side of Ovid Road. Twenty-eight transect shovel tests were placed in or very near the estimated site boundary. Nine of these tests were positive (Table 35). No additional tests were excavated because the site is bordered on the east by Fayette Road, the south by Ovid Road, the west by the transect shovel tests, and the north by railroad construction disturbance.

No large foundation remnants were found that would delineate the position of a house. However, it is likely that the house was located slightly south of the datum. This area has a slight rise with rocks, fragmented concrete, and fragments of historic debris. A few meters south and east of the datum is a rectangular remnant foundation that measures 9-x-5 m and is constructed of low, linear, concrete and rock walls. There is a subdivision—a linear, poured concrete divider—within this foundation. There are no artifacts that indicate the function of this feature, but it appears to be a barn or outbuilding. Approximately 9 m northwest of the datum is a concrete slab (2-x-2 m), a likely well cover due to the small square opening in the center. However, it has been moved from its original location as there is no evidence of a well (Figure 84). A small artifact scatter is located near the southeast corner of the well cover measuring roughly 3 m across. Artifacts in the low density scatter are extremely fragmented and domestic in nature.

Approximately 50 m west and slightly north of the datum is an L-shaped depression less than 1 m deep with a fairly flat bottom. There are several large fragments of cemented rock associated with this feature, mainly along the southeast margin. No other artifacts, other than a rusted piece of sheet metal, were observed. This depression is possibly a barn foundation remnant that was partially subsurface, but this is uncertain.

About 20 m east and slightly north of the datum is a small depression filled with rocks, dirt, and roots from the trees immediately to the west that appears to be a filled, rock-lined well. This feature is quite near the road and could indicate that the road has been widened since the well was operational. No artifacts were observed in or adjacent to the probable well. Located 5 m west of the well is a small pile of machine-made bricks (2-x-2 m) that contained no other observable artifacts. Approximately 10 m west of the datum is a more or less complete spring tooth harrow.

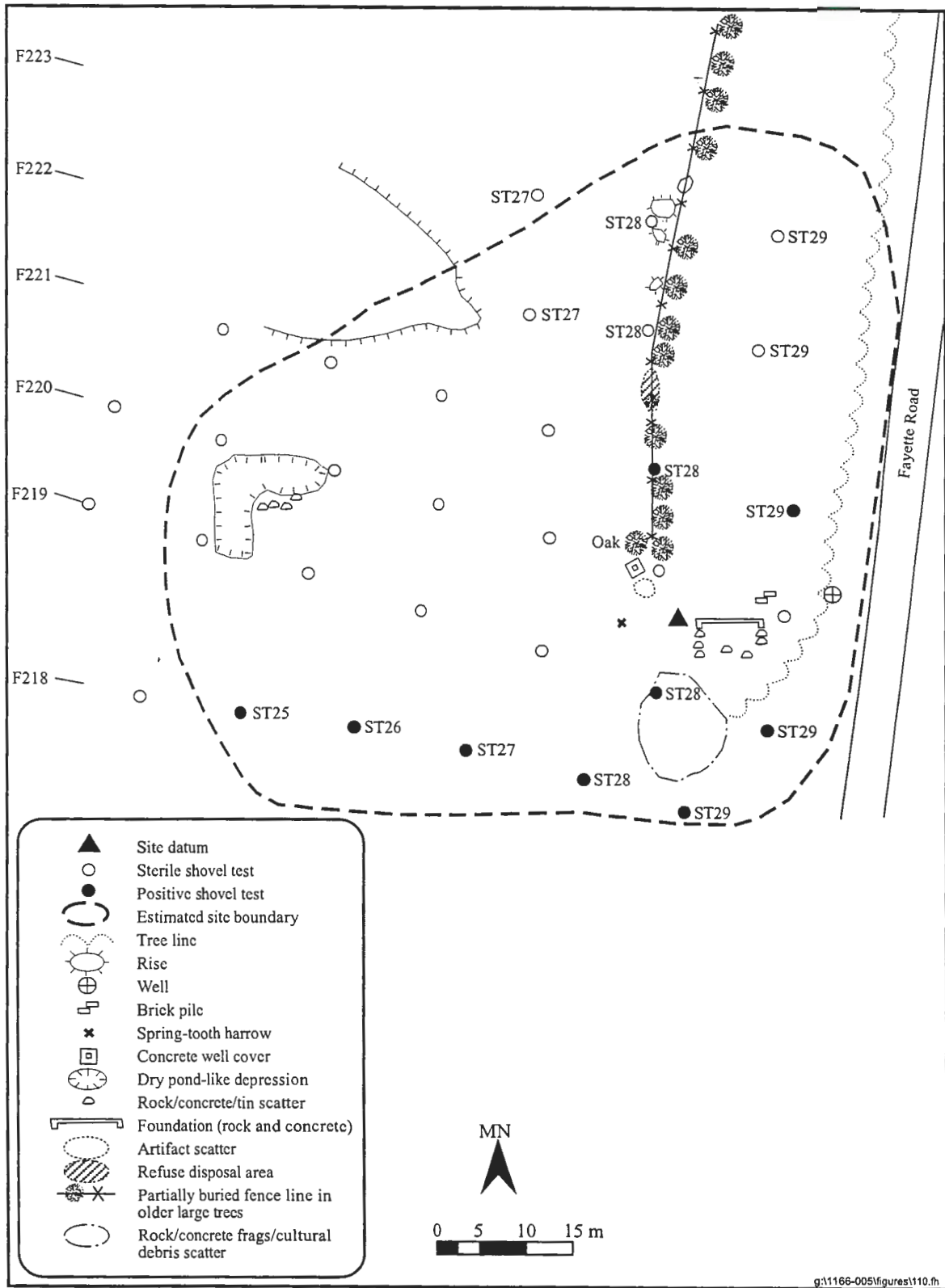


Figure 83. Plan map of site A09906.000200.

Table 35
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000200

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F218	25	0-20	Burned bone, coal, brick fragments
F218	26	0-26	4 green bottle fragments, 1 clear bottle fragment, 5 whiteware fragments, coal fragments
F218	27	0-22	Brick fragments, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), clear glass
F218	28	0-24	1 brick fragment
F218	29	0-23	Whiteware fragment with hand painting, 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 brown bottle fragments, 4 bone fragments, 1 melted glass fragment, 12 unidentified burned objects
F219	28	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), brick fragments
F219	29	0-26	Brick fragments, 3 nails, 1 ceramic fragment
F221	29	0-19	Clear bottle glass fragment
F221	30	0-27	2 concrete fragments



Figure 84. View of the displaced cement well cover at site A09906.000200.

Historic artifacts are scattered across most of the site. In addition, two surface or near surface (15 cm of depth) refuse areas lie along the fence line in the northern portion of the site. The artifacts range in age from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and include the stem portion of a kaolin pipe; a rusted mattock head; rusted pails; gray enamelware (1865-1920s); broken clear and aqua pint whiskey bottles (mainly cork-closure); one fragment of a flask with numerous bubbles in the blue-green glass; fragments of brown and green soda or ale bottles; pieces of dark green wine bottles; fragments of aqua and clear glass fruit jars (bail-closure and screw-cap); a manganese decolorized (solarized, ca. 1880-1920) glass jelly jar; and stoneware fragments (salt glaze, ca.1800-1900; brown [natural clay] slipped, ca. 1820s-1900; and white [Bristol] slipped, post-1880). Additionally, there are numerous metal, glass, and ceramic fragments across the site. Site A09906.000200 contains a fairly dense scatter of artifacts of a wide variety and age. However, the site has been heavily disturbed either through site destruction at the time of military acquisition or during the subsequent construction of the railroad and the widening and maintenance of Fayette and Ovid roads. It also appears that portions of this site, namely the house area, were burned due to the presence of several pieces of melted glass and other unidentified materials (see Table 35).

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000200 is situated in the northwest quarter of Lot 88 (Romulus) and assigned potential site number of 176 (Gaither et al. 1998). A house was first plotted near this location on Gray's 1859 map. It appears that T. Doyle is the best match for an owner at that time. In 1874, Mrs. Doil [*sic*] is listed as the owner and by 1909, Miss Margaret Doyle has seven acres at this location (Gaither et al. 1998; Gray 1859; Pratt 1909). The 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map shows a home at this location but a listing for the resident or owner cannot be found. The SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) shows that Roy Doane (EX. UT.; tract number 165) was responsible for the property upon military acquisition.

Deed-Title Research

On March 28, 1853, it was recorded that William W. and Sarah Sutton had sold a small parcel of land in Lot 88, town of Romulus, to a Thomas Doyle. In consideration of \$400.00, the grantee received 6.92 acres which were bound "on the west by lands of James Day" as well as a series of stakes. It is apparent that the parcel was taken from a much larger parcel held by Sutton in Lot 88 (*Deeds* n.d.:52:66-67). The next, and last, relevant record indicates that in 1890 Mary Gangham and Catherine Eckman, both heirs of Thomas Doyle, had conveyed the parcel to Margaret Doyle for \$2.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:107:23).

Summary

Site A09906.000200 is the remnant of a middle to late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead. This site contains two foundation remnants, one possible rock-lined well, a large L-shaped depression of unknown function, and several artifact scatters. There is a great variety of historic material evident at the site. However, the features and deposits have been heavily disturbed and the site retains little contextual integrity. It has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000201 (historic)/A09906.000234 (prehistoric)

Site A09906.000201/A09906.000234 is a multicomponent site located on the south side of Ovid Road. It consists of one filled, rock-lined well and a thin subsurface historic and prehistoric scatter (Figure 85). The site datum is located approximately 300 m west of Fayette Road and 40 m south of Ovid Road. The historic and prehistoric artifact scatters are estimated to occupy an area of 135-x-60 m (8,100 m²). The elevation is approximately 214 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in heavy brush with a fairly dense growth of young elm, locust, maple, and ash. An open area containing tall weeds and grass lies between the datum and the road.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained. They are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) with an average depth of 22 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter, mottled clay recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

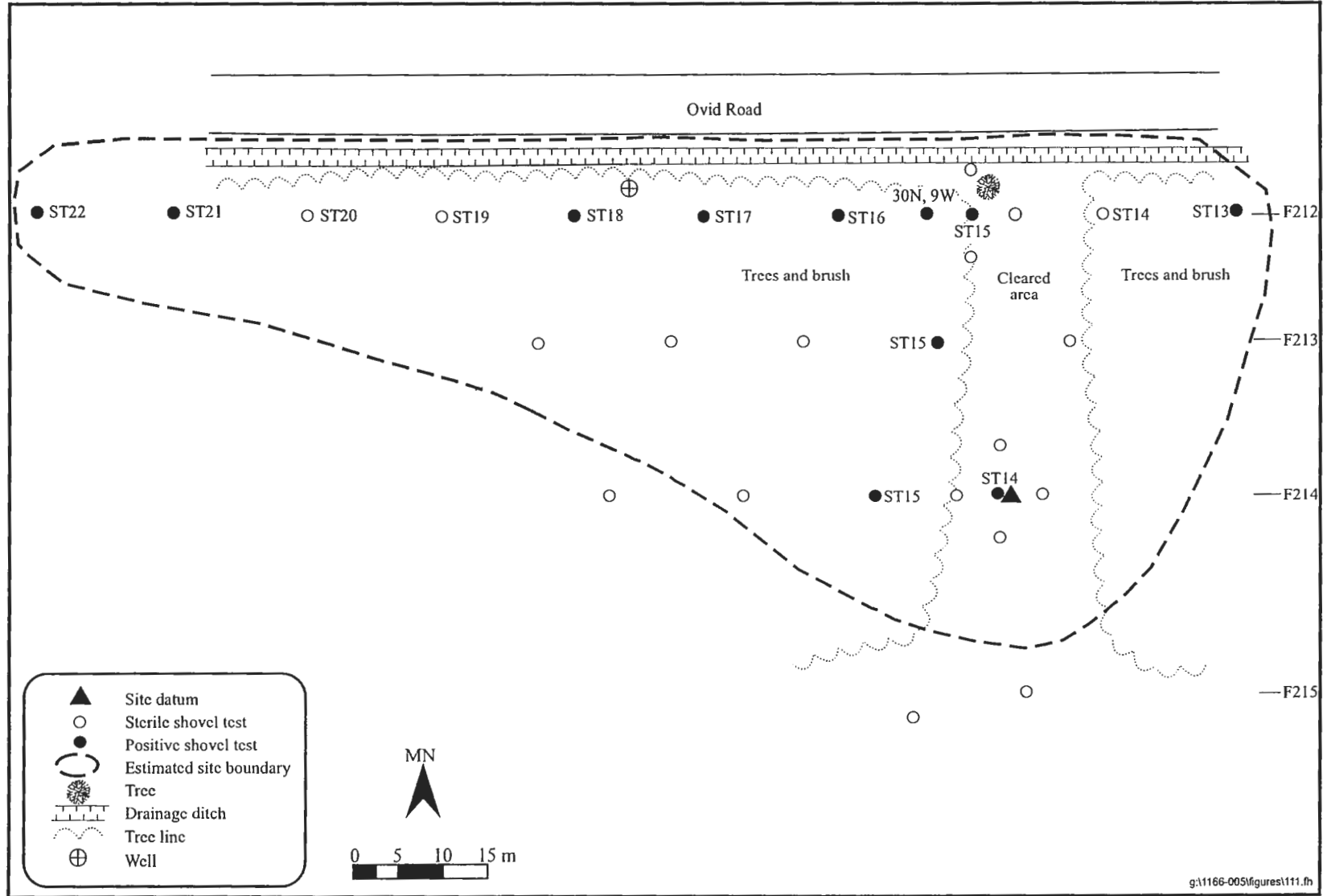
This site was found during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the south side of Ovid Road with positive shovel tests on three transects (Transects F212, F213, and F214). Twenty high probability transect shovel tests were placed within or very near the estimated site boundary and 10 of these were positive (Table 36). Besides the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing, 10 additional shovel tests were excavated to more thoroughly examine the prehistoric component. Eight of these tests were placed at 5-m intervals in the four cardinal directions around two prehistorically positive shovel tests (F212, ST15 and F214, ST14). None of these additional tests contained prehistoric materials, but one (30N, 9W) produced a cut nail (ca. 1840-1880).

A shallow rock-filled depression, which is likely a filled or collapsed rock-lined well, is located 35 m north and 43 m west of the datum (Figure 86). It lies just south of the ditch line on Ovid Road. No artifacts were visible in or around this feature. A low density, subsurface scatter across the site contained the following historic materials in five positive shovel tests: one cut nail (ca. 1840-1880); an undecorated whiteware fragment; a small piece of bottle glass; one piece of thin window glass; and one dark natural clay slipped stoneware fragment (ca. 1820s-1900; see Table 36). There is no indication of a foundation or cellar feature. It is likely that this site has been farmed over resulting in the scattered historic component.

The shallow (0-20 cm) prehistoric portion of the site also has a very low density. No tools were recovered and there are no indications of features or concentrations. Transect F212, ST15 and Transect F214, ST14 both produced small black flakes that exhibited bulbs of percussion. The other material was angular in nature and less obviously cultural although indications from other prehistoric sites identified during the survey are that lithic manufacturing in the area might often have resulted in similar angular debitage. Two shovel tests along Transect F212 produced charcoal fragments that could be associated with either component.

Archival Investigations

Gaither et al. (1998) do not plot a potential housesite on the south side of Ovid Road. However, the Gray map (1859) shows a home at this location but the name is not readable. It appears that this site was only occupied for a short time between the 1850s and the 1870s. At the time of military acquisition, this land belonged to either Roy Doane (tract number 161) on the east or Raymond B. Wells (tract number 71) on the west.



g:\1166-005\figures\111.fn

Figure 85. Plan map of site A09906.000201/A09906.000234.

Table 36
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000201/A09906.000234

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F212	13	0-18	Small flake (prehistoric)
F212	15	0-26	1 small black interior flake
F212	30N, 9W	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
F212	16	0-21	Charcoal fragment
F212	17	0-20	Angular decortication debitage
F212	18	0-25	Charcoal fragments
F212	21	0-20	Thin window glass
F212	22	0-20	Very dark natural clay slipped stoneware (ca. 1820s-1900) fragment
F213	15	0-15	Whiteware fragment
F214	14	0-20	2 black interior flakes (prehistoric)
F214	15	0-20	1 bottle fragment



Figure 86. Collapsed rock-lined well at site A09906.000201/A09906.000234.

Summary

Site A09906.000201/A09906.000234 is a multicomponent site that consists of a disturbed historic site and a small, low density prehistoric lithic scatter. The historic portion contains only one intact feature, a filled rock-lined well. The charcoal found at the site likely indicates that the historic house burned sometime

before 1874 (the house does not appear on that map). The lack of historic artifact concentrations seems to indicate that portions of this site have been subjected to farming disturbances. No prehistoric tools were recovered and no features or concentrations of prehistoric artifacts appear to be present. Both the historic and the prehistoric components of the site are scattered, severely disturbed, and have little or no contextual integrity. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000202

Site A09906.000202 is a historic refuse disposal site and rock scatter located approximately 100 m north and 50 m west of a railroad loading dock, roughly 500 m southwest of the Coast Guard Loran C tower, in the southeastern quadrant of the depot at 226 m (740 ft) amsl. The site is roughly oval measuring 34 m north-south and 25 m east-west (Figure 87). Vegetation consists of mixed young hardwoods and light underbrush. The site contains a surface scatter of historic household and structural debris. Additionally, a scatter of large glacial till rocks 10 m north of the refuse disposal site could be the remains of a house or outbuilding foundation or, more likely, the result of field clearing.

Five shovel tests excavated within 20 m of the refuse disposal site and rock scatter were all negative. The surrounding area was transected at 50-m intervals and no additional historic deposits or features were found. In addition, the surface around the site was closely examined and no additional indications of deposits or features were found. Artifacts found in the refuse disposal area include brown, clear, green, and blue screw- and cork-closure, machine-molded bottles and bottle glass (post-1910; many of these are whiskey bottles and include "THREE FEATHERS," "JOSEPHE SEAGRAMS & SON LIMITED," and "MOUNT VERNON" brands); a clear, one-quart milk bottle labeled "STANLEY KAISER/OVID, N. Y."; a whiteware dish fragment decorated with a pink, green, yellow, and gray floral underglaze decal; a whiteware plate fragment with maker's mark "O. P. CO./SYRACUSE/CHINA" (mark of the Onondaga Pottery Co. of Syracuse, New York, between 1886-1898; Kovel and Kovel 1986:195); a whiteware plate rim fragment with green painted underglaze trim and marked "HOTEL ROCHESTER" with a stork and three moons symbol; and other glass, ceramic, and metal objects. Soils at the datum (Transect F366, ST8) were recorded as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam to a depth of 20 cm overlying dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay to a depth of 40 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972).

Archival Investigations

Background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and further examinations of historic maps do not indicate a structure near the site in the southwestern quarter of Lot 82. The refuse disposal site and rock scatter are likely related to any of several houses plotted on historic roads several hundred meters away, to both the east and west. Upon military acquisition, the 182.06-acre plot at this location (plot number 163) was owned by Veronica Maher (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000202 consists of a historic refuse disposal site and one rock scatter feature. The majority of the deposits in the refuse disposal site indicates a turn-of-the-century to middle twentieth-century date for the refuse disposal episode(s). The rock scatter is a likely field clearing pile. The site could be related to

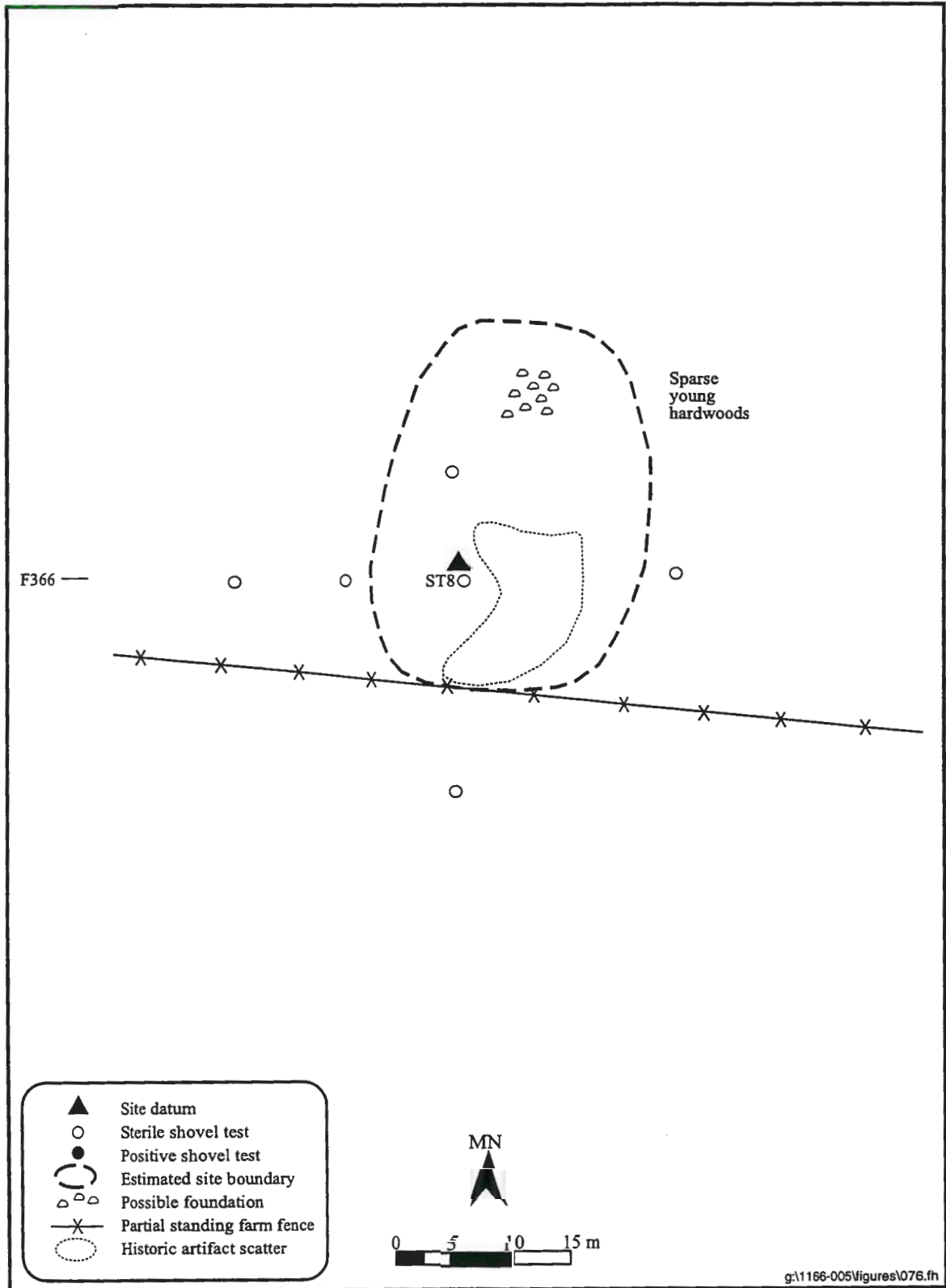


Figure 87. Plan map of site A09906.000202.

any of several historic houses plotted on historic roads several hundred meters away. It has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000203

Site A09906.000203 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a small surface concentration of household debris (Figure 88). It is located about 300 m east of Brady Road and about 75 m north of the security gate on Brady Road. The elevation is approximately 226 m (740 ft) amsl on flat terrain. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and little underbrush. Ground visibility is fairly good.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained. They are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark gray to grayish brown (10YR 4/1-4/2) with an average depth of 21 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter, mottled clay recorded as brown to pale brown (10YR 5/3-6/3).

The site was visually identified with a positive transect shovel test during the low probability (50-m interval) survey (Table 37). Four additional shovel tests were excavated to examine the area for subsurface materials and none of these were positive. This well-defined historic refuse disposal site contains household-related goods that include whiteware fragments; a hand-decorated pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment; numerous glass fragments (clear, aqua, and manganese decolorized-solarized, ca. 1880-1920); and one small cork-closure bottle that says "THIS IS/MAJOR'S/RUBBER/CEMENT." No screw-top bottles or jars were noted. Most of the materials appear to date to the late nineteenth or very early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000203. At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on tract number 151, land owned by John McGinnis (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000203 is a historic refuse disposal site with materials dating to the late nineteenth century. It is not possible to positively relate this site to a known historic housesite. However, site A09906.000157, a middle-late nineteenth-century housesite, is located approximately 100 to 150 m west of the refuse disposal site and is the closest home on any of the historic maps. Furthermore, the materials at the housesite indicate a similar timeframe to the refuse disposal site. Therefore, site A09906.000203 could have research value related to the consumption and disposal of goods by the occupants of site A09906.000157 during the middle to late portion of the nineteenth century. This site, in conjunction with site A09906.000157, is potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

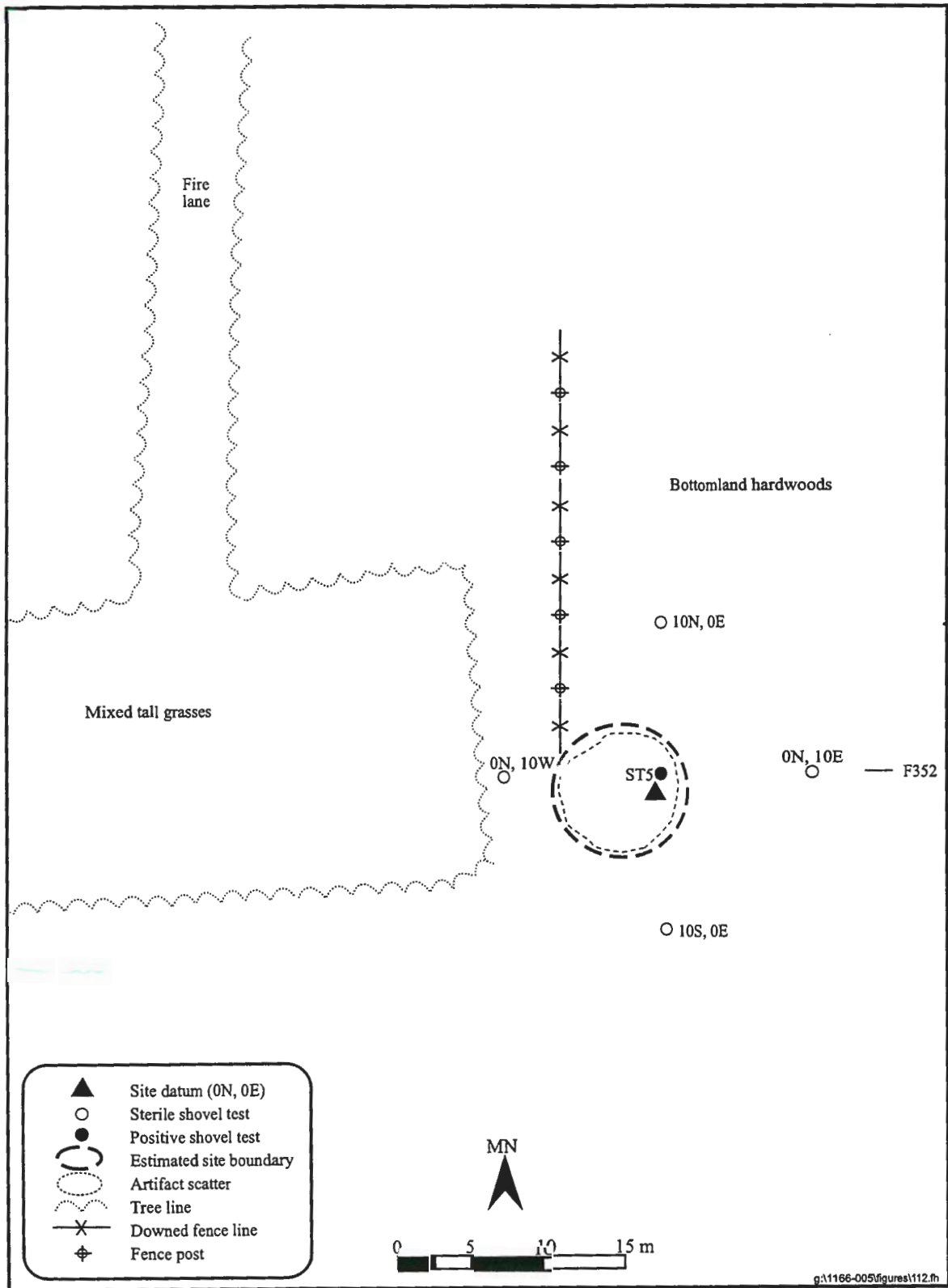


Figure 88. Plan map of site A09906.000203.

Table 37
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000203

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F352	5	0-20	2 clear glass fragments

Site A09906.000206

Site A09906.000206 is a historic farmstead consisting of a moderate subsurface and surface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris and several historic features (Figure 89). It is located adjacent to the north side of East Kendaia Road and a security fence bordering the road, and is roughly 375 m east of Fayette Road at 220 m (720 ft) amsl. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and moderate to heavy underbrush. The site is bordered on the south side by a security fence and tall grass and weeds. It is bordered on the east side by a power line and a grass and weed power line cut.

The north side of East Kendaia Road was transected east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on three transects near several historic features. The site boundaries are approximately 70 m north-south by 66 m east-west. Within this area, seven of 16 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 38). All subsurface artifacts were found between 0 and 35 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect G34, ST55) was recorded as 12 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 22 cm with brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay glacial till subsoil.

Within the northern half of the site, which contains six of the seven positive shovel tests, are several features including two possible wells and a scatter of structural rubble containing rocks, bricks, and concrete. The scatter of rubble measures approximately 12 m east-west by 25 m north-south. It is a likely foundation remnant but has been severely disturbed (Figure 90). No part of the foundation is intact. A small depression, which is a possible filled well measuring about 0.8 m across and containing glacial till rocks and soil, lies roughly in the center of the scatter. Another small depression of similar size, also a possible filled well containing glacial till rocks and soil, lies about 8 m northeast of the rubble scatter. Artifacts noted on the surface, in addition to the structural rubble, include stoneware fragments, a "Coca-Cola" bottle, and a clear bottle glass fragment.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000206 is located in the westcentral portion of Lot 68, Romulus Township. During the background research (Gaither et al. 1998), this location was given potential site number 197. On the historic map dating to 1850 (Gibson), the name C. Hallett is written near the housesite but no house appears to be plotted. The 1852 (Gibson) map shows a house plotted at or near the site and labeled Oliver Halleck. The Gray (1859) and Nichols (1874) maps also indicate a house in the same location owned by H. P. Halleck, although Gray places the name on the south side of the road. The earlier 1852 (Gibson) map places O. Halleck on both the north and south sides of the road, with an open square indicating a possible barn on the south side and an L-shaped structure (a likely house) on the north side in the site vicinity. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists a Halsey P. Hallack (b. 1825) with his wife Elizabeth on this road (called Route 14) and states that he was born in Tyrone, N. Y., was a farmer of 40 acres, and had

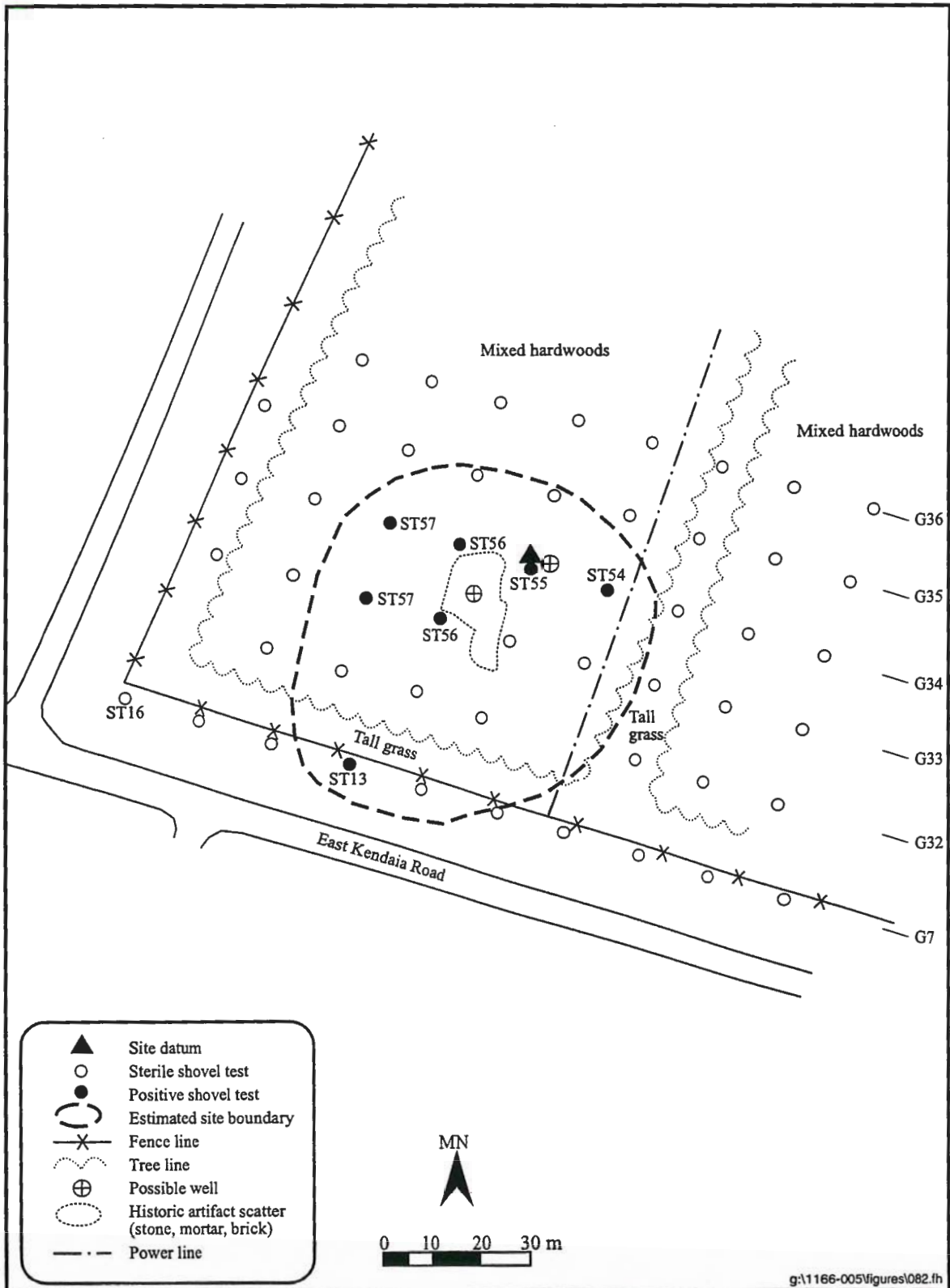


Figure 89. Plan map of site A09906.000206.

Table 38
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000206

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G7	13	0-20	1 whole red brick
G33	56	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
G33	57	0-15	7 bone fragments, 1 brick fragment
G34	54	0-20	1 window glass fragment
G34	55	0-12	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 piece of metal, 4 burned whiteware fragments
G34	56	0-20	Corroded nail
G34	57	0-20	1 glass fragment
		20-35	1 corroded nail



Figure 90. View of heavily disturbed foundation fragments at site A09906.000206.

four horses and one cow. The 1909 (Pratt) map and directory shows a house at this location owned by Scott Smalley. At the time of military acquisition, Emma S. Bolles et al. own 38.25 acres (plot number 105) of the surrounding land (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000206 has been severely disturbed, likely during or shortly after military acquisition and during subsequent military construction of the power line and the security fence. The site contains two limited intact features, the filled wells; however, most of the foundation and surrounding area are disturbed and not likely to contain intact features or deposits. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000207

Site A09906.000207 is a historic site situated on the banks of Silver Creek. It is approximately 140 m downstream or west (284°) of the junction of Silver Creek and the South Patrol Road. The site consists of a historic artifact scatter and a rock-lined well. The estimated boundary is 60-x-40 m (2,400 m²; Figure 91). The elevation of the site is 195 m (640 ft) and the surrounding terrain is a gently sloping stream valley with steep banks to the north and south. The site is located on both the north and south sides of Silver Creek in a secondary growth, mixed hardwood forest. Ground visibility is fair in some locations with little underbrush.

The soil at the site is mapped as an "undifferentiated unit [that] is made up of steep and commonly very rocky Aurora and Farmington soils" (Hutton 1972:86). These soils are silt loams and are generally shallow. The Aurora and Farmington soils are in areas of very steep, rocky terrain, and exposed bedrock (Hutton 1972). The soil at the site is dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and contains a quantity of shale regolith. Steep banks (approximately 7-8 m high) are on the north and south sides of the streams and the site is in a flood zone.

Site A09906.000207 consists of two very shallow refuse areas, one very small scatter, and one rock-lined well and is located in the bottom of the deeply entrenched stream valley (see Figure 55). No indication of a foundation was found; however, there are day lilies scattered around the well (1.25 m in diameter). The well was likely used in dry times when water levels were much lower and water from wells above the flood plain might be very low. It does not seem likely that this would be used for livestock as the creek is adjacent to the well. A thin scattering of historic materials surrounds the well and parallels the steep edge of the bank. The scatters, especially those separated by the stream, might not be associated, but were recorded as one site due to their proximity. It appears that the refuse was deposited at the top of the steep bank and has migrated to the bottom over time. This is a very shallow and a relatively sparse scatter. These materials include a whiteware cup with gold linear decoration (post-1890); brick fragments; milk glass fragments; whiteware with an overglaze gold vine design (post-1890); one post-1888 H. J. Heinz Co. condiment jar (Toulouse 1971:236); a screw-top blue Milk of Magnesia bottle (post-1924; Fike 1987:141); a 1929 license plate, "F 69-14/9 NY 29"; fragments of Ball fruit jars (aqua); rubber and leather shoe parts; galvanized metal pails; a blue-gray enamel bowl (1865-1920s); a wick adjuster for an oil lamp; screw-top medicine bottles (clear); and a variety of other tin, iron, ceramic, and glass fragments. Additionally, one large broken (i.e., 15-20 gal) Bristol and Albany slipped crock with maker's mark "E. H. MERRILL CO." was found part way up the sloped bank. Edwin H. Merrill was a Connecticut potter who worked for the Fisk and Smith pottery in Akron, Ohio, and bought that operation in 1833. He established a family-operated business that survived until 1900 (Ketchum 1991:125). Due to the shape, size, and glazing, the crock is likely from Merrill's later period (1880-1900).

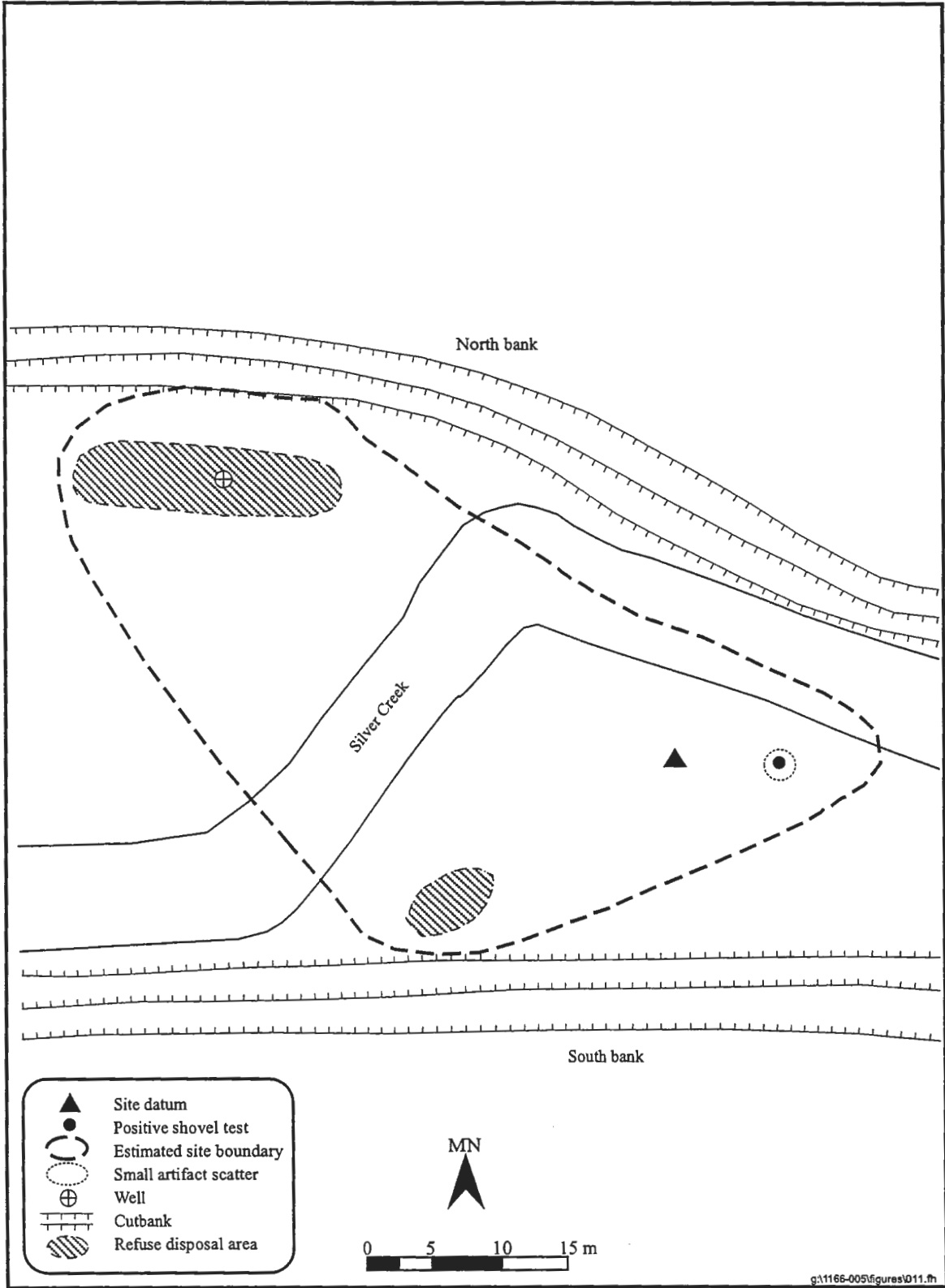


Figure 91. Plan map of site A09906.000207.

The refuse disposal site and scatter on the south side of Siver Creek are also very shallow and do not contain a great quantity of materials. These include a baby buggy with narrow, hard rubber wheels (possibly a doll buggy); a porcelain dish fragment with a rose transfer pattern and the partial maker's mark, "M. S. Austria"; stoneware fragments with a splotchy brown mineral (natural clay) slip (ca. 1820s-1900); part of an undecorated white ironstone lid (1850-1910); metal barrel hoops; coal fragments; clear medicine bottle fragments (cork- and screw-top); and a milk glass bowl with an embossed flower design. Most materials at this site appear to be from around the turn of the century or later.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000207 is not a housesite that was indicated on any of the maps consulted during this investigation. The field data support this presumption. It is quite possible that the north bank was used as a refuse disposal/water gathering location for a home on the north side of the creek and *vice versa* for the scatter on the south side of the stream. If this is the case, the Gibson 1852 map plots a home approximately 500 m southeast of site A09906.000207 and nothing to the north. The Nichols 1874 map shows the homes of O. Larkin quite near on the north and M. Toole to the south. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that Owen Larkin was married to Catherine, was a laborer, and owned the house and three acres. Michael Tole [*sic*] was born in 1838; had a wife, Mary; was a farmer (36 acres, four horses, two cows, and two swine); and had two sons, Edward and Frank. The Pratt map of 1909 indicates that V. and W. Hanratta owned the property north of site A09906.000207 and Mrs. Mary Tole owned the property to the south.

Summary

Site A09906.000207 consists of one rock-lined well and three very shallow historic scatters or refuse areas along the banks and within a narrow, deeply entrenched stream valley. The materials date to the latter portion of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century and were likely sporadically deposited by multiple families from more than one home. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000208

Site A09906.000208 is a historic refuse area, primarily containing domestic materials (Figure 92). The site is located approximately 150 m east of Fayette Road and 300 m north of Ovid Road. An east-west fire cut is just south of the site and the site is bordered on the north by a small, east-west drainage (flowing west). The elevation is 220 m (720 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed, secondary growth hardwoods (shag bark hickory, maple, basswood, and oak), including some fairly large trees.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) with an average depth of 25 cm. The soils below this become clay-dominated and lighten to grayish or yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4). The site is bound on the north and west by an area mapped as Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). This soil is generally similar to Darien silt loams but more poorly drained and slightly darker (Hutton 1972).

Site A09906.000208 covers an estimated area of 40-x-105 m (4,125 m²) southeast-northwest, but is more accurately three smaller, discrete refuse areas that have been designated Refuse Disposal Areas 1-3. The site was identified when surface deposits were observed and by a positive transect shovel test (F399, ST6)

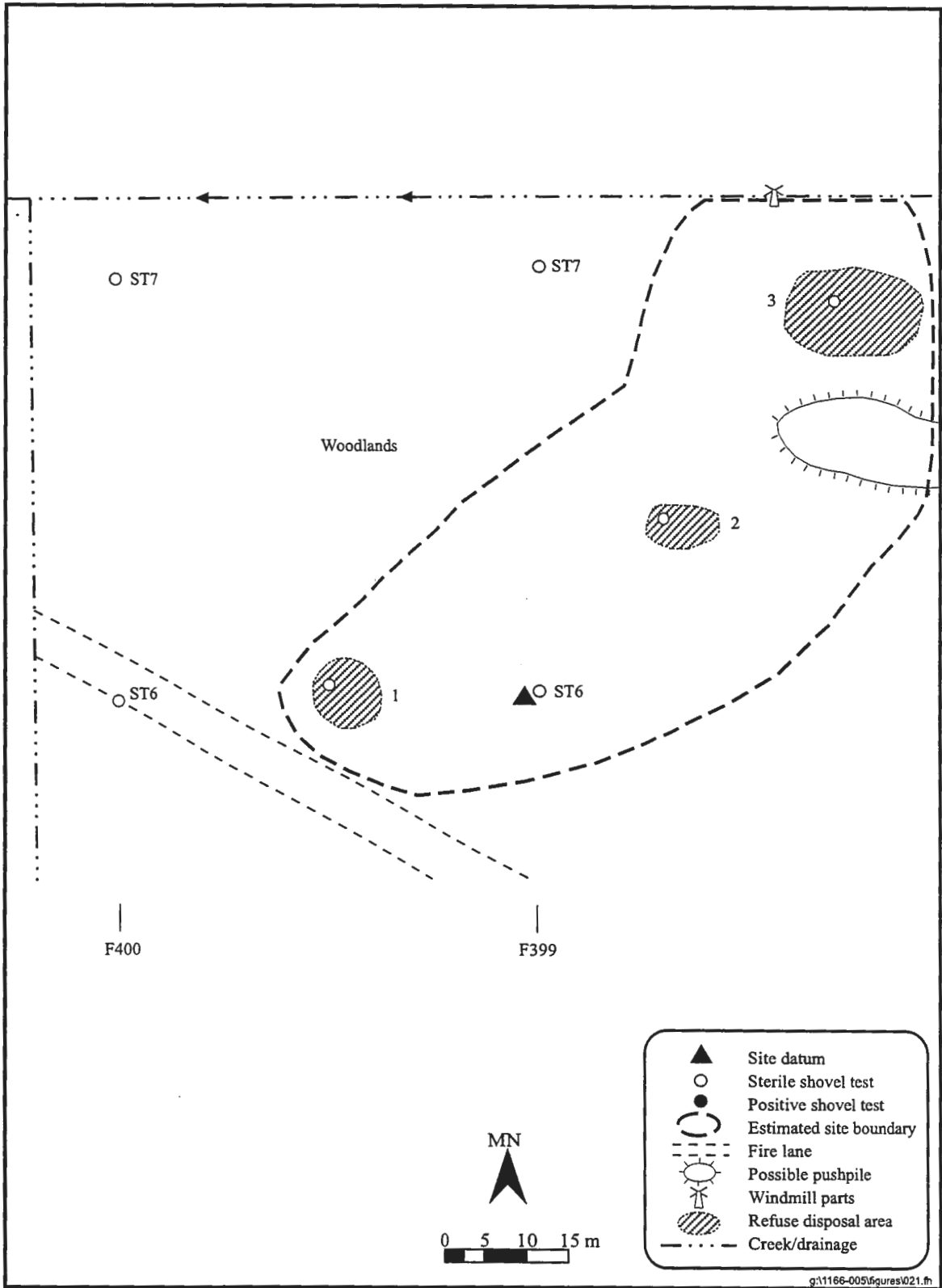


Figure 92. Plan map of site A09906.000208.

during the low probability (50-m interval) survey paralleling Fayette Road. Three additional shovel tests were excavated on this site to test the depth of historic deposits in the respective disposal areas. Subsurface deposits were found 0-12 cm. The site contains historic materials from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Refuse Area 1 is located in the southwestern portion of the estimated site boundary and measures approximately 8-x-8 m (64 m²; Figure 93). There is a wide variety of materials at this locus, including numerous fragments and varieties of stoneware (gray salt glazed, ca. 1800-1900, with and without cobalt decoration); white (Bristol; post-1880) and brown slipped (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) crock and jug fragments; enamelware (gray mottled, 1865-1920s; and blue and white [swirled and speckled, ca. 1880-1920s]); fragments of flow blue transfer print; a Heinz condiment jar (12 cm tall and 4 cm wide), embossed on the bottom, which dates to post-1888 (Toulouse 1971:236); a Royal China cup saucer (Royal China Company of Sebring, Ohio, has been in operation since 1934; Lehner 1988:387); a dark green wine bottle with a deeply concave bottom; a fragment of a milk glass hen from a "hen and basket" figurine; fragments of California Fig Syrup Co. patent medicine bottles with embossed logo and "Louisville, KY" (18 cm tall, manganese decolorized-solarized; post-1897; Fike 1987:225); part of an aqua flask-type bottle with a tilted applied mouthpiece (mold seam one-half to three-fourths of the way up the neck), embossed with parts of two words "BURN . . . /BEEF . . ." (possibly BURNHAM'S/BEEF WINE/&IRON) post-1894 (Fike 1987:157), or possibly a gin bottle; a variety of decorated whiteware (multicolored rose motif transfers, and red and green transfer rose pattern); a piece of a ceramic saucer with "Germany" on the bottom (with a pink rose pattern); a small squat jar (6 cm diameter) with a metal (zinc or aluminum) lid embossed with "LARKIN CO/BUFFALO" (a soap manufacturer between 1909 and 1942; Fike 1987:67); cork- and screw-top "Watkins" bottles (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); and numerous additional metal, glass, and ceramic fragments (Figure 94).



Figure 93. General view of historic refuse at locus one of site A09906.000208.



Figure 94. Selected late nineteenth to middle twentieth century screw and cork top vessels from Refuse Area 1 at site A09906.000208.

Refuse Area 2 is in the central portion of the estimated site boundary and measures approximately 9-x-6 m (54 m²). Again, this portion of the site has numerous historic materials, including a piece of heavy whiteware made by the Jackson China works (in business since 1917 in Falls Creek, Pennsylvania; Lehner 1988:225) and transfer labeled "1930/NEW YORK STATE/ PROPERTY/A. L. CAMN & SONS/NEW YORK" on the bottom; a portion of a Japanese cup that says "Hand Painted/NIPPON" on the bottom; a 14-oz. French's Medford Brand Prepared Mustard with a continuous threaded top; a brown glass bottle base embossed with "ESKAY'S/PAT/JULY 11TH 93/ALBUMENIZED/151/FOOD"; very dark flow blue and lighter blue English Staffordshire whiteware fragments (1820s-1860s; Laidacker 1951); other hand-painted porcelain, possibly Japanese; gas and oil lamp parts; numerous fruit jar fragments (aqua and clear), mostly with bail-type closures; many green ale or pop bottles with crown tops; numerous white (Bristol) slipped (post-1800) stoneware fragments (jugs and butter or cheese-type containers); many undecorated whiteware fragments (ironstone to heavy institutional-type or hotelware; 1890s-1950s); pink depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; a part of a heavy leaded glass bowl (possibly a cut-then-polished pattern); enamelware (gray, 1865-1920s; light blue and white with dark blue, post-1900); a milk glass (thin) salt shaker with a pressed pattern; some clear screw-top jars (fruit and condiment); several manganese decolorized (solarized, ca. 1880-1920) jelly-like jars; and a variety of metal pieces.

Refuse Area 3 is in the northeastern portion of the site and measures approximately 16-x-10 m (160 m²). This locus contains more metal items than the other two and includes some farm equipment (fan blades from a windmill, a four-tine manure fork, and parts of a cultivator). This concentration also contains many domestic materials, including portions of rubber boots; catsup bottles (screw-top); screw-top bottles and jars; bail-closure fruit jars; an aluminum kettle (Figure 95) and pans; heavy whiteware with maker's mark ("McNICHOL CHINA/1932/NEW YORK STATE/PROPERTY/NATHAN STRAUS & SONS, INC/NEW YORK"; after 1920, the D. E. McNichol Pottery of Clarksburg, West Virginia, produced mostly hotelware; Lehner 1988:290); one piece of a heavy saucer made by the "CARR CHINA COMPANY" (of Grafton,



Figure 95. Aluminum kettle and cast iron spittoon at site A09906.000208.

West Virginia, operated between 1916-1952; Lehner 1988:82); one heavy iron spittoon with a small amount of white enamel remaining (see Figure 95); clay flower pot fragments; salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900) stoneware fragments (some with cobalt blue designs); undecorated whiteware fragments; rose design decalcomania on vitrified whiteware ceramic (post-1890); pink depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) stemmed desert dish and green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; zinc canning lids with milk glass inserts; metal downspout pieces; a wood and metal wagon wheel hub; one table or serving spoon stamped "Mexican Silver ??67" that has the monogram "WSH"; a heavy brown glazed earthenware bowl (post-1900); and numerous green glass bottles (crown-top; post-1895). A bulldozer pushpile between Refuse Areas 2 and 3 appears to be the result of modifications/straightening of the drainage on the northern edge of the site. Fair surface visibility on the pushpile revealed no cultural materials.

Archival Investigations

No house is plotted on historic maps in this location. At the time of military acquisition, the property was owned by either Peter Rooney et al., the First National Bank of Ovid, or John McGinnis (these properties converge near the site).

Summary

Site A09906.000208 contains materials from ca. the 1830s-1930s. The artifact assemblage consists mainly of domestic household debris but includes some farm materials. Subsurface artifacts were all found less than 12 cm deep. The refuse site was used by the occupants of one or more area farmsites. Several farmsites, roughly the same distance from these deposits, are on nearby properties. Site A09906.000208 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000209

Site A09906.000209 is a small historic refuse scatter located approximately 80 m south of an ECM (ECM number E0810). This site is composed of one relatively small historic artifact scatter that measures approximately 8-x-12 m (96 m²; Figures 96 and 97). The elevation is 214 m (700 ft) amsl with a level terrain. The site is situated in a mixed hardwood forest (oak, hickory, and maple) with fairly thick undergrowth. The historic scatter and the site datum are located approximately 40 m south of a small drainage that appears to have been modified.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) with an average depth of 20 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) with a high clay content. The land surrounding the site is quite low and shows evidence of intermittent standing water and swampy areas.

This site was identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey along the west side of the Fayette Road and the south side of an ECM road (road number 39). These low probability transects were run basically north to south paralleling the railroad tracks to the east (near Fayette Road). The surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. After the deposit was recorded, a pedestrian and visual survey was conducted in the area surrounding this locality that was not covered in a high probability survey. No other historic deposits were located. The refuse area has little depth (< 10 cm). The historic materials found appear to date mostly to the early-middle twentieth century.

A partial listing for this surface scatter includes part of a metal tricycle; leather shoe fragments; white (Bristol) and brown (natural clay) slipped stoneware fragments (1890-1915); one futuristic-style, toy metal hand gun (about 20 cm from the end of the barrel to the back of the hand grip; Figure 98); one blue, cork-closure glass bottle with an embossed label "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR" (1867-1930; Fike 1987:122, 153); a screw-top, embossed, pint flask that says "Golden/Wedding/PURE RYE/WHISKEY"; several screw-top, clear glass condiment bottles; fragments of clear glass salt/pepper shakers; a part of a purse with a yellowish white plastic as a rigid support surrounding the bag opening; a very badly rusted toy truck (27 cm long; see Figure 98); bedsprings; galvanized metal pails; a galvanized coal hod; stove pipe; metal gutter material; part of a horse-drawn mowing machine; dark blue (1880s-1920s) and gray (1865-1920s) enamelware; numerous brown ale-type bottles (crown-cap; post-1895); numerous green (dark and light) ale or soda bottles (crown-cap; post-1895); one light green bottle embossed with "LIEBMANN BREWERIES INC." (crown-cap; post-1895); one dark green crown-cap (post-1895) bottle embossed with "RETURN TO/CLOVERDALE SPRING/NEWVILLE, PA." near the shoulder area and "THIS BOTTLE REGISTERED/NOT SOLD" near the bottom of the bottle; one fragment of an English stoneware bottle (ca. 1820-1920) with a stamp near the bottom that says "... BOTTLED/... E & SON/ PATENTEES/BY POTTERS/NEAR DERBY/P. & J. ARNOLD/LONDON"; a fragment of "THE GREAT/DR./KILMER'S/SWAMP-/ROOT/KIDNEY/ LIVER &/ BLADDER/CURE" (advertised from ca. 1881 to 1924 and manufactured in Binghamton, New York; Fike 1987:101, 209); fragments of light pink depression ware (some with molded designs); a piece of a cast iron hand pump; hogwire; a fragment of turquoise Fiesta-type ware (ca. 1930s-1950s); pieces of glass lids and liners for canning jars; and numerous other metal, glass, and ceramic pieces.

Summary

Site A09906.000209 is an isolated area of refuse deposition dating from the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. However, a great majority of the materials date to the twentieth century. The relatively small concentration is quite shallow and the materials are, in many cases, fragmented. It is impossible to attach this site to any single housesite in the area. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

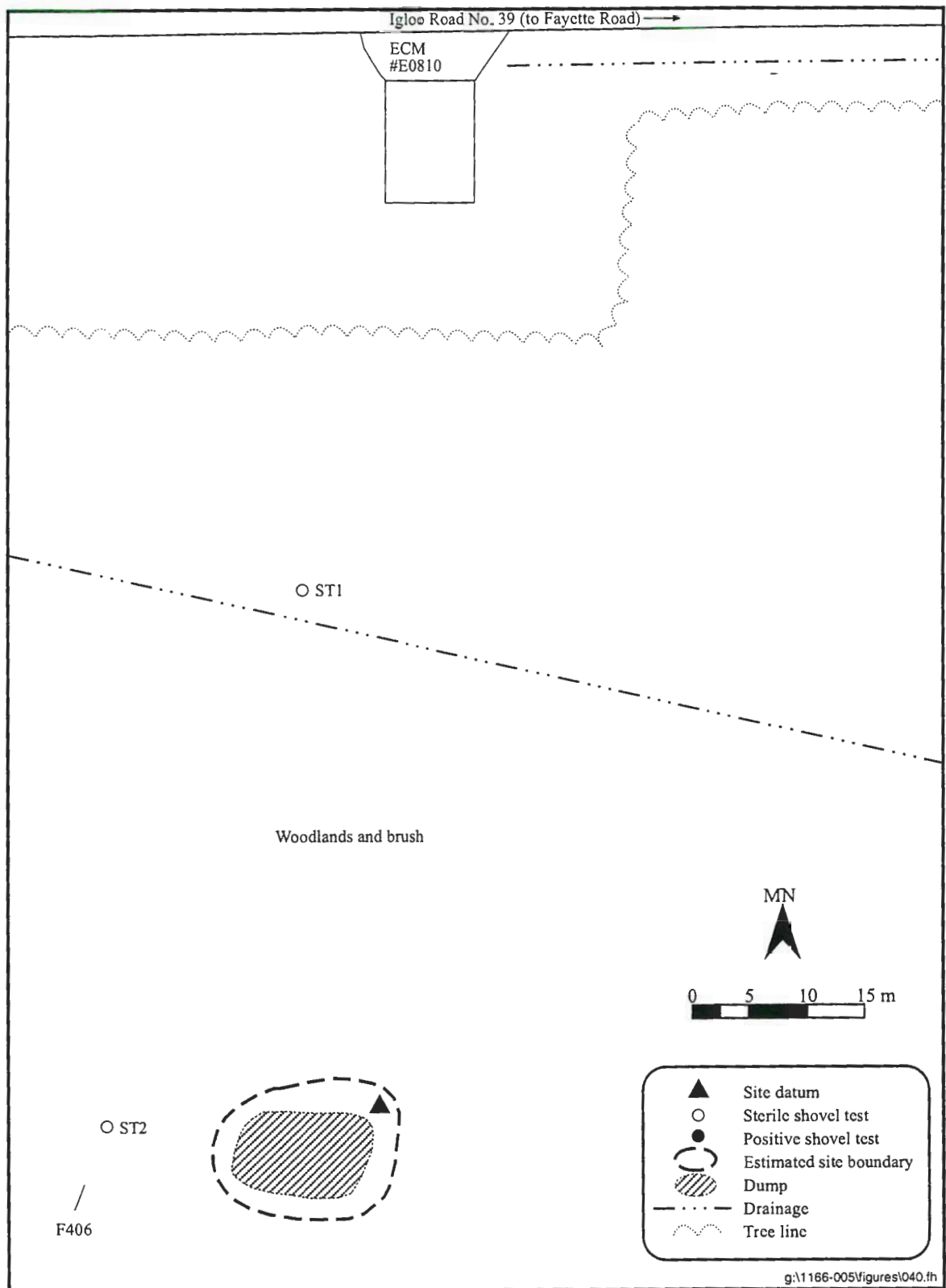


Figure 96. Plan map of site A09906.000209.



Figure 97. General view of the refuse scatter at site A09906.000209.

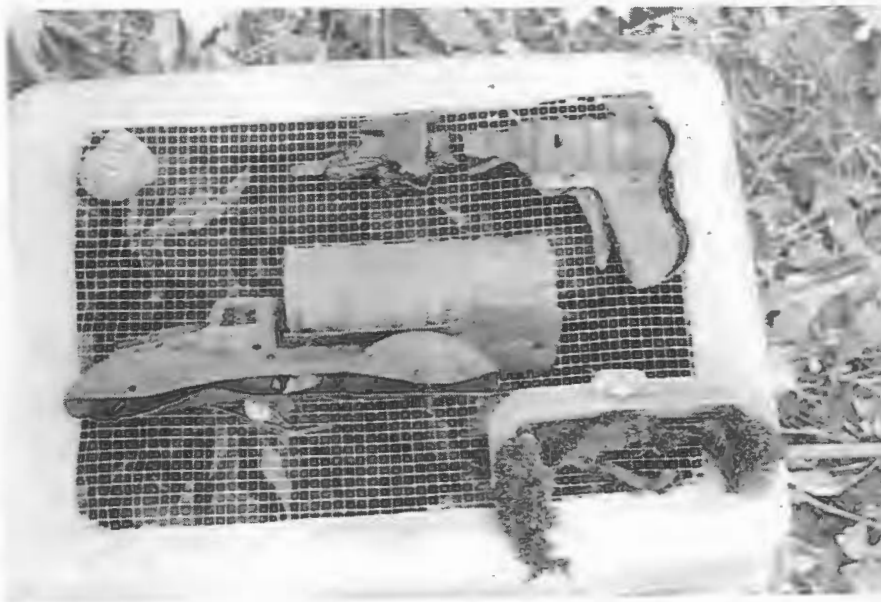


Figure 98. Photograph of the metal toy truck and gun.

Site A09906.000210

Site A09906.000210 is a small, isolated historic refuse scatter located approximately 350 m north of the South Patrol Road and 325 m east of Brady Road. The site is situated on the south bank of a small east-west drainage. This unnamed drainage flows west to Brady Road where it turns south and then west again, eventually joining Silver Creek near the southwest corner of the SEDA land. This drainage has likely been somewhat altered (straightened) from its natural course. This site is composed of one low density historic artifact scatter and rock pile that measures approximately 24-x-10 m (240 m²; Figure 99). The estimated site boundary was slightly enlarged from the actual feature and measures 35-x-30 m (1,050 m²). The elevation is 226 m (740 ft) amsl with a basically flat terrain. The site is situated in a fairly open area with a thick ground cover of tall weeds and briars. There are patches of very thick bushes and vegetation dotted across the landscape. The site itself is located in a small grove of walnut trees.

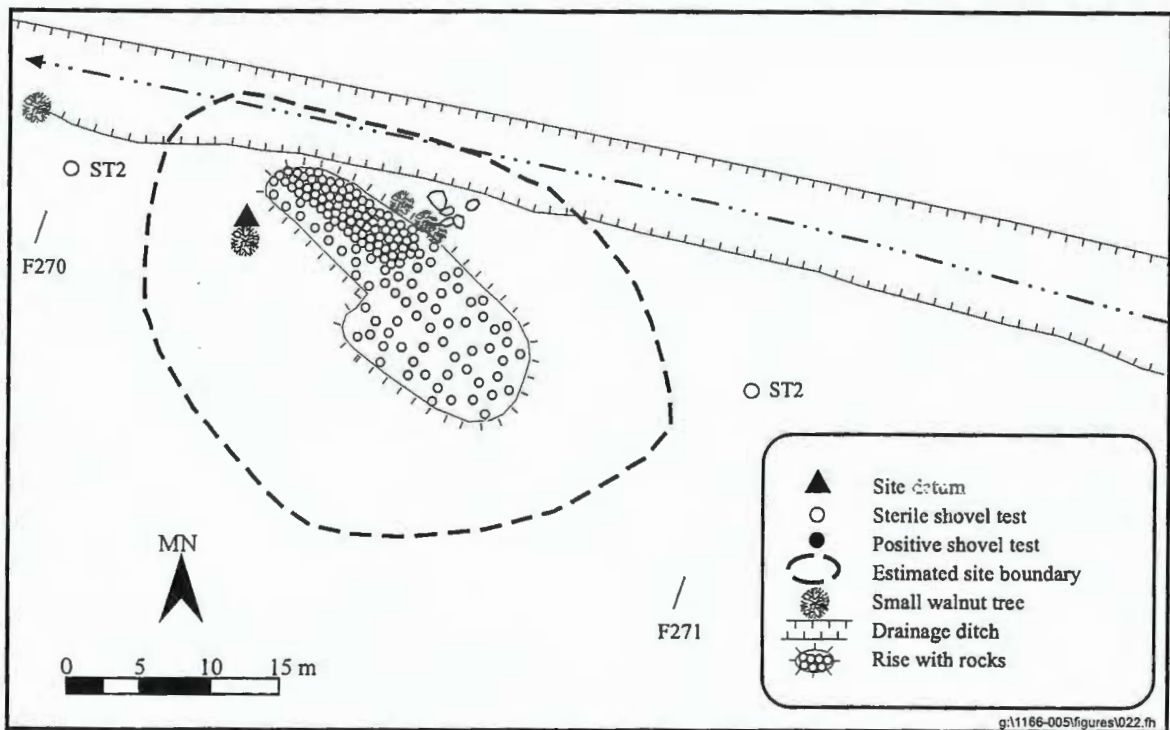


Figure 99. Plan map of site A09906.000210.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as a border area between Darien silt loam and Ilion silty clay loam, which are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained, with the Ilion series generally less well drained than the Darien series (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands under 1,200 ft amsl and the terrain is flat. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4) with an average depth of 24 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) with a high clay content.

This site was identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey along the east side of Brady Road. These low probability transects were run on the outside of the high probability transects paralleling Brady Road to the west. It is situated between Transect F270, ST2 and Transect F271, ST2. The large walnut trees and rock pile were noted and subsequently visually inspected. This surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. No other historic deposits were located in the area. The site consists of a rather large pile of field stones (rounded glacial rocks) mixed with a low density scatter of historic artifacts. This stone pile is much higher (approximately 1 m) along the northwestern portion (Figure 100). The other portions of the rocky area are quite low and barely above ground level with no real pattern to the position of the rocks other than a general outline. Almost all of the historic artifacts are associated with the taller northwestern portion of the rock feature, which is basically an oblong area measuring approximately 12-x-3-x-1 m. The site is likely the result of field rock clearing along with the discard of domestic debris in the same location. The domestic debris seems to be layered within the rocks as there are historic artifacts situated under some of the uppermost rocks. Another possible explanation is that there was some sort of structure at this location and the more level area of rocks on the southeast portion of the site was somehow functional. However, this is not supported by the presence of any building materials except rock. Furthermore, the rocky area is quite rough and does not appear to have been a floor or base for a structure.



Figure 100. View of the field stone pile with a crewmember sitting on the western portion.

A partial listing of historic artifacts observed includes a white enamelware cup and a small bowl (post-1900); a blue and white swirled enamelware coffee pot (1880s-1920s); a metal headlamp holder from an old car or tractor; a rusted metal milk can with a lid; metal sheep shears; stoneware fragments (salt glazed with blue designs, ca. 1800-1900; brown [natural clay] slipped, ca. 1820s-1900; and white [Bristol] slipped, post-1880); whiteware fragments; one whiteware fragment with an embossed wheat; part of a light green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) cup with handle; a fragment of a whiteware bowl or server with a piece

of the Homer Laughlin maker's mark on the bottom (likely made in 1915 at plant number four in East Liverpool, Ohio; Cunningham 1982:172-173); a fragment of a small ironstone bowl with a maker's mark of John Edward and an embossed pattern "ROYAL" (made in 1870-1880; Wetherbee 1996:143); a fragment of a brown bottle embossed with ". . . STETTER . . . / . . . CH BITTERS" which is a fragment of a Dr. J. Hostetters stomach bitters bottle, which could date from ca. 1860-1954 (Fike 1987:36); a fragment of an aqua medicine bottle that contained Dr. Kilmer's kidney, liver, and bladder cure (advertised from ca. 1881-1924; Fike 1987:101, 209); and numerous other glass, metal, and ceramic fragments (Figure 101).



Figure 101. Selected artifacts from site A09906.000210.

Summary

Site A09906.000210 is an isolated area of refuse deposition located along a small drainage that has possibly been altered. The historic materials date to the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. This was a common area for refuse disposal throughout the nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries. The relatively small concentration is quite shallow (other than where the historic materials are mixed with the rock pile) and the materials are, in many cases, extremely fragmented, likely due to the rocky nature of the deposition area. It is impossible to attach this site to any single homesite in the area. For these reasons, site A09906.000210 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000211

Site A09906.000211 is a small historic refuse scatter located approximately 530 m east of Seneca Lake and 135 m north of Kendaia Creek. It is situated near the northern edge of the SEDA holdings. This site is composed of one low density historic artifact scatter that measures approximately 20-x-20 m (400 m²; Figure 102). The elevation at the site is 165 m (540 ft) amsl with a sloping terrain. It is situated in a mixed hardwood forest (red oak, hickory, and walnut) interspersed with some fairly thick undergrowth and areas of grasses. The site datum is located on an island-like landform in the middle of a small intermittent drainage. This drainage flows roughly south until it joins Kendaia Creek.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as an Angola silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). Hutton states that this soil is generally located in the uplands near the lakes and is on nearly level terrain; however, the terrain at the site is not level, as it slopes down to Kendaia Creek. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 19 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content.

This site was identified during the medium probability (30-m interval) survey along the north side of the Kendaia Creek. These medium probability transects were placed on the outside of the high probability transects paralleling Kendaia Creek. The surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. No other historic deposits were located in the area. The majority of the refuse area is situated in the drainage bed, undoubtedly allowing some small artifacts to be transferred some distance downstream. The historic materials found at the site appear to date mostly to the early twentieth century.

A partial listing for this surface scatter includes enamelware pots and pans (blue, white, black and white, post-1900; and blue and white speckled, 1880s-1920s); a milk can; an old bike frame with a spring-type seat; bed springs; 5-gallon cans (possibly fuel); a wood and metal trowel-type hay rake; an aluminum pot; a can that is embossed with "No. 8 UNIVERSAL BREAD MAKER/AWARDED GOLD MEDAL/ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION 1904 . . ."; fencing (barbed and chicken wire); a galvanized wash tub; part of a New York World's Fair license plate; a screw-top, octagonal-shaped bottle (possibly syrup); a fragment of an "Absorbine JR." bottle (post-1910; Fike 1987:151); an older style light bulb; white ceramic insulators; "Certo" brand fruit pectin bottles; brown, crown-cap bottles (post-1895); a clear "Atlas E-Z Seal" canning jar with a bail closure (post-1896; Toulouse 1977:3); green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; a small brown extract-like bottle; a blue floral pattern whiteware fragment; several undecorated whiteware fragments; broken milk bottles; brown (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) slipped and white (Bristol; post-1880) slipped stoneware fragments; and numerous other metal, glass, and ceramic fragments.

Additionally, approximately 30 m north and slightly west of the site, Transect C14, ST4 produced two gray chert, possibly cultural, flakes. Seven additional shovel tests were excavated around C14, ST4 and all were negative. If a prehistoric site exists in the area, it is located north of the project area on private land bordering the location where the possible flakes were found.

Summary

Site A09906.000211 is an isolated area of refuse deposition located at the head of a small ravine. This was a common area in which to dispose of refuse throughout the nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries. Almost all materials date to the first third of the twentieth century. The relatively small concentration is quite shallow and the materials are, in many cases, extremely fragmented, likely due to the moisture, freezing, and rocky nature of the deposition area. It is impossible to attach this site to any single homesite in the area. It has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

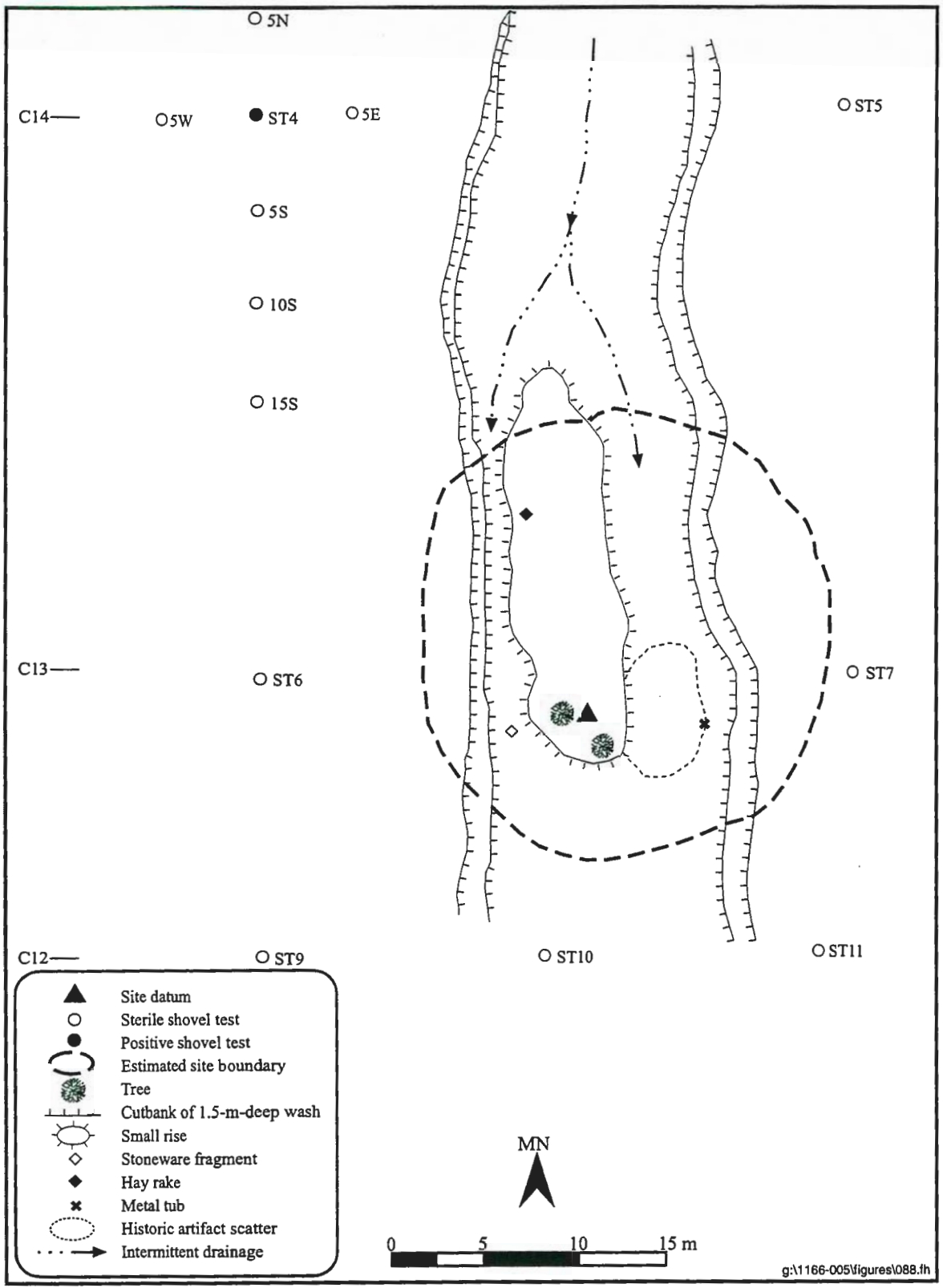


Figure 102. Plan map of site A09906.000211.

Site A09906.000212

This historic site is located on the north side of historic Sutton Road, now called Indian Creek Road, and on the east side of what is called Seneca Road on the military maps. It is situated on the northeast corner of the intersection of these two roads. The site is adjacent to the intersection and extends north and east approximately 50 m. The elevation is approximately 207 m (680 ft) amsl and the terrain is gently sloping. This is a homesite and historic artifact scatter covering an estimated area of 95-x-55 m (5,225 m²; Figure 103). The vegetation is extremely thick and consists of briars, grapevines, and bushes with the occasional fruit tree (pear, plum, and apple). Ground visibility is very poor.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Angola silt loam, which is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Angola series forms in the level or gently sloping uplands and is associated with shale near the ground surface. Directly north of the site is an area where the military has pit-mined shale. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown, brown, or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2, 4/3, 4/4, respectively) with an average depth of 18 cm. The soil matrix below this lightened to gray, brown, or yellowish brown (10YR 5/1, 5/3, 5/4, respectively) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the north side of the historic road that is now overgrown. Nineteen shovel tests are within the estimated site boundary and six of these tests were positive (Table 39). No additional shovel tests were excavated because the site is bound on the west by the road, on the south by a disturbed military area which is paved and contains structures, and on the north by the shale pit. The area east of the site boundary was examined during the 15-m survey. The site has one remnant concrete slab foundation, a possible filled, stone-lined well, a large pushpile, a few glacial rocks, a few concrete blocks that were likely part of a foundation, and a low density historic artifact scatter.

The crumbling concrete slab foundation is rectangular in shape (2-x-3 m) and situated approximately 20 m north of the derelict road. This was possibly a milk house or another small outbuilding foundation. No other features were found that are in proximity to the slab but two six-ounce "Coca-Cola" bottles (from Geneva, New York) were found on the surface slightly to the east. A large pushpile lies approximately 15 m north of the datum. This mound is approximately 15 m in diameter and 2-3 m in height. There is one brick (mass produced) visible on the surface of the pushpile and the possible well is located about 7 m to the east.

No cultural materials are associated with the possible well other than a metal stake which is stuck in the top. A small group of glacial rocks, likely part of a demolished foundation, is situated near Transect F229, ST2. A very low density scatter of historic debris across the site includes one fragment of a red earthenware drain tile; numerous brick fragments; coal fragments; unidentified bone fragments; numerous small clear glass fragments; cut nails (ca. 1840-1880); dark green bottle glass fragments; a rusted headlamp case or housing; several undecorated whiteware fragments; milk glass fragments; a few stoneware fragments (brown [natural clay] slipped, ca. 1820s-1900; and salt glaze, ca. 1800-1900); and several unidentified metal pieces.

Site A09906.000212 appears to have been heavily disturbed due to the lack of features and concentrations and the presence of the large pushpile. No cellar feature or house foundation is evident. It is quite possible that the house and/or other structures were completely removed from the site just prior to or at the time of military acquisition. Most of the historic materials found at the site can be placed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

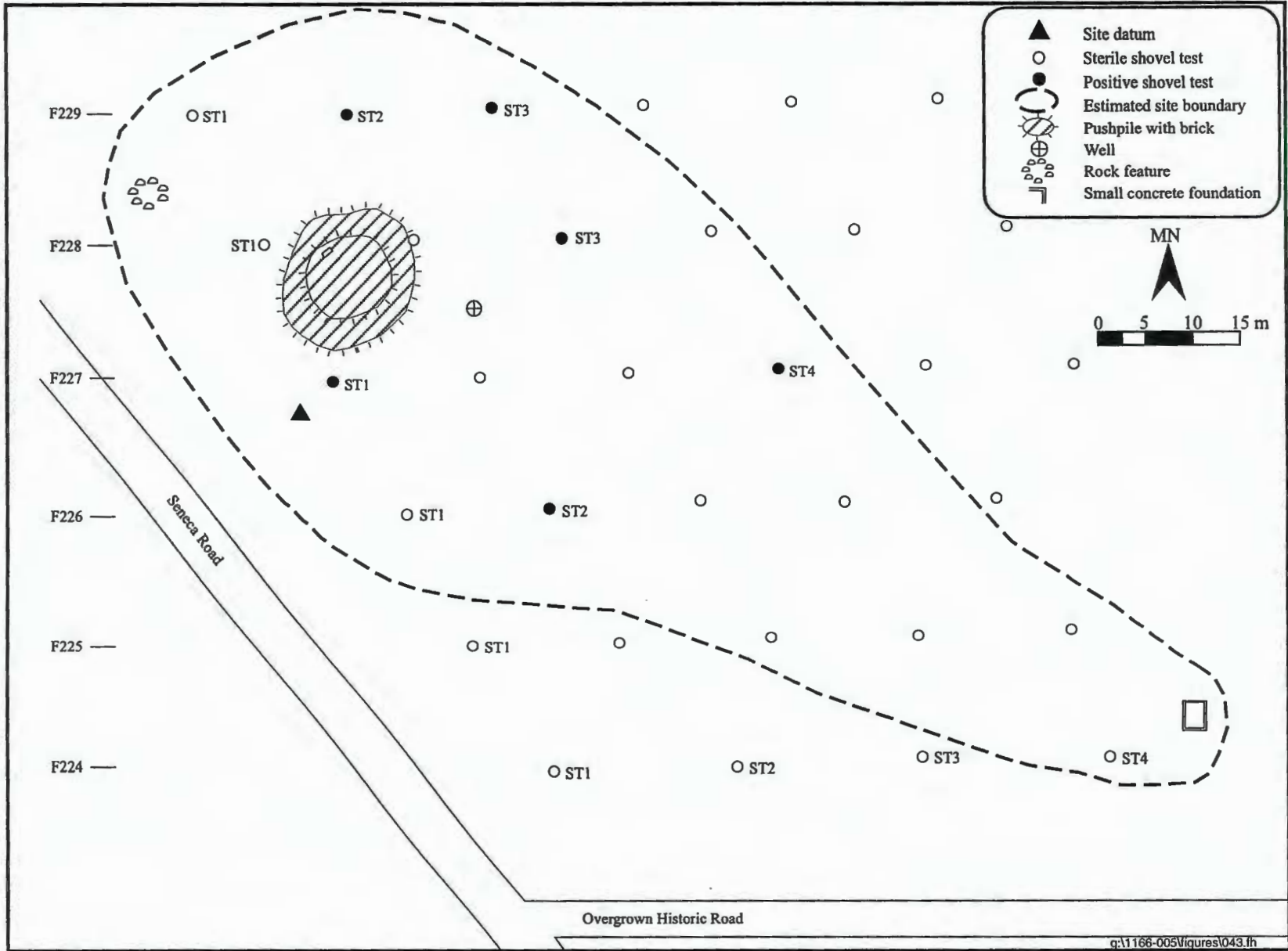


Figure 103. Plan map of site A09906.000212.

Table 39
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000212

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F226	2	0-20	Whiteware fragment, glass fragment
F227	1	0-20	Brick fragment, glass fragment
F227	4	0-18	2 brick fragments
F228	3	0-12	1 brick fragment
F229	3	0-20	3 brick fragments, 1 whiteware fragment, 2 bone fragments, 3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880)
F229	4	0-20	1 red ceramic fragment

Archival Investigations

The Gibson maps of 1850 and 1852 and the Nichols 1874 map show the home of a J. or a J. B. Sutton at or very near this location. In 1894, John G. Sutton, who was born in 1840 on this site, owned the land. According to Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory, John G. Sutton's father was also born in the area in 1795 and settled on this land in 1819 where he died in 1858. By 1909, a John Sutton had leased the farm to Otis Vaughn (Pratt 1909). At the time of military acquisition, the homesite was on the boundary between two plots, one owned by J. M. Sutton (tract number 155) and the other by Frank S. Williams (tract number 143; SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000212 is a historic site with a sparse artifact scatter, a small concrete slab, a large pushpile, and a possible rock-lined well. All deposits seem to be fairly shallow and of low density. The cultural materials found can be placed in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. This homesite was likely occupied by the same family, the Suttons, from the middle nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, and it is potentially one of the earliest occupied sites in the area. However, the majority of the features and deposits have been bulldozed and destroyed or severely disturbed. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000213

Site A09906.000213 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a small surface concentration of household debris (Figure 104) located about 70 m east of Fayette Road and about 20 m south of Kendaia Creek. The site is approximately 214 m (700 ft) amsl on flat terrain. Vegetation across the site consists of fairly open hardwoods and moderate underbrush. Ground visibility is fairly good.

The soil at this site is mapped as Ilion silty clay loam which is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as a very dark gray to grayish brown (10YR 3/1-3/2) with an average depth of 20 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter, mottled clay recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

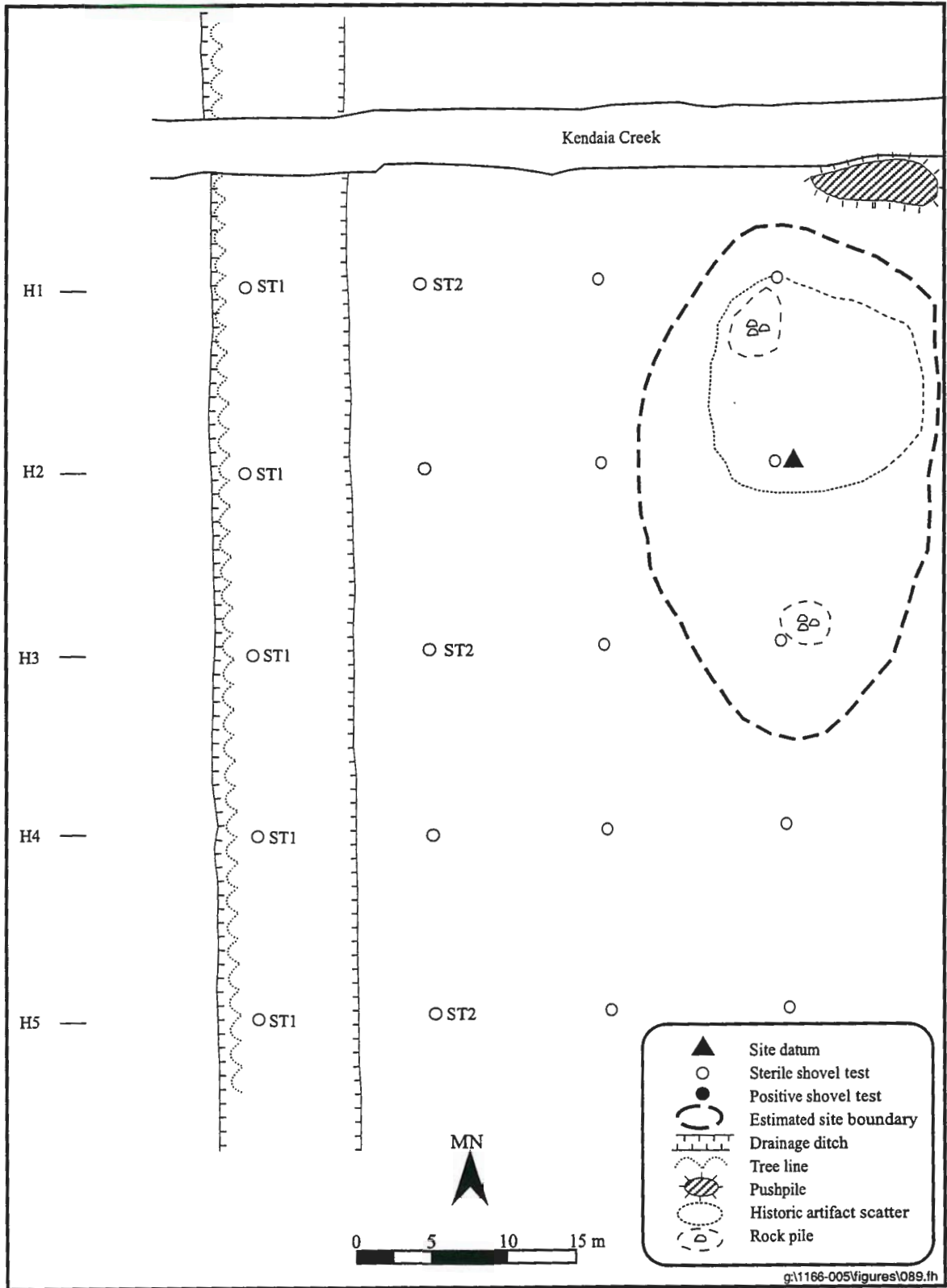


Figure 104. Plan map of site A09906.000213.

This site was visually identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey. It consists of a well-defined surface scatter that contains household-related goods. No shovel tests were positive and there is little to no depth to these deposits. Materials observed include whiteware fragments; a whiteware fragment with a decal of a cherry design; an ironstone fragment with an embossed design (1850-1910); a fragment of a child's bowl with a portion of a decal of a girl and doll; a fragment of an underglaze blue transfer pattern; part of a small ceramic porcelain swan (possibly a small planter); a small cork-closure bottle with a "PYREX" stamp (post-1915); a "Chas. H. Fletcher's/CASTORIA" bottle (post-1890; Fike 1987:162); an aqua glass soda bottle; a screw-top, small, clear, medicine bottle stamped "PORTER'S" and "PAIN KING" (post-1910; Fike 1987:178); numerous fragments of clear and aqua bottles that appear to be medicine and condiment containers; a fragment of white ceramic made by "SHENANGO" in New Castle, Pennsylvania (post-1901; Lehner 1988:419); a fragment of dinnerware with part of a "Homer Laughlin" mark; one fragment of heavy ceramic made by "J&G MEAKIN" (post-1890); one ceramic piece made by "J. W. PANKHURST & CO"; barrel hoops; paint cans; a fragment of a licensed plate; metal buckets; and fragments of leather shoes. Most of the materials appear to date to the early twentieth century. There are some indicators that the terrain around site A09906.000213 has been disturbed. There are pushpiles both north and south of the main scatter. These are likely related to either the work on the drainage (Kendaia Creek) on the north or railroad construction to the west.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000213. At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on land (tract number 123) owned by Charles Kaufman (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000213 is a historic refuse disposal site with materials dating from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. It is not possible to positively relate this site to a known historic site. Furthermore, this area seems to have been disturbed by military construction or stream straightening. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000214

This historic site is located on the East Patrol Road approximately 200 m north of the Coast Guard Loran C Station entrance. It consists of a housesite and historic artifact scatter covering an estimated area of 90-x-70 m (6,300 m²; Figure 105). The site is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 650 m south of the intersection of the East Patrol Road and the east end of 8th Street. The site is adjacent to the road and extends approximately 90 m to the west. The elevation is approximately 232 m (760 ft) amsl and the terrain is level. The vegetation is very thick in places and consists of young walnuts, bushes, briars, weeds, and grapevines. Ground visibility is poor in most areas.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a borderline between Darien silt loam and Ilion silty clay loam, which formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Ilion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown to brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) with an average depth of 28 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to grayish-yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site,

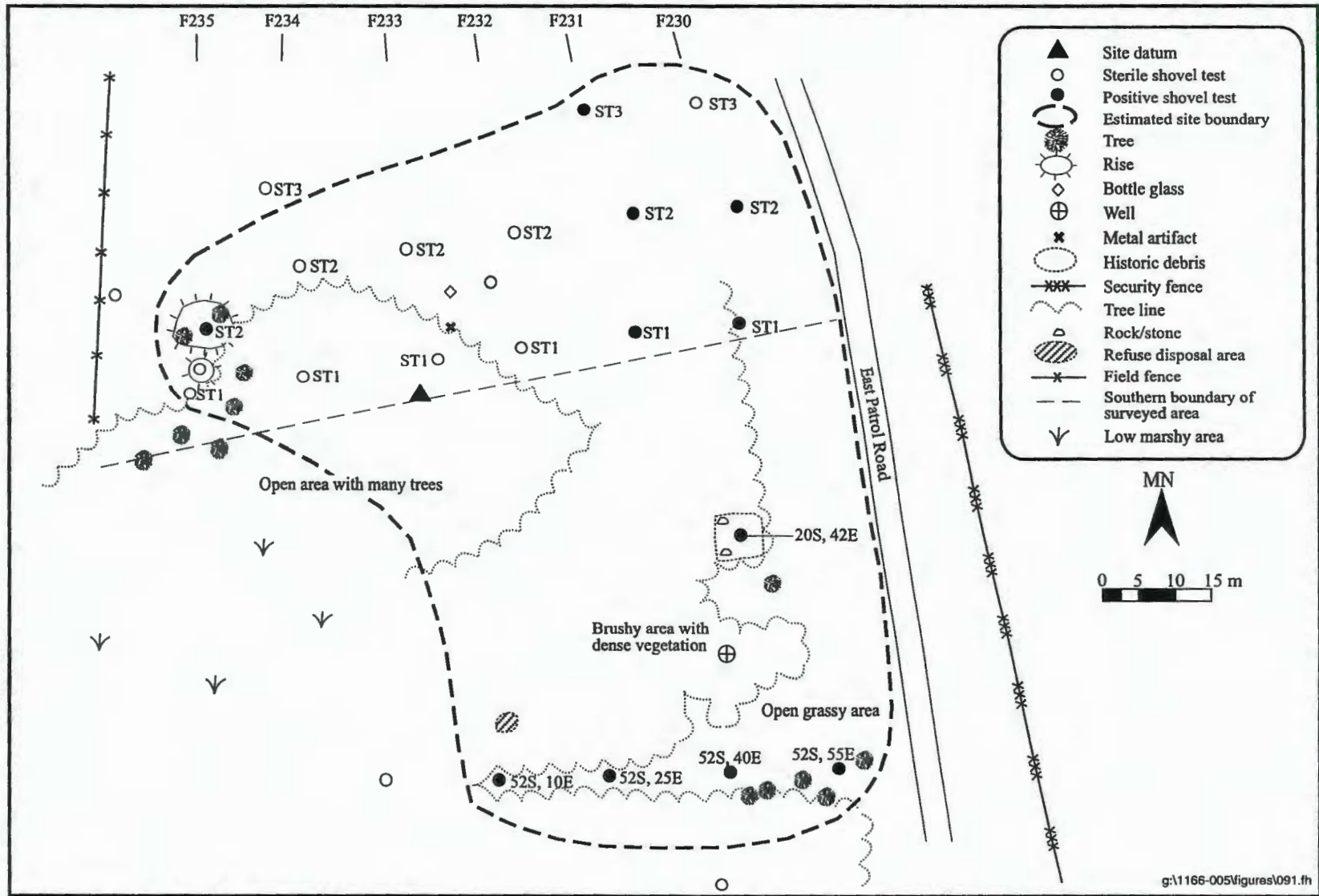


Figure 105. Plan map of site A09906.000214.

especially to the west, is quite low and shows evidence of periodic standing water, although the main part of the site is slightly elevated from the surrounding landscape.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the historic road. Fifteen transect shovel tests were excavated in the estimated site boundary and six of these were positive (Table 40). Ten additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the extent of deposits to the south and six of these were positive. The site contains what appears to be a remnant foundation, a rock-lined well, and a general surface and subsurface artifact scatter.

Table 40
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000214

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F230	1	0-23	Brick fragments
F230	2	0-20	Small brick fragments
F231	1	0-26	Whiteware fragment, brick fragments, window glass fragment
F231	2	0-24	Concrete fragments
F231	3	0-20	Whiteware fragment
		20-25	Brick fragments
F235	2	0-30	Window glass, brick fragment
Datum	5m NE	0-22	Brick fragments
NA	52S, 55E	20-40	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), brick fragments
NA	52S, 40E	20-40	15 brick fragments, 2 wire fragments
NA	52S, 25E	0-27	5 brick fragments
NA	52S, 10E	0-23	Coal fragments, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
NA	20S, 42E	0-30	100s of glass fragments, numerous metal fragments, 1 mother-of-pearl button, 1 milk glass button, > 100 ceramic fragments

The remnant foundation consists of several large rocks on a slight rise that has a roughly square appearance and is the likely location of a house possibly underlain by a filled cellar. It is within a heavily vegetated area of brush and briars with very poor visibility. A shovel test excavated on the rise revealed over 30 cm of historic debris. This shovel test produced hundreds of artifacts. These were mainly glass fragments of all colors, but included a liberal amount of metal, ceramic, and stoneware. Some of the artifacts found in this shovel test include two "Western Field" 12-gauge brass shotgun shell fragments (1898-1940; one high brass and one low brass); animal bones and teeth; one mother-of-pearl button; one milk glass button; integrated barb strip wire fragments; one clear glass "Sanford's" ink bottle; an aqua "Fletcher's Castoria" medicine bottle (post-1890; Fike 1987:162); a dark green ale or soda bottle; part of a wooden/metal pulley; and numerous stoneware, ceramic, metal, and glass fragments (Figure 106). The materials ranged from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. It is not clearly understood why these materials are in this location. It does not seem likely that this would be the location of a refuse area if the interpretation of the feature as a housesite is correct. It is possible that an old home was located here and later occupants of the property used the cellar (now a rise) as a disposal area, or that the military filled the cellar when the property was acquired and the house/farm destroyed. It is also possible that the home collapsed at some point in the past and was subsequently leveled over and filled.

About 17 m south of the foundation/cellar feature is the remnant of a filled, rock-lined well that is filled with soil, rocks, and brick fragments (Figure 107). There are no discernible features directly associated with the well. Approximately 30 m west of the well is a light density scatter of household and farm debris



Figure 106. View of select artifacts from shovel test 20S, 42E at site A09906.000214.

measuring 3-x-3 m that includes a wide chain typically used on early farm machinery; an aluminum sardine-like can; brown and green crown-cap bottles (post-1895); part of a small ceramic creamer with green along the top and bottom edges; a whiteware plate decorated with dark flow blue along the outer edge and a maker's mark ("STRATFORD/ON/AVON"); a piece of a yellow depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) bowl; whiteware fragments (some with decoration); various pieces of screw-top jars; and other metal, ceramic, and glass fragments (Figure 108). Additionally, the site has a sparse surface and subsurface artifact scatter (see Table 40).

Two small, very low rises lie on the northwestern edge of the site, one about 3 m across and the other about 6 m across. They are surrounded by low, swampy ground and a very light scatter of farmstead debris such as metal cans and scraps. Although a transect shovel test (F235, ST2) revealed a fragment of window glass and a brick fragment, these rises appear to be natural glacial till and not historic features. The window glass, brick, and farm debris were likely dumped in this location.

Portions of this site appear to have been heavily disturbed because of the lack of features—other than one possible house foundation/cellar which has been filled and a filled, rock-lined well—and the presence of only one concentration of historic debris. Otherwise, historic debris is scattered lightly across the site. No barn area was positively identified but another structure might have been present at some time in an area south of the well, where shovel tests produced brick fragments and nails. While there are no obvious pushpiles at the site, it is possible that some portions, such as outbuilding foundations and other features, have been pushed into the possible cellar area. Deposits and features found and briefly examined in a heavily vegetated area south of the project area indicate that it is also possible that additional features and deposits are outside the surveyed project area.



Figure 107. View of the filled well at site A09906.000214.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000214 appears to lie closest to the housesite of Wm. Martin on the Gibson (1852) and the Gray (1859) maps (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 180). This is in the central portion of Lot 82 of Romulus Township. The site is south of the junction of modern routes 414 and 96 (west side). The Nichols 1874 map shows that T. and J. Martin were on this location. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory does not list a Martin for this location. It also does not list a Weise, who was the owner according to the Pratt (1909) map. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) the property belonged to Robert Dundas and, at the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), to Margaret Fitzgerald (tract number 159).



Figure 108. View of selected artifacts from scatter 30 m west of well at site A09906.000214.

Deed-Title Research

In 1833, William Martin of the town of Romulus, Seneca County, began to assemble lands in Lot 82. One record from that year indicates that he bought 92.06 acres from John and Catharine Sinclair for \$1,611.00. The parcel lay along the east line of Lot 82 "beginning two chains south of the northeast corner of [the Lot] thence south on the east line of said Lot fourteen chains and six links to the northeast corner of Benjamin Doty's land, then west to the southwest corner of lands of Thos. Waldron, deceased" and north and east, respectively, to the point of beginning (*Deeds* n.d.:A2:86-87). Another entry during the same year indicates that Martin bought one acre in Lot 82 from William Everetts for \$100.00. Its boundary began "at the north east corner of Samuel Brasington's Farm and the south east corner of Wm. Stout's farm at a stone in the middle of the highway." Its relative proximity to the former parcel is not known (*Deeds* n.d.:Z:283-284).

In 1835 Martin purchased two more parcels in Lot 82. The first involved 2.5 acres along the east line of the lot that was granted by John V. Hoagland (*Deeds* n.d.:C2:19-20). The second parcel was purchased from Samuel and Mariam Brasington for \$1,714.50. It contained 58.15 acres "from the northwest corner of Calvin Everts land . . . excepting one acre at the northeast corner [thereof] . . . formerly conveyed to Wm. Everts [*sic*] and now owned by William Martin" (*Deeds* n.d.:C2:574-575).

On April 1, 1860, William and Jane Martin sold one of the accumulated parcels to John Martin for \$3,000.00. The 92.06-acre parcel was the same one that had been formerly conveyed by the Sinclairs to William Martin (*Deeds* n.d.:66:482-483). Another of the parcels changed hands in 1868, when Jane, Catharine, and Margaret Martin quit claim to the 58.15-acre parcel formerly owned by the Brasingtons. This conveyance, to James M. and Thomas J. Martin, included an additional 82 acres on the east side of the highway (*Deeds* n.d.:76:285). The collective acreage involved in this transaction appears to have been near

the center of Lot 82 and may not have been contiguous to the other parcels situated farther to the east. Also, it appears to be that which clearly includes this site.

In 1878, James Martin sold his share of this latter tract to co-owner Thomas J. Martin in consideration of \$5,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:91:543). In 1893, Sarah A. Martin, widow of Thomas J., conveyed ownership back to James M. Martin, now of Rochester, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:111:480-482). By 1896, James M. Martin et al., defendants in the case of a failed mortgage, had granted 58.15 acres on the west side of the highway and 55 acres on the east side of the highway to Hobart College of Geneva, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:115:34). In 1910, the college conveyed the tracts to Andrew Weise of the town of Romulus for a total of \$4,500.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:128:365).

On January 3, 1927, Andrew J. and Mary Weise conveyed the same acreage to a Beckie Rosenthal of Rochester, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:156:186). Later that year, the Alliance Realty Corporation acquired the acreage (*Deeds* n.d.:155:121). In July 1930, the corporation sold the collective 113.15 acres to Jacob and Elizabeth Van Slooten of Brighton, New York, for \$1.00 and other considerations (*Deeds* n.d.:160:553-554). In November of the same year, the Van Slootens conveyed the same to Antonina Amenda of Rochester, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:161:274). In March 1934, the same tracts were sold to Margaret Fitzgerald of Geneva, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:164:446); and in 1942, the lands, now described as 57.99- and 53.055-acre parcels, respectively, were acquired by the government for \$2,750.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:184:239).

Summary

Site A09906.000214 is a historic site that was, according to the historic maps, occupied from the mid-1800s to the 1930s. No definite foundations were identified but a tentative position for a home was located. One portion of the probable housesite produced artifacts to over 30 cmbs. Portions of site A09906.000214 have been disturbed and would therefore offer little contextual information. However, other portions of the site appear to be partially intact, and there are possibly additional features and deposits south of the surveyed project area. Although the southern portion of the site is clearly out of the surveyed project area, Site A09906.000214 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000215

This historic site is located on the East Patrol Road approximately 390 m north of the Coast Guard entrance. The site consists of an apparent housesite and historic artifact scatter covering an estimated area of 80-x-50 m (4,000 m²; Figure 109). It is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 435 m south of the intersection of the East Patrol Road and the east end of 8th Street. The site is adjacent to the road and extends approximately 70 m to the west. The elevation is approximately 232 m (760 ft) amsl and the terrain is level. Vegetation across the site is extremely thick and consists of young elms, bushes, briars, weeds, and grapevines. One pear tree stands on the northern edge of the site. Ground visibility is very poor.

The soil at site A09906.000215 is mapped as a transitional or borderline area between the Darien silt loam and the Iliion silty clay loam, which are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Iliion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown-dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4) with an average depth of 20 cm. The soil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is quite low and shows evidence of periodic standing water, although the main part of the site is slightly elevated from the surrounding landscape.

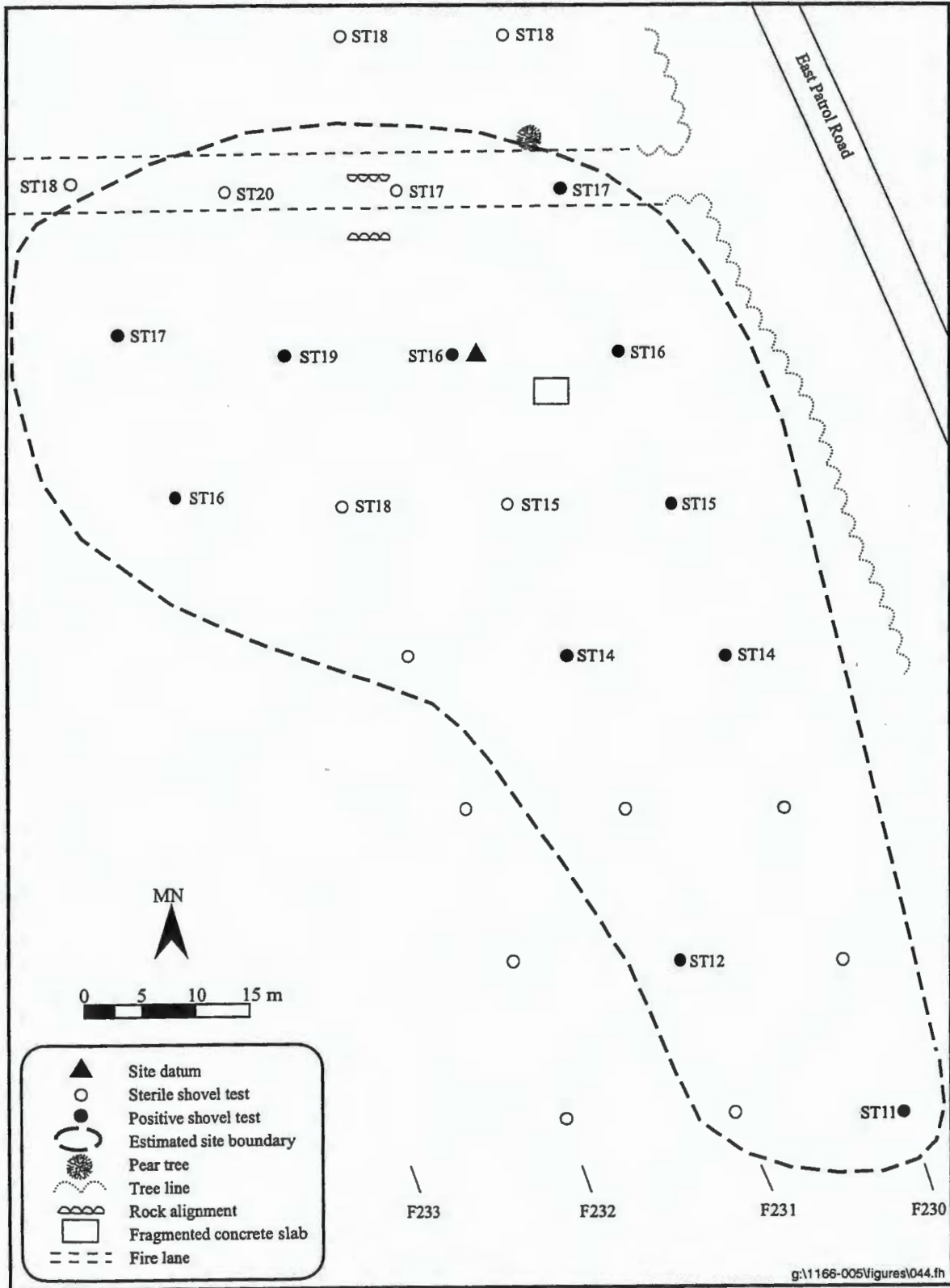


Figure 109. Plan map of site A09906.000215.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the historic road. Twenty shovel tests were excavated in the estimated site boundary and 11 of these tests were positive (Table 41). No additional shovel tests were excavated because the site is bound on the east by the road (at the eastern boundary of the facility) and all other directions were included in high probability survey. The site has two remnant foundations and a generally dispersed low density historic artifact scatter. No surface or subsurface concentrations of artifacts or additional features were identified.

Table 41
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000215

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F230	14	0-20	Small brick fragments, bone fragments
F230	15	0-20	Brick fragments, manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass, clear glass, 1 whiteware with a black pinstripe
F230	16	0-12	Brick fragments, hard coal fragment, 1 whiteware fragment
F230	17	0-15	1 brick fragment, 1 thin window glass fragment
F230	11	0-20	Small brick fragments
F231	12	0-28	Concrete fragments, brick fragments
F231	14	0-15	Brick fragments
F231	15	0-25	Brick fragments, bone fragments, blue glaze ceramic fragment
F231	16	0-30	15+ brick fragments
F233	16	0-20	Small brick fragments
F233	17	0-20	1 clear glass fragment

The northernmost remnant foundation is made of large, rounded glacial rock and is rectangular in shape (4-x-6 m). This foundation is not well defined in areas and has likely been disturbed. The other foundation fragment is just east of the datum and is a cracked and fragmented concrete slab (Figure 110). It measures approximately 2-x-3 m and no other discernible features are associated. A very low density artifact scatter includes brick fragments; unidentified bone fragments; window glass fragments, some quite thin; two whiteware fragments; one whiteware fragment with a black stripe that appears to be hand-applied; clear and manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass fragments; coal; concrete; and one piece of ceramic with a blue glaze. Additionally, under the pear tree on the north edge of the site a wide-mouth, screw-top, "SKIPPY" peanut butter jar was found on the surface. The presence of few features, the fragmented nature of the features found, and the thinly dispersed artifact scatter indicate a heavily disturbed site. It is quite possible that the house and/or other structures were completely removed from the site prior to or at the time of military acquisition.

Archival Investigations

The Gibson (1852) and Gray (1859) maps plot the home of W. A. Stout near this location, slightly northwest of the center of Lot 82, but no house appears on any of the later historic maps of the area. The next time a home is plotted near this location is in 1909 and was listed as belonging to S. S. Jeffery (Pratt 1909). By 1938, Vance Crane owned this land (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938) and he was still listed as the owner in 1941 (tract number 37) at the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).



Figure 110. View of concrete slab at site A09906.000215.

Deed-Title Research

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, a man by the name of Zebedee Stout began to assemble property in Lot 82 of the town of Romulus. His first purchase involved 175 acres in the north of the lot and his second involved 35 acres in its northwest corner (*Deeds* n.d.:A:14; B:257-258). In 1805, Zebedee and Eunis Stout conveyed 75 acres of their holdings to a William Stout; and, by 1829, William had conveyed a 25-acre portion to William A. Stout (*Deeds*: C:155-6; U:143).

During the 1830s, William A. Stout continued to accumulate small parcels in the lot. One of these parcels involved just under 15 acres acquired in 1832 from Peter and Martha Koon (*Deeds* n.d.:Y:60-61). Another was one that Stout purchased in 1839 consisting of 15 additional acres located near the center of Lot 82. The grantors in this case were Coe B. and Fanny Smith (*Deeds* n.d.:K2:41-42). Just after this, Stout and an apparent partner, Thomas Marsh, purchased a nearby “brick Tavern and land on which the same stands at Hayts Corners in said town [Romulus] containing about one acre of land being the same premises now occupied as a tavern and by one Daniel Gorton.” The seller was William Martin (*Deeds* n.d.:M2:457-458). A tavern is shown standing across the highway and slightly south of (outside the boundaries of SEDA) the W. A. Stout house on the historic Gibson (1852) map.

Decades passed before another reference to Stout’s holdings was made. However, in 1896, it was recorded that certain lands which had been “set off on May 19, 1880, for the heirs of Wm. A. Stout” were being conveyed. The heirs—Anderson Stout, Cyrus B. Stout, Stephen S. Stout, and Lucinda Parker—received \$2,000.00 for the sale of 52 acres near the center of Lot 82. Samuel S. Jeffery bought the parcel, which was “bounded on the south by Lands formerly of James M. Martin; on the west by lands owned lately by Jerome Sweezey and Amherst Giddings; on the north by Michael Jankowiak; and on the east by the Seneca Falls and Ovid highway” (*Deeds* n.d.:114:221).

On April 18, 1932, Charles and Mary Jeffery sold the same 52-acre parcel, as well as approximately 70 additional acres in the same lot, to Joseph and Anna Zauner of Paterson, New Jersey (*Deeds* n.d.:163:521-523). Four years later, the Zauners conveyed the parcels to Vance and Nellie Crane for \$1.00 and other considerations (*Deeds* n.d.:171:403-405). In January 1942, the Cranes, along with Ella Everett, conveyed their Lot 82 holdings to the federal government in consideration of \$11,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:184:243-244).

Summary

Site A09906.000215 is a historic site with a sparse artifact scatter and two partial foundations with materials dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The features are extremely limited and disturbed. All deposits appear to be fairly shallow and of low density. The site has been severely disturbed and offers little contextual information. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000216

Site A09906.000216 is a small historic refuse scatter located approximately 100 m southwest of the East Patrol Road and 70 m southeast of the intersection on the unnamed road at the northeast corner of military storage building number 356. This site, which measures approximately 68-x-27 m, is composed of two small historic artifact scatters that measure approximately 6-x-3 m and 2-x-2 m, respectively (Figures 111 and 112). The elevation at the site is 230 m (755 ft) amsl with a level terrain. It is situated in a mixed hardwood forest (oak and maple) with some undergrowth, but ground visibility is generally quite good. The larger scatter and the site datum are located on the north side of a small drainage that appears to have been altered. One large maple stands about 5 m southwest of the site datum. The smaller scatter is located approximately 60 m south and on the east side of this same drainage in a small shallow depression.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Ilion silty clay loam, which is a poorly drained soil that receives runoff from the surrounding slightly higher Darien soils. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 28 cm. However, Transect F235, ST37 was recorded as having 40 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) disturbed soil. This is likely the result of alterations to the drainage ditch directly south of F235, ST37 with lighter subsoil being deposited on the surface.

This site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the East Patrol Road. The surface deposits were located visually and there were no positive shovel tests. After the first and larger deposit was recorded, a pedestrian and visual survey was conducted in the area immediately west and south of this area that had not been examined during the high probability survey. This resulted in the identification of the smaller historic surface refuse disposal area. Both of the refuse areas have little depth to the cultural bearing zone (< 10 cm). The historic materials found at the site appear to be from the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

A partial listing for the larger surface scatter includes fragments of a blue decorated (floral) stoneware crock; fragments of a stoneware slip decorated (brown, ca. 1820s-1900; and white, post-1880) vessel; a part of a metal hand-operated egg beater; a fragment of a clear pattern glass dish with a grape and vine motif, the Grape and Festoon pattern attributed to the United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania., about 1899 (Jenks and Luna 1990:252); fragments of clear jelly-type glasses; milk glass ointment jars; manganese/solarized bottle and jar fragments; a small aqua medicine bottle; numerous other medicine-type bottle fragments ("Watkins" [post-1868; Fike 1987:87], Dr. Koch's [bottled after 1900; Fike 1987:209] and an unknown maker of bladder cure); a couple of brown beer-type bottles; some fragments of whiteware

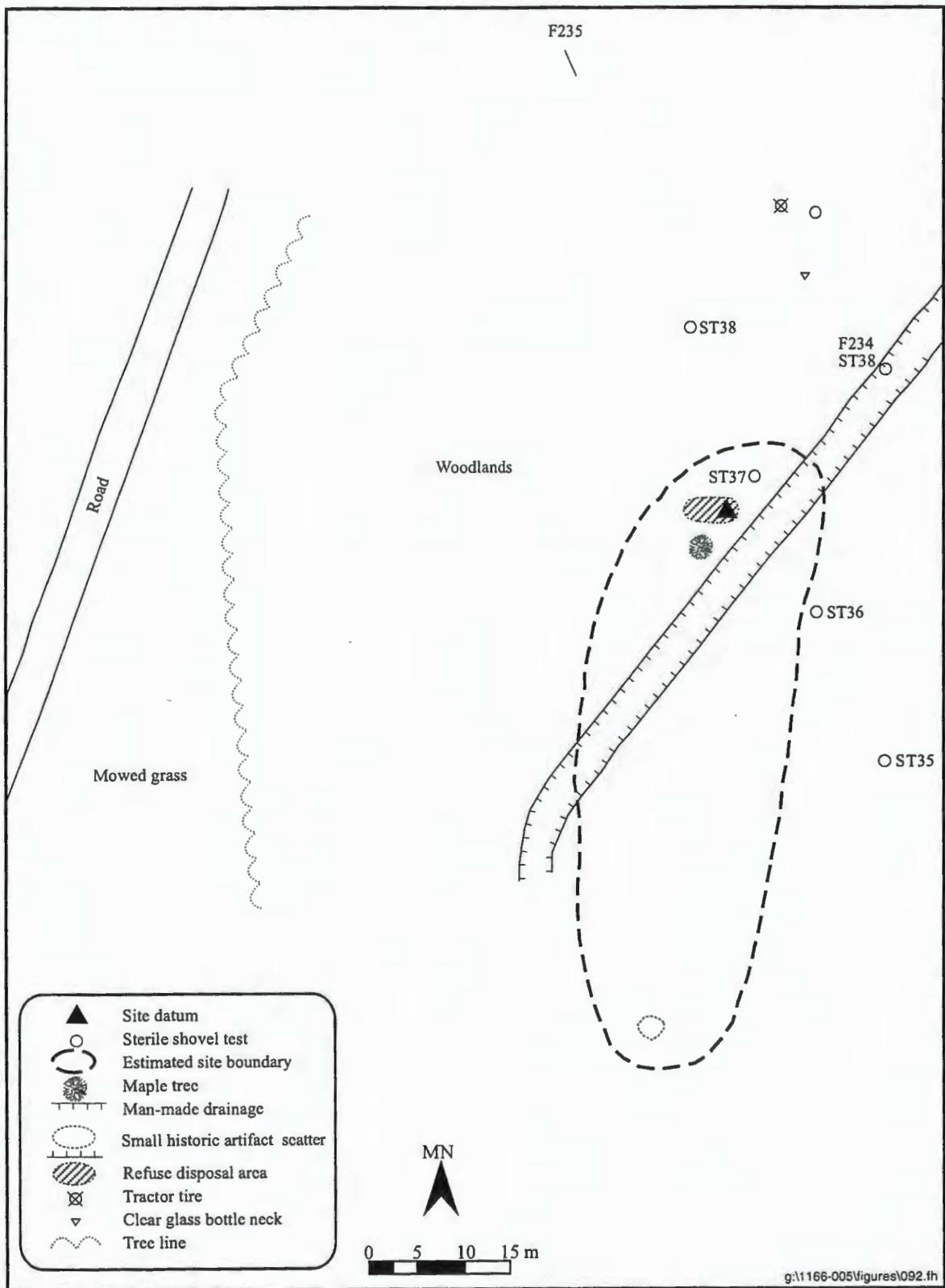


Figure 111. Plan map of site A09906.000216.



Figure 112. General view looking north across the refuse scatter at site A09906.000216.

with a rose transfer pattern; numerous undecorated whiteware fragments; milk bottle fragments (one from Ovid, New York); and shoe leather fragments. There is also part of a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, a purported cure for the kidney, liver, and bladder sold between ca. 1881 and 1924 (Fike 1987:209).

The smaller refuse area is situated in a shallow depression about 50 m south (190°) and is approximately 2-x-2 m (4 m²) in size. This area contains a few bottle fragments. These include brown ale-type bottle pieces (crown-caps; post-1895); at least one aqua whiskey-type bottle; "Watkins" bottle fragments (post-1868); parts of at least two milk bottles; and one "Dr. Rodger's Liverwort Tar" fragment. According to Fike (1987:179), the Liverwort Tar is a Liverwort Tar and Chanchalacqua bottle advertised from 1847-1913.

Summary

Site A09906.000216 is an isolated area of refuse deposition dating from the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The relatively small concentrations are quite shallow and the materials are very fragmented. It is impossible to attach this site to any single housesite in the area. For these reasons, the site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000217

Site A09906.000217 is a historic scatter located approximately 100 m south of the intersection of 8th Street and Avenue H. Portions of this site lie on both the east and west banks of a small drainage that runs at 225° south from this intersection. The elevation is approximately 229 m (750 ft) amsl and the terrain is fairly level. The site's dimensions are approximately 68-x-55 m (3,740 m²; Figure 113). Vegetation

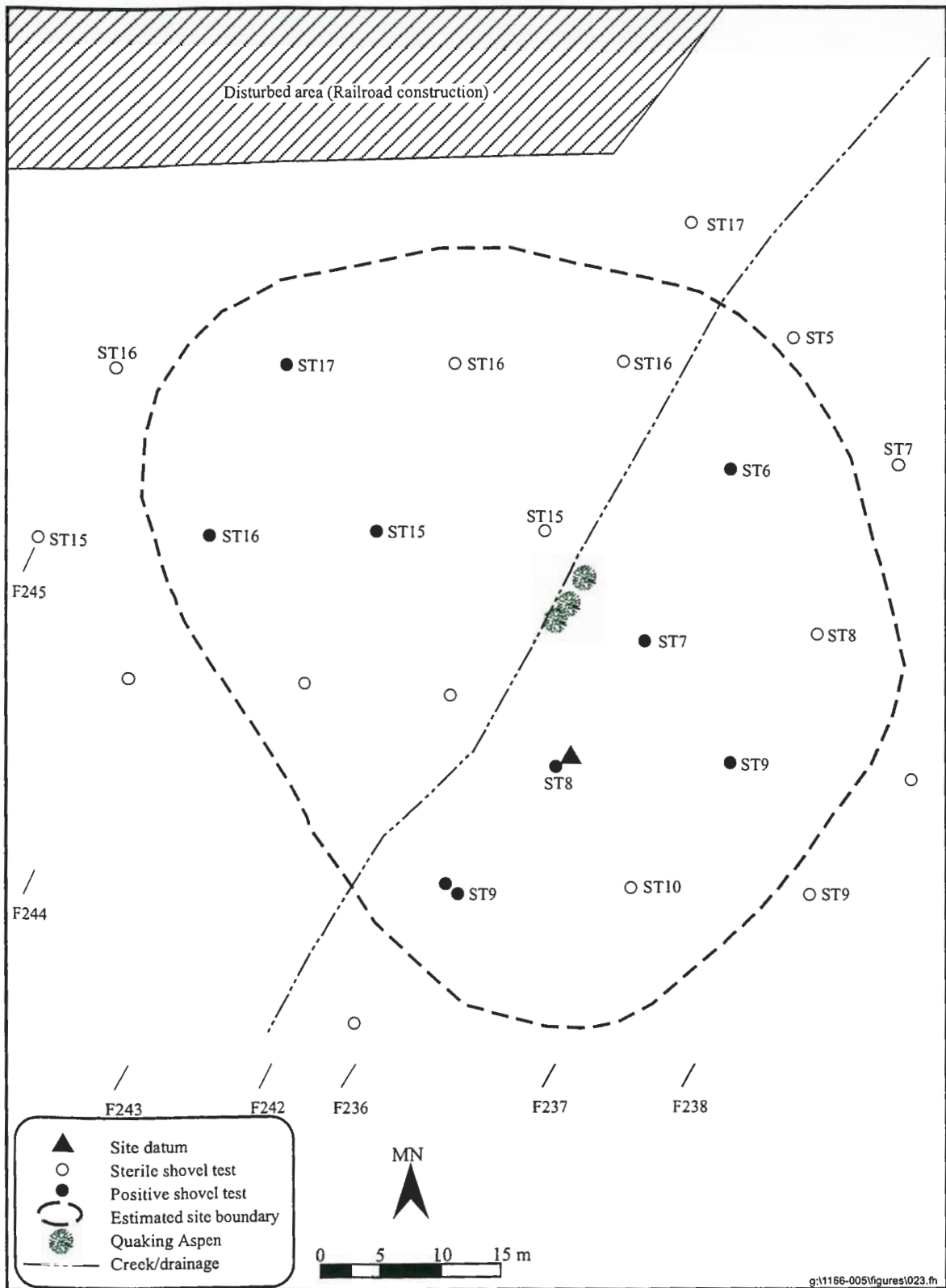


Figure 113. Plan map of site A09906.000217.

consists of very dense brush that is often impenetrable. The brush consists of grapevines, black berries, black raspberries, multiflora rose, hawthorn, dogwood, and other low, thick growth. A couple of pear trees (just east of Transect F237, ST8) that have likely grown from rootstock and a few quaking aspen grow along the drainage. The ground visibility is fair in places, especially underneath the very heavy brush.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). These soils were recorded as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) in the field and average 20-30 cm in depth. The yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4-5/6) subsoil contains a much higher clay content.

No features or artifact concentrations were found on or below the surface at the site. This is a shallow and thin scatter of historic materials that was likely farmed over in the past or has been completely destroyed by military construction of roads, railroads, and drainages. Twenty shovel tests were placed within and around the site and nine were positive (Table 42). Some of these materials could indicate an early to middle nineteenth-century occupation (e.g., dark flow blue fragment [ca. 1830s-1850s] and glazed redwares [ca. 1790-1860]), while the whiteware fragments, brick fragments, and clear glass could range from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries.

Table 42
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000217

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F236	6	0-10	1 whiteware fragment
F236	7	0-21	Brick fragments
F236	8	0-20	3 redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragments with 2 different glazes
F236	9	0-24	Clear glass bottle fragment
F236	1 m W of ST9	0-25	1 whiteware fragment
F237	9	0-22	1 whiteware fragment
F243	15	0-30	1 brick fragment, 1 wire(?) nail (post-ca. 1880)
F244	16	0-28	1 brick fragment
F244	17	0-21	1 dark flow blue Staffordshire (ca. 1830s-1850s) fragment

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000217 appears to be closest to the home of Mrs. Boice (interpreted as Boyle by Gaither et al. 1998) when consulting the Gibson (1852) map. No dwelling is plotted on the Gibson (1850) map or other historic maps examined. The site is located on property owned by John G. Secor (tract number 149) at the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

No indication of the actual housesite was found during the survey. It is likely that it was completely destroyed by the extensive military construction of roads, railroads, and loading docks located south of 8th Street and east of Brady Road. Due to the lack of features, lack of contextual integrity, amount of modern construction disturbances, and the limited artifact assemblage found at site A09906.000217, it is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000218

Site A09906.000218 is a historic housesite located on the edge of a sharp drop (approximately 15 m deep) into the south side of Kendaia Creek ravine at an elevation of 177 m (580 ft) amsl, approximately 1.6 km east of Seneca Lake. The site consists of a low density, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features (Figure 114). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, moderate to heavy underbrush, and grapevines. West Kendaia Road, which dead ends into the northern end of Sampson State Park, runs east-west along the southern edge of the site. Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. However, the southern extent of the project area is narrower adjacent to the site and only four transects were necessary to cover the area at 15-m intervals. Positive transect shovel tests were found on two transects near several historic features.

The site boundaries are approximately 45 m north-south by 150 m east-west. Within this area, five of 20 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals across the site were positive (Table 43; see Figure 114). Several features lie roughly in the center of the site, including an open rock-lined well (Figure 115); a filled, rock-lined well; a rectangular, partially buried stone foundation measuring approximately 2-x-3 m (this foundation is partially covered in grass, weeds, and humus and these dimensions are not complete); and a small (1-x-0.75 m) depression of unidentified function (possible outhouse location). Approximately 55 m west-northwest of this cluster of features is a possible collapsed rock wall remnant measuring roughly 2.5 m long. Because of the dense grass and growth over most of the site, no artifacts were observed on the surface. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-25 cmbs; however, much of the site is little disturbed and subsurface deposits from slightly deeper contexts are possible.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the steep, rocky Aurora and Farmington soils, 25-75 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect C2, ST104), which is approximately 4 m east of the stone foundation, was recorded as 25 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 30 cm with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay glacial till subsoil. No evidence of additional structures or areas of historic activity was found near the site; however, a historic refuse disposal area, site A09906.000219, was recorded approximately 100 m to the northwest at the edge of the Kendaia Creek ravine.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998; potential site numbers 7, 8, and 145) and a reexamination of historic maps indicate that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000218, in the southeast quadrant of Lot 64, since either 1850 or 1852. In 1850, a house belonging to E. Sayre is plotted near the site. In 1852, two houses near the site location are labeled E. Sayers and E. S. Bartlett. In 1859, two houses near this location are labeled J. Smalley and A. Porter; and, in 1874, four houses are plotted in the vicinity and connecting lines to labels indicate that the houses are owned by A. J. Bartlett and/or R. Gibson. The Child 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory includes an Andrew J. (b. 1832) and Nancy A. Bartlett on Route 19 in Kendaia (the road on the south side of the site) on a farm of 106 acres. The business directory (Child 1894:199) also includes the following information about Andrew: "dealer in agricultural implements, justice of the peace the past 29 consecutive years, breeder of Hambletonian horses, 16 head, 3 cows, sec'y Seneca County Patrons Relief Association for 17 years." A Robert Gibson (b. 1826 in Scotland) and wife Margaret are also listed on Route 19 in Kendaia. Robert Gibson is described as a disabled soldier and pensioner of the Civil War, Co. C, 26th New York Vols. three years. He had a four-acre garden, one acre of apple trees (owned by his son James W. of Waterloo), and two acres of grapes. In 1909, the four houses

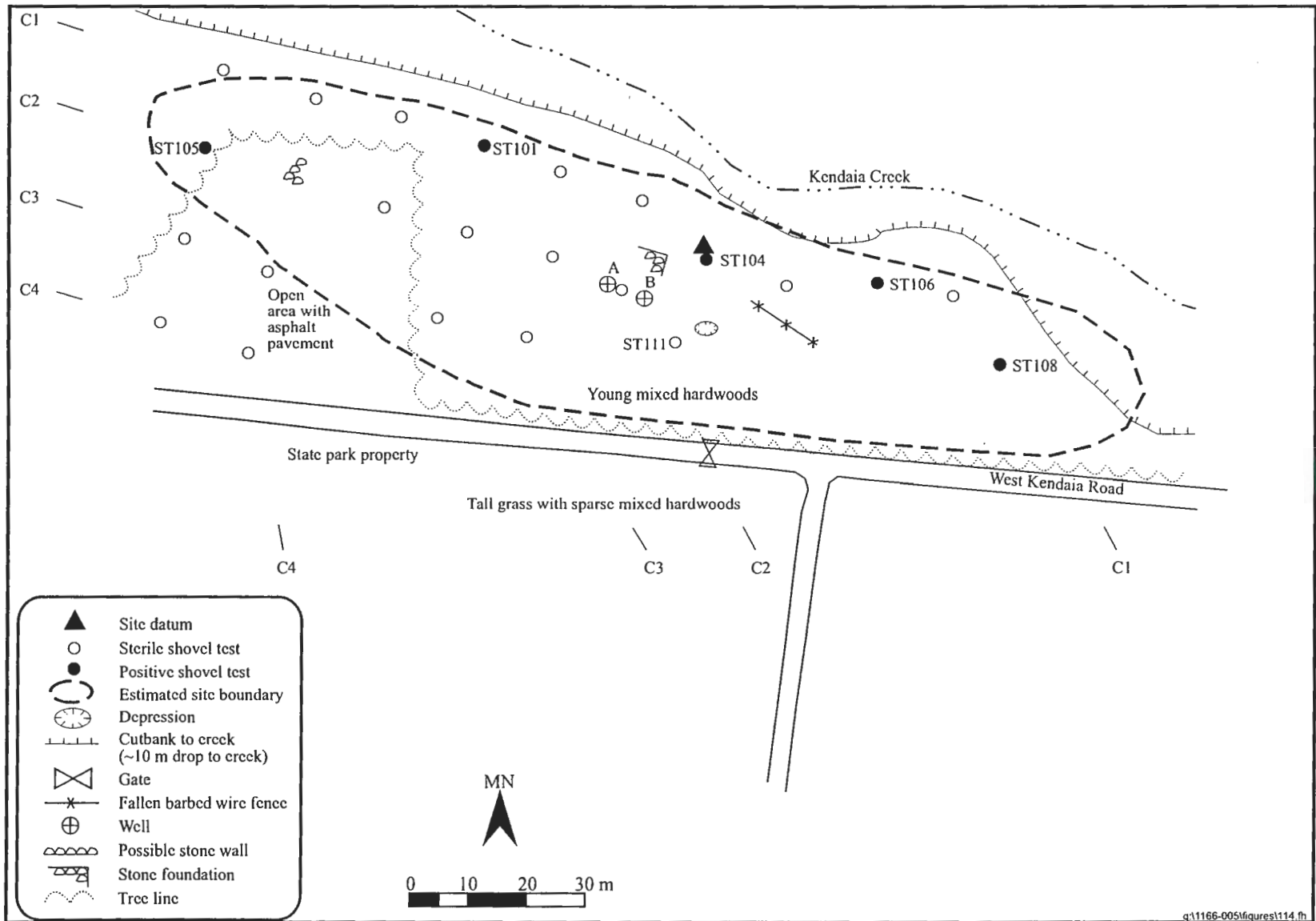


Figure 114. Plan map of site A09906.000218.

Table 43
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000218

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
C1	101	0-16	1 brown glass fragment
C1	104	0-18	2 bone fragments
C1	106	0-20	2 pieces of coal
C1	108	0-19	1 porcelain fragment
C2	105	0-18	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 2 corroded nails, ~75 pieces of slag, 15 charcoal pieces
		19-25	10 pieces of slag, 15 charcoal pieces



Figure 115. Photograph of the rock-lined well (A) at site A09906.000218.

were still in the vicinity and were owned by, west to east (house numbers 13-16): A. J. Bartlett, Frank Osborne, T. R. Gibson, and C. J. Baldrige (leased by J. H. Reigle). In 1938, the houses (numbers 10J, 14J, 18J, and 22J) were owned by J. O. Hagerty, Milton Kellogg, Earl Bucklin, and Mrs. Bertha Walker, respectively. Of these, only Bertha Walker is included in Child's 1894-1895 business directory with husband Wedlock R. (b. 1852) on Route 17 (which is the eastern end of Route 19, the road on the south side of the 1938 Bertha Walker house). The 69.54-acre plot (plot E) was transferred from the "Department of the Air Force" to become part of SEDA, effective 7-27-62 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On May 19, 1842, John and Lucy Mangus sold a four-acre parcel in Lot 64, town of Romulus. The grantee, Edward Sayre, paid \$100.00 for the parcel described as “beginning at the Bank of the Hollow on said lot [64] in the line of land occupied by Howard Miller near an Oak tree used as a Gate post standing about two or three rods South of said Millers line from thence South to the South line of said lot thence East along the line of said lot to a piece of land owned by Ebenezer S. Bartlett . . . thence North along said Bartlett line to said Hollow, Thence West along the line of land owned by Michael Baldrige to the place of beginning” (*Deeds* n.d.:64:109). In March 1853, Sayre sold the very same parcel to a Joel Smalley for the sum of \$400.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:64:111-112).

By 1860, Smalley had conveyed the parcel to Andrew J. Bartlett for \$500.00. However, the boundary descriptions were now updated: “Beginning at a point in the South bank of the hollow at the North East corner of lands owned by Daniel Cooley and in the South line of Howard Millers land; Running thence Southwardly along the said Daniel Cooleys East line Three chains and Seventy Eight links to the centre of the highway Thence Eastwardly along the centre of the highway Eleven chains and fifty three links to the South West corner of a lot occupied by Andrew Porter; Thence Northwardly along said Porters West line one chain and twenty two links to a point on the South bank of said hollow and in the South line of lands owned by John T. Sample Thence Westwardly along the South bank of said Hollow, on and along the South line of lands owned by John T. Sample and Howard Miller to the place of beginning Containing three acres and twenty six hundredths of an acre of land . . . it being the same lands + premises . . . conveyed to the said Joel Smalley . . . by Edward Sayre” (*Deeds* n.d.:64:110).

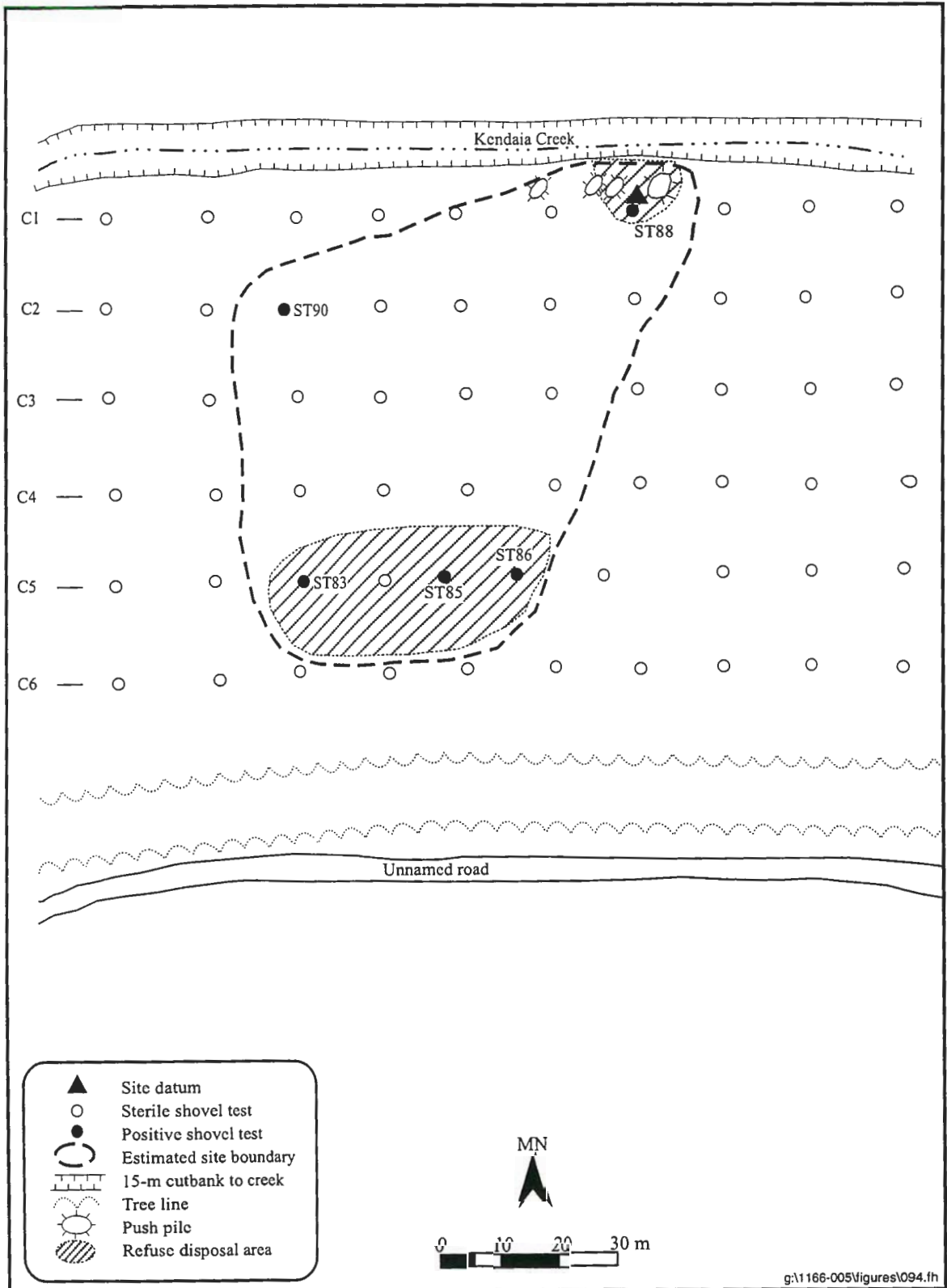
In 1913, A. J. and Nancy A. Bartlett conveyed the 3.26 acres to R. Augusta Hagerty and M. Josephine Osborne “of the same place.” Also included in the conveyance were three other small parcels, one in Lot 64 and two in Lot 65 (*Deeds* n.d.:132:344). Three years later, Hagerty and Osborne conveyed the group of parcels to a Nancy Bartlett also described as being “of the same place” (*Deeds* n.d.:137:508). Ownership of the parcels immediately reverted back to Hagerty and Osborne (*Deeds* n.d.:137:517). By 1933, Osborne had conveyed her “undivided one half interest” in the parcels to Hagerty (*Deeds* n.d.:168:355).

Summary

The deposits, features, and archival information from site A09906.000218 indicate a housesite possibly dating from the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. Several intact features and little disturbance to the site, particularly the cluster of features containing one filled and one open well and the rectangular stone foundation, indicate that the site might have research value related possibly to one of the early housesites plotted on historic maps in the middle nineteenth century. Additionally, the site appears to be less disturbed than many other sites recorded at SEDA. Shallowly buried deposits and features are likely present and the potential for contextual integrity is good. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000219 (historic)/A09906.000220 (prehistoric)

Site A09906.000219/A09906.000220 is a historic refuse disposal site containing household and farmstead debris as well as a light density prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 116) located on the edge of a sharp drop (approximately 15 m deep) into the south side of the Kendaia Creek ravine at an elevation of 177 m (580 ft) amsl, approximately 1.6 km east of Seneca Lake. Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. Positive transect shovel tests were found on three transects on the south side of the creek near the refuse disposal site. The irregular site boundaries



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Figure 116. Plan map of site A09906.000219/A09906.000220.

are approximately 105 m northeast-southwest by 65 m northwest-southeast. Within this area, five of 20 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals across the site were positive (Table 44). All subsurface artifacts were found between 0 and 20 cm.

Table 44
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000219/A09906.000220

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
C1	88	0-12	6 clear glass fragments
C2	90	0-20	1 nail (type unknown)
C5	83	0-5	Dark gray chert corner-notched projectile point
C5	85	0-20	3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), unidentifiable burned debris; 3 lithic interior flakes, 5 angular fragments
C5	86	0-20	2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), unidentifiable burned material (possibly roofing material)

The site consists of a dense surface scatter and light density, shallow subsurface scatter of household and farmstead debris that appears to have been bulldozed to drop over the edge of the ravine, although some of the debris is still on the top edge. Bulldozer pushpiles are also situated along the edge of the ravine. The historic debris was likely deposited by the military after acquisition of the property. This refuse does not appear to be a historic refuse disposal locale. It could be the redeposited remains of a historic housesite, site A09906.000218, approximately 125 m to the east. The historic debris ranges in date from the middle to late nineteenth century (as indicated by transfer decorated whiteware fragments) to the early-middle twentieth century (as indicated by clear, screw-top canning jars and a ketchup bottle).

Two shovel tests (Transect C5, STs 83 and 85) at the site, however, contained prehistoric lithic interior flakes, angular fragments of lithic manufacturing debris, and a gray, dark gray, and tan mottled chert projectile point (Figure 117). This point resembles some of the specimens of the Lamoka cluster from the Late Archaic, 3500-2500 B.C. (Justice 1987; Ritchie 1965) and measures 33.9 mm long (tip broken off), 20 mm wide at the shoulders, and 6.8 mm thick. The shoulders are sloped, the stem is expanding with a convex base, and the cross section is biconvex. The striking platform of the flake from which the point is made is retained on the base. The presence of unmodified elements on the base is a diagnostic trait of the Lamoka point (Justice 1987).



Figure 117. Lamoka-like projectile point from site A09906.000219/A09906.000220 (Scale 1:1).

Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and light to moderate underbrush. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the steep, rocky Aurora and Farmington soils, 25-75 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect C1, ST88) was recorded as 12 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 20 cm with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay glacial till subsoil. The soils in both positive shovel tests containing

prehistoric artifacts were recorded as 20 cm of very dark grayish brown silty clay underlain to a depth of 40 cm by a dense brown (10YR 4/3) clay subsoil.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site numbers 7, 8, and 145) and a reexamination of historic maps indicate that a house has been plotted at or slightly east of site A09906.000220, in the southeast quadrant of Lot 64, since either 1850 or 1852. In 1850, a house belonging to E. Sayre is plotted near the site. In 1852, two houses near the site location are labeled E. Sayers and E. S. Bartlett. In 1859, two houses near this location are labeled J. Smalley and A. Porter; and, in 1874, four houses are plotted in the vicinity and connecting lines to labels indicate that the houses are owned by A. J. Bartlett and/or R. Gibson. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory includes an Andrew J. (b. 1832) and Nancy A. Bartlett on Route 19 in Kendaia (the road on the south side of site A09906.000218) on a farm of 106 acres. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894:199) also includes the following information about Andrew: "dealer in agricultural implements, justice of the peace the past 29 consecutive years, breeder of Hambletonian horses, 16 head, 3 cows, sec'y Seneca County Patrons Relief Association for 17 years." A Robert Gibson (b. 1826 in Scotland) and wife Margaret are also listed on Route 19 in Kendaia. Robert Gibson is described as a disabled soldier and pensioner of the Civil War, Co. C, 26th New York Vols. three years. He had a four-acre garden, one acre of apple trees (owned by his son James W. of Waterloo), and two acres of grapes. In 1909, the four houses were still in the vicinity and were owned by, west to east (house numbers 13-16): A. J. Bartlett, Frank Osborne, T. R. Gibson, and C. J. Baldrige (leased by J. H. Reigle). In 1938, the houses (numbers 10J, 14J, 18J, and 22J) are owned by J. O. Hagerty, Milton Kellogg, Earl Bucklin, and Mrs. Bertha Walker, respectively. Of these, only Bertha Walker is included in the Child 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory with husband Wedlock R. (b. 1852) on Route 17 (which is the eastern end of Route 19, the road on the south side of the 1938 Bertha Walker house). The 69.54-acre plot (plot E) was transferred from the "Department of the Air Force" to become part of SEDA, effective 7-27-62 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

The historic component, site A09906.000219, is refuse likely deposited by the Army when the property was acquired from the Air Force, or possibly earlier by the Air Force. It consists of historic household and farmstead debris that has no contextual integrity and no research value. The prehistoric component, site A09906.000220, consists of an extremely small, limited lithic scatter with one diagnostic artifact, a Lamoka-like projectile point, likely dating to the Late Archaic period. Because the deposits are very shallow, the site has been disturbed by the bulldozing of historic materials over the ravine edge, and soils are shallow, clay-dominated, glacial till, there is little potential for finding undisturbed deposits or features from the prehistoric portion of the site. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000221

Site A09906.000221 is a historic site situated on the north bank of Kendaia Creek. It is approximately 40 m downstream from (west of) Highway 96-A. The site consists of a historic artifact scatter and a rock and concrete dam or dike. The estimated site boundary is 50-x-15 m (750 m²; Figure 118). Site A09906.000221, at an elevation of 171 m (560 ft), is in a steeply sloping stream valley with steep banks to the north and south. The site is located in a secondary growth, mixed hardwood forest. Ground visibility is fair in some locations with little underbrush.

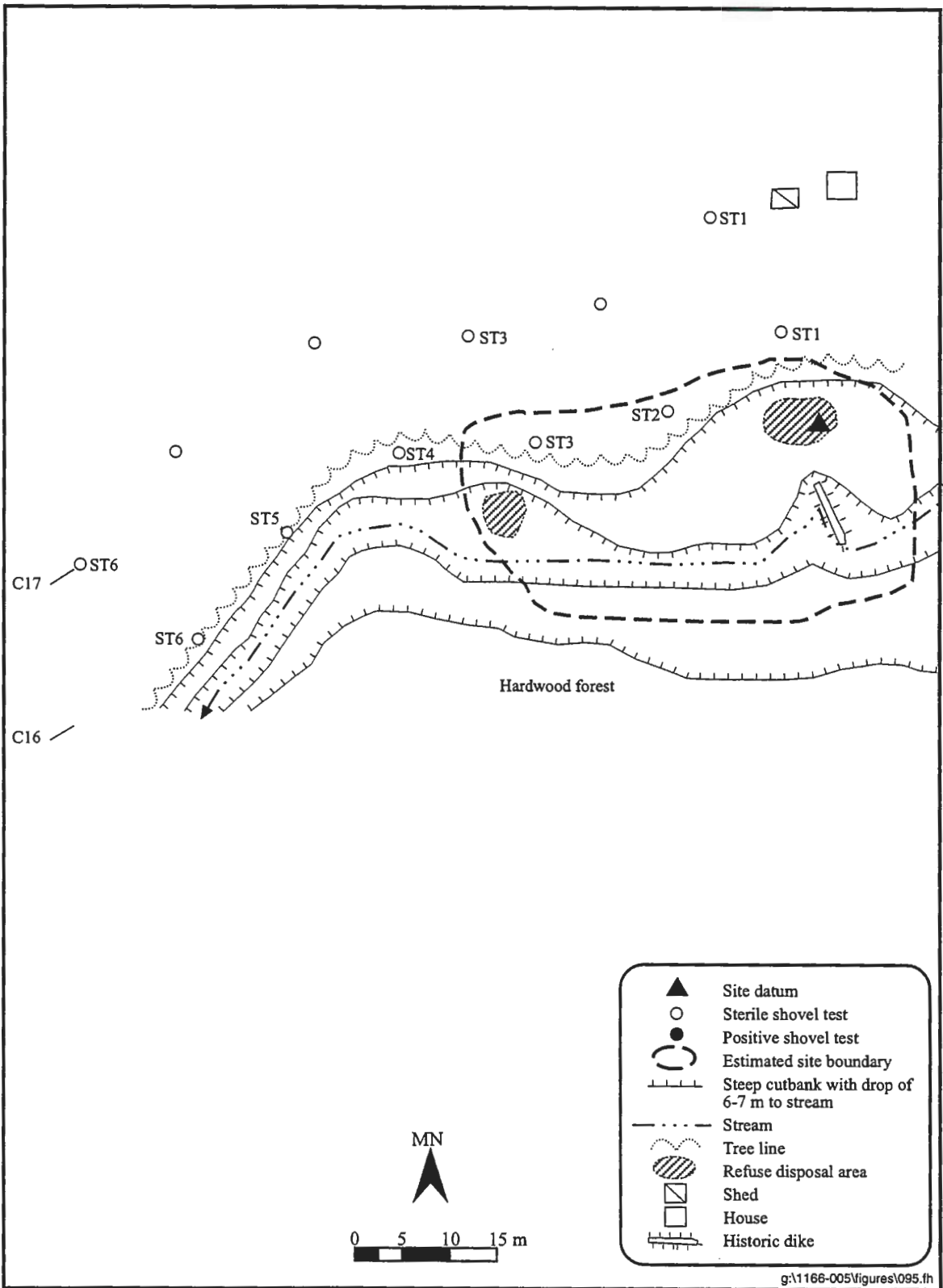


Figure 118. Plan map of site A09906.000221.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as an “undifferentiated unit [that] is made up of steep and commonly very rocky Aurora and Farmington soils” (Hutton 1972:86). These soils are silt loams and are generally shallow in their respective series. The Aurora and Farmington soils are in areas of very steep, rocky terrain, and bedrock is often visible (Hutton 1972). The soil at site A09906.000221 is very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) with significant amounts of shale present. The deposits are very shallow (0-8 cm). This site is in an obvious flood zone. The steep banks on the north and south sides of the streams are approximately 6-7 m high.

The site was visually identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the north bank of Kendaia Creek. It consists of two very shallow refuse areas and one concrete and rock dam or spillway that is 7 m long and about 1.5 m high. This feature reaches approximately half way across the creek valley (Figure 119). This site contains no additional features other than the artifact scatters. The early maps of the area plot a sawmill on Kendaia Creek that appears to be slightly west and on the south side of the creek. Because the project area is narrow along the creek in this location and the south side of the stream valley is closely bordered by private land which was not examined, it is possible that the mill site is located south of the project area on private land.



Figure 119. View looking upstream at the remnant dam at site A09906.000221.

The artifact scatters or refuse areas likely represent periodic disposal of unwanted materials over the steep-sided north bank of Kendaia Creek from the nearest house, which is on the north side of the creek. The debris has collected on a small bench at the base of the bank. Both small scatters have a low density of artifacts. These artifacts include a metal bucket; unidentified metal objects; stoneware fragments; broken glass bottles (aqua, clear, blue, manganese decolorized [solarized, ca. 1880-1920], and brown); milk glass liners for fruit jar lids; a whiteware fragment with a “Homer Laughlin” maker’s mark; a whiteware fragment with a “John Maddock & Sons” maker’s mark (1895-1929; Lehner 1988:275); a fragmented small porcelain figurine of a boy; and numerous other glass and ceramic fragments. Most larger artifacts were likely washed downstream during spring floods. Additionally, there are modern artifacts mingled in with the other material (i.e., a “Folgers” coffee can, a plastic napkin holder, and styrofoam).

Archival Investigations

The site is located in the southeast corner of Lot 64 in Romulus. Near this location, a site was designated as potential site number 9 by Gaither et al. (1998). Gibson (1850 and 1852), Gray (1859), and Nichols (1874) show a sawmill near this location belonging to E. S. Bartlett. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists an E. Seely Bartlett who lived closer to Seneca Lake, but in the general area. It states that E. Seely Bartlett was ". . . b 1835, w Emma, farmer 110 [acres], breeder of Hambletonian horses, has 6 horses, 3 cows, breeder of thoroughbred swine, hay and grain grower, treas. of the Seneca Co. Fire Relief Association, supervisor of Romulus 1873-1874, chairman of the board in '74, and school commissioner 1891-93, resides on the homestead where his grandfather Haynes Bartlett, a revolutionary soldier settled in 1794." In 1941, at the time of military acquisition, Chester W. Phillips owned this land (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On April 6, 1805, it was recorded that Samuel McMath of the town of Romulus had granted a portion of Lot 64 to Michael and Alexander Baldrige, also of the town of Romulus. In exchange for \$311.00, the Baldriges acquired a parcel which began "at a stake standing on the east line of Lot sixty four at the main road & on the bank of a small brook which empties into the mill Creek below the mill running thence north along the said road & on the east line of said lot sixty four, sixty six perches to a stake being a corner of one hundred & two acres of land formerly surveyed for John McMath then west . . . ninety five perches to a stake thence south one hundred perches to a stake on the south bank of the Mill Creek thence up the Creek the sundry courses thereof . . . to the place of beginning containing forty-eight acres & fifty one perches" (*Deeds n.d.:C:236-237*).

Another pertinent record did not appear until 1848, when it was recorded that the executors for Michael Baldrige, deceased, had conveyed 59.06 acres in Lot 64, town of Romulus, to a John T. Sample. The parcel, although described differently from that of 1805, is clearly situated in the same part of Lot 64. For a grand total of \$4,200.00, Sample also acquired 60.92 acres in nearby Lot 66 (*Deeds n.d.:U2:32-33*). The next and last relevant entry, recorded in 1890, explains that Sample had conveyed, by way of an 1887 will, all of his real estate to his wife, Sally Ann Sample, and his son, Chester H. Sample, of East Saginaw, Michigan (*Deeds n.d.:105:387-388*).

Summary

Site A09906.000221 consists of one rock and concrete dam and two small historic refuse scatters with some modern material intermingled. The dam could be related to the early sawmill plotted near this location, but was later modified/fortified with concrete and a tile drain running through the rocks. It could also be related to later activities by nearby historic or modern residents. Any other deposits or features that might have been associated with the dam have been washed away as the streambed is deeply entrenched and the stream valley extremely steep and narrow. The materials in the two small refuse disposal areas date from the latter portion of the nineteenth century to modern times. Little additional information would be available from these limited deposits and the single feature. Site A09906.000221 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000222

Site A09906.000222 is a refuse disposal site containing historic household and farmstead debris (Figure 120) located in a gully on the edge of a sharp drop (approximately 15 m deep) into the south side of the Kendaia Creek ravine at an elevation of 165 m (540 ft) amsl, approximately 0.8 km east of Seneca Lake. Both sides of Kendaia Creek were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the creek. One positive shovel test (6N, 6E), containing one piece of undecorated whiteware, was found 10 m northeast of the transect nearest the Kendaia Creek ravine, on the western edge of the gully entering the ravine. The refuse disposal site measures roughly 15 m across. This single subsurface artifact was found 0-5 cmbs (Table 45).

The historic debris was likely deposited by the military after acquisition of the property, but could be a historic refuse disposal locale. The debris ranges in date from near the turn of the century through the middle twentieth century (as indicated by clear, screw-top jars; clear and aqua bottle glass; part of a 1939 license plate; and many other items of similar age). Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods at the edge of the creek and gully bordered on the south side by a field of tall grass, weeds, and young hardwoods. Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the steep, rocky Aurora and Farmington soils, 25-75 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect C1, ST40) was recorded as 8 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam underlain by dry, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) glacial till clay.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps do not indicate a house plotted near site A09906.000222. Houses are plotted some distance (at least several hundred meters) to both the east and west on the historic maps. The historic debris was either deposited in the gully after military acquisition, during the demolition of housesites to the east or west, or by historic occupants of one or more of the somewhat distant historic housesites. The 69.54-acre plot (plot E) was transferred from the "Department of the Air Force" to become part of SEDA, effective 7-27-62 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000222 is a refuse disposal site either deposited by the military when the houses in the neighborhood were demolished or by late nineteenth and early twentieth century residents of the houses. It consists of historic household and farmstead debris that is not readily associated with any housesite and has little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Table 45
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000222

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	6N, 6E	0-5	1 undecorated whiteware fragment

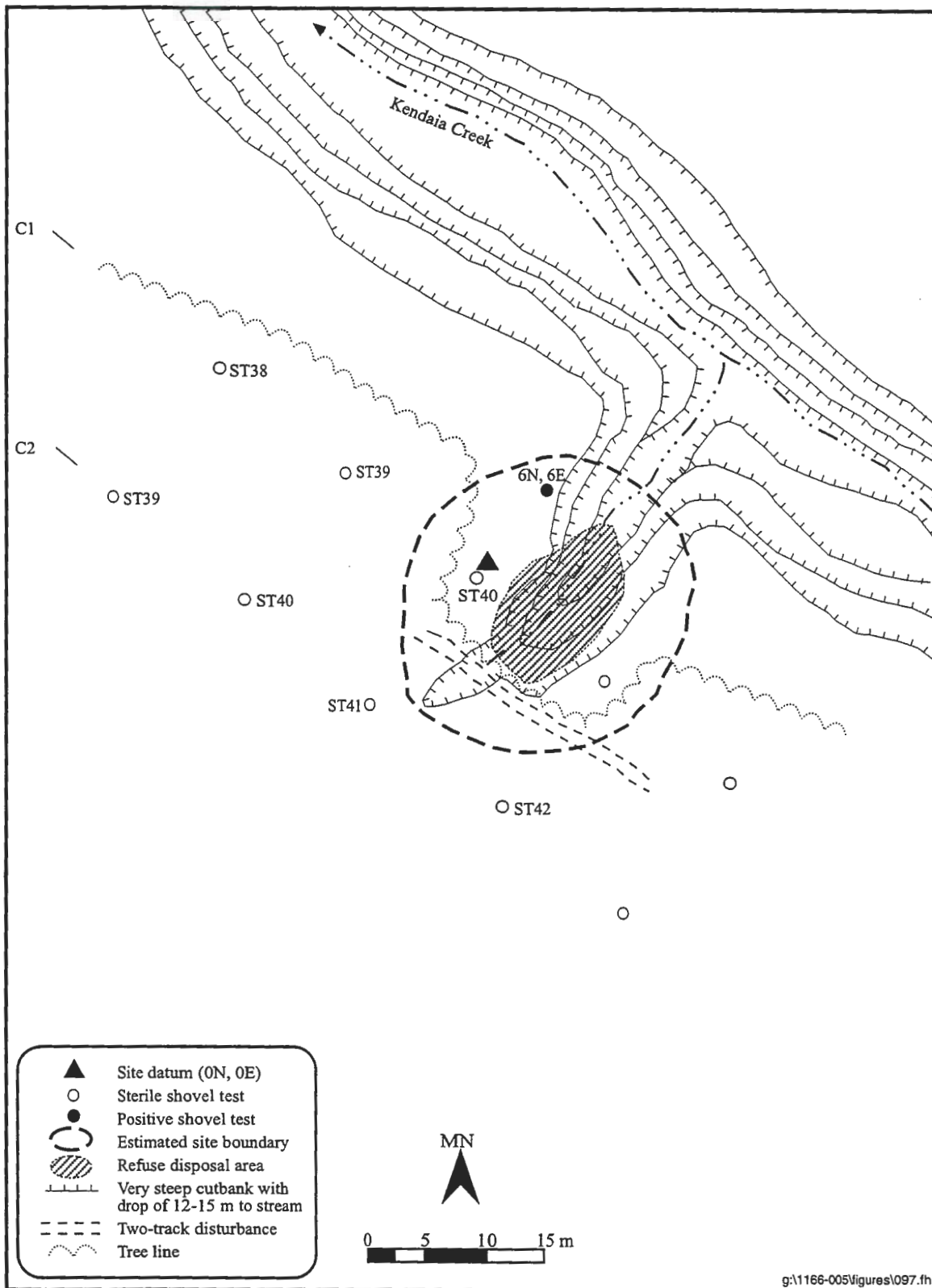


Figure 120. Plan map of site A09906.000222.

Site A09906.000223

Site A09906.000223 is a historic housesite consisting of a surface and subsurface artifact scatter, three refuse disposal localities (A-C), a brickpile, and a well (Figure 121). The site is located in the uplands adjacent to the east side of the relict portion of a historic road at the southern end of the North-South Base Line Road and along the southern boundary of this portion of the project area. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods. A historic road, driveway, or field road runs east-west along the northern edge of the site, approximately 10 m north of the well. A hogwire fence runs along the south side of this road. A shale-based, grass, sapling, and weed-covered historic road with ditches along both sides runs north-south along the west side of the housesite.

The land in the area is level to very gently sloping. Soils are mapped at the site as the level or gently sloping Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils recorded in the field are typically about 30 cm of a very dark to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2, 10YR 4/2) silt loam over dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) clay.

The well is rock-lined, approximately 0.8 m across and 2.5 m deep to the water line. It is in excellent condition and undisturbed. About 2 m northeast of the well is a pile of red bricks, measuring about 2 m across, that could be either the remnants of a foundation or a chimney fall. Refuse Area A is located approximately 20 m southeast of the well and measures approximately 10 m across. Artifacts are restricted to the surface and include clear and aqua glass screw-top jars, a metal machinery part, and clear, screw-top bottles. Refuse Area B is located about 15 m east of the well, contains surface and subsurface artifacts, and measures approximately 20 m north-south by 30 m east-west. Materials in Refuse Area B include clear, aqua, brown, green, and blue glass bottles and screw-top jars; amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass fragments; decorated (underglaze transfer print) and undecorated whiteware fragments; porcelain, china ("Carr China Co."), and stoneware fragments; bone fragments (rib bones noted); a 1935 New York state license plate with number "7X80 47"; a blue enamelware coffee pot (post-1900); a rubber boot sole; clear window glass; metal objects; coal slag; milk bottles, one labeled "White Springs Farm Dairy Co./Geneva, New York"; and much additional household and farmstead debris. Refuse Area C is about 20 m east of Refuse Area B, measures about 12 m north-south by 16 m east-west, and contains materials restricted to the surface. Artifacts include clear and blue glass screw-top bottles and jars; a metal pan; whiteware fragments; a steel stove pipe; and other household and farmstead debris.

Five of 18 shovel tests excavated within the estimated site boundaries were positive (Table 46). Four of the positive shovel tests were excavated within 10 m of the well. Two of these contained intact, subsurface deposits at approximately 20-30 cmbs. The earlier materials in these lower levels, which date to the nineteenth century, indicate age stratification of the deposits. Materials in the refuse disposal areas are dominated by more recent debris; however, the subsurface portions of Refuse Area B could also contain age-stratified deposits. A prehistoric site (NYSM 4824) recorded by Beauchamp in 1900 is plotted near this location. This site was described as the remains of the town of Kendaia, an extensive Seneca village. That site has since been plotted two miles to the south. No evidence of a prehistoric site was encountered in this portion of the survey area.

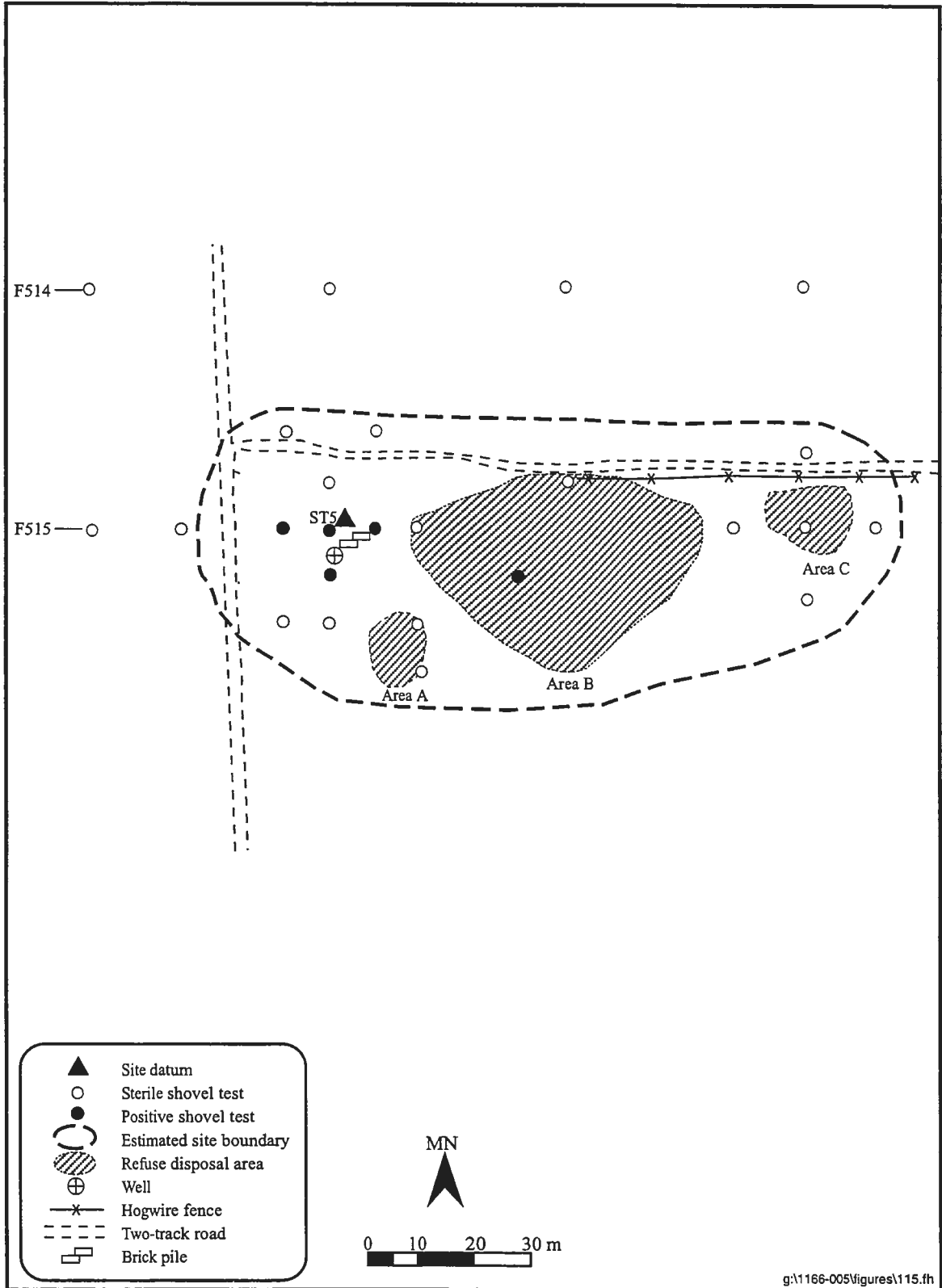


Figure 121. Plan map of site A09906.000223.

Table 46
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000223

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
F515	5	0-20	4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 9 window glass fragments (clear and aqua), 6 whiteware fragments, 5 pieces of bone, 1 piece of metal, 1 brown glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment
		20-30	4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 4 amber bottle glass fragments, 1 red brick fragment
NA	10S, 0E	0-18	7 undecorated whiteware fragments, 1 bone fragment, 2 stoneware fragments, 2 blue annular decorated whiteware fragments
NA	10S, 40E	0-19	2 undecorated whiteware fragments, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
NA	0N, 10E	0-21	7 clear bottle glass fragments
NA	0N, 10W	0-20	9 undecorated whiteware fragments, 1 decorated whiteware fragment, coal slag, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 button
		20-40	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 4 undecorated whiteware fragments

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000223 is located at the westcentral area of Lot 80 in Romulus. This site was assigned a potential site number of 103 or 104 during the background research for this project (Gaither et al. 1998). Gibson's 1852 map has the David Van Court home plotted very near this site. However, the Van Court residence has also been tentatively assigned to historic site A09906.000186. The Nichols 1874 map plots D. Brannigan's home very near this location. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists a Dennis Brannigan (b. 1842), who worked for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, as residing on the road near this site, with a wife (Mary). The Pratt map of 1909 shows Mrs. Peter Bruce at site A09906.000223. The military property acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) indicates that Joseph Bruce owned this property.

Deed-Title Research

On October 10, 1866, Isaac J. and Ellener Gilbert conveyed two acres near the westcentral edge of Lot 80, town of Romulus, to a Lyman Brock for \$350.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:73:357-358). Three years later, Lyman and Sarah Brock sold the same parcel to Francis Bannen in consideration of \$400.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:78:483). In 1871, Francis and Catharine Bannon [*sic*] conveyed the two acres to a Dennis Branigan for \$410.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:80:453).

On March 19, 1904, Dennis and Mary Branigan, of Poughkeepsie, New York, sold the same parcel, as well as 3.09 contiguous acres to Susan M. Bruse for a total of \$260.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:121:577). By 1919, Susan M. Bruce [*sic*] had conveyed the same 5.09-acre plot to a Joseph G. Bruce for \$1.00 and other considerations (*Deeds* n.d.:143:514); and, in 1941, Bruce conveyed the parcel, now increased to 20.58 acres, to the United States of America (*Deeds* n.d.:184:148).

Summary

The housesite at site A09906.000223 contains intact deposits and features. Some of the deposits appear to be shallow but age-stratified, with the underlying deposits dating to the middle to late nineteenth century. This site is a small holding and, according to the archival investigations, is likely related to the Lehigh Valley Railroad construction and/or operation. Further archeological investigations at the site could provide a unique comparison between the more common agrarian sites and one that is likely related to the railroad industry, and possibly to an influx of Irish-American railroad personnel in the area. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000225

Site A09906.000225 is a historic housesite consisting of a light surface and subsurface artifact scatter of household and structural debris and several features (Figure 122). It is located on both sides of the ammo area security fence, south of a paved parking lot which lies at the western end of 1st Street. Vegetation across the site consists of tall grasses, weeds, and shrubs. A marsh and beaver pond lie along the western edge of the site. A modified drainage ditch runs east-west along the northern edge of the site and several large willow trees grow along the ditch.

The west side of the ammo area fence was transected north-south at 30-m intervals in a medium probability area and the east side of the fence was transected east-west at 50-m intervals in a low probability area. One positive shovel test was found on one medium probability transect and in five additional shovel tests excavated to examine the eastern side of the fence between the low probability (50-m interval) transects (Table 47). The site boundaries are approximately 120 m north-south by 214 m east-west. Within this area, six of 31 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive.

The eastern half of the site contains several features including two sides of what appears to be a square stone foundation made of large glacial boulders and measuring approximately 20 m across; several bulldozer pushpiles (one inside the stone foundation); a filled, rock-lined well with a square concrete cover approximately 25 m northwest of the stone foundation, measuring about 1.5 m across; and a concrete, brick, concrete block, and stone scatter on the northwest side of the stone foundation. In the southcentral portion of the site is an unfilled, rock-lined well with a concrete cover measuring approximately 1.5 m across. Near the western end of the site is one additional feature, a concrete foundation measuring about 4 m east-west by 15 m north-south. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-25 cmbs.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect T1, ST1), which is in the northcentral portion of the site, was recorded as containing brown (10YR 5/3) clay loam to a depth of 20 cm, underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay subsoil to a depth of 25 cm.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998; potential site number 140) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000225, in the northwest quadrant of Lot 75, since 1852. In 1852, a house belonging to D. D. Johnson is plotted at the site. In 1859 (Gray), the name J. Vannostrand is plotted at this location, but the exact house to which the name refers is not clear; however, a house plotted at the site location in 1874 is labeled J. Vanostran. In the 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory, no persons named "J. Vannostrand" (or "J. Vanostran") are listed in this vicinity; however, a number of Van Nostran family members are listed on nearby Routes 35, 11, and 10. The J. Vanostran

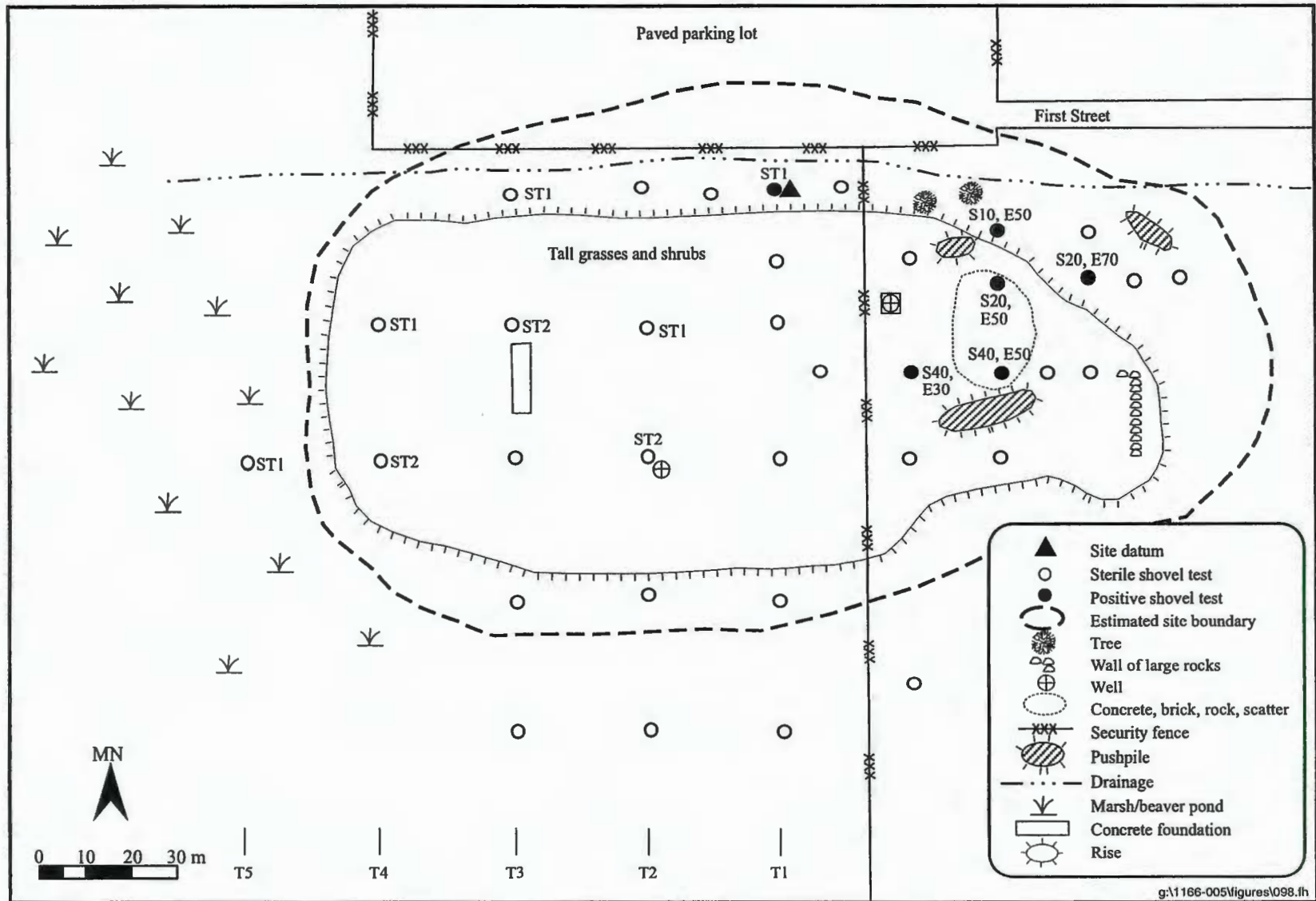


Figure 122. Plan map of site A09906.000225.

Table 47
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000225

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
T1	1	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
NA	40S, 30E	0-20	2 glazed stoneware fragments
NA	10S, 50E	0-20	4 brick fragments, 1 undecorated whiteware fragment
NA	20S, 50E	0-20	1 brick fragment, 3 whiteware fragments, 1 clear glass fragment, 1 piece of plastic, 5 aqua glass fragments
NA	40S, 50E	0-20	3 pieces of china, 4 stoneware fragments, 1 glass fragment
NA	20S, 70E	0-25	1 redware rim (ca. 1790-1860) fragment, 2 brick fragments

house is not on a major road but, on the 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map, is connected by a driveway to the eastern end of Route 35 (Route 35 as defined by Child's 1894-1895 business directory). In 1909, house number 100, plotted at this location, is owned by J. E. Emerson and leased by A. D. Garrison. In 1938, the house (house number 42M) is owned by Victor Hoagland (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). At the time of military acquisition, the 106.25-acre plot (plot number 123) containing the housesite is owned by Charles E. Kaufman et al. (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On October 29, 1841, Elijah Kinne purchased 106 acres in the northwest quadrant of Lot 75, town of Romulus. In consideration of a total of \$3,650.00, Peter Doig of New York City conveyed this and several other parcels in the same town (*Deeds* n.d.:N2:392-393). In February 1855, the next relevant record appeared, showing that Daniel D. and Rachel Johnson had conveyed the 106 acres to Isaac Van Nostrand. For \$4,200.00, the Johnsons conveyed "a part of the same premises which were allotted [to them] in the partition of the lands of which Elijah Kinne died seized" (*Deeds* n.d.:55:317).

By 1863, Isaac and Maria Van Nostran [*sic*] had conveyed the same parcel to a John Van Nostran for \$4,200.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:68:213). It was not until 1938 that another record appeared, indicating that Victor and Alice Hoagland had now sold the same parcel, "being the same premises conveyed . . . [to them] . . . by Augustus T. Van Nostrand and wife, by deed dated April 1, 1926." The grantees were listed as Carrie Parmalee and Marcia Hathorn (*Deeds* n.d.:173:220). On November 22, 1941, Parmalee and Hathorn, along with Charles and Margaret Kaufman, granted the parcel, now described as containing 106.25 acres, to the federal government (*Deeds* n.d.:184:120).

Summary

Site A09906.000225 appears to be a historic farmstead containing several features and dating to the middle nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. However, as indicated by several pushpiles in the probable vicinity of the house and by the condition of some features, many of the features and deposits have been disturbed or destroyed, likely at the time of military acquisition. The site retains little contextual integrity and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000226

Site A09906.000226 is a historic refuse scatter located approximately 150 m west of Fayette Road and 30 m north of the South Patrol Road. This site consists of several small surface scatters of historic artifacts. The estimated site boundary measures 125-x-35 m (4,375 m²; Figure 123) and the elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in a mixed hardwood secondary forest (oak, ash, hickory, and maple) with some fairly thick briars and undergrowth. All of the historic debris is located on the south side of a small drainage that has been altered.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which is formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 27 cm. The subsoil below this quickly lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content.

This site was identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey along the west side of Fayette Road. The surface deposits were located visually; there were no positive transect shovel tests. After the site was visually located, nine additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and to check for subsurface deposits. One of the nine tests was positive (0N, 30E) containing a wire nail (post-ca. 1880), a clear glass fragment (vessel), and an unidentified metal fragment (Table 48). The historic materials found at the site appear to be from the twentieth century. Most of these materials are farm- or construction-related and not domestic in nature. For example, there are several piles and rolls of wire (hogwire). Some of these piles and/or rolls are associated with steel and wooden posts. Also present are both galvanized and steel twisted cables; concrete pieces, an oil drum, a 5-gallon metal pail, barbed wire, and scrap pieces of metal. Along with these items there are several pushpiles that contain large rocks, a ceramic drain pipe, and concrete pieces. The few domestic-type materials found consist of a fragment of a brown bottle, a blue enamelware metal pail, and a clear glass, one-pint "Monarch Wine Co., Inc.," bottle (screw-top). It is quite possible that these materials are post-military acquisition. There was no indication of a dwelling at this site; however, several housesites are about 150-175 m to the east along Fayette Road.

Summary

Site A09906.000226 is an isolated area of refuse deposition dating from the twentieth century and could possibly date from post-military acquisition. The relatively small concentrations are located on the surface or are very shallow. The materials are not domestic and cannot be readily associated with any single housesite in the area. For these reasons, the site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Table 48
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000226

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	30 m E of datum	0-25	Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), unidentified metal, clear glass fragment

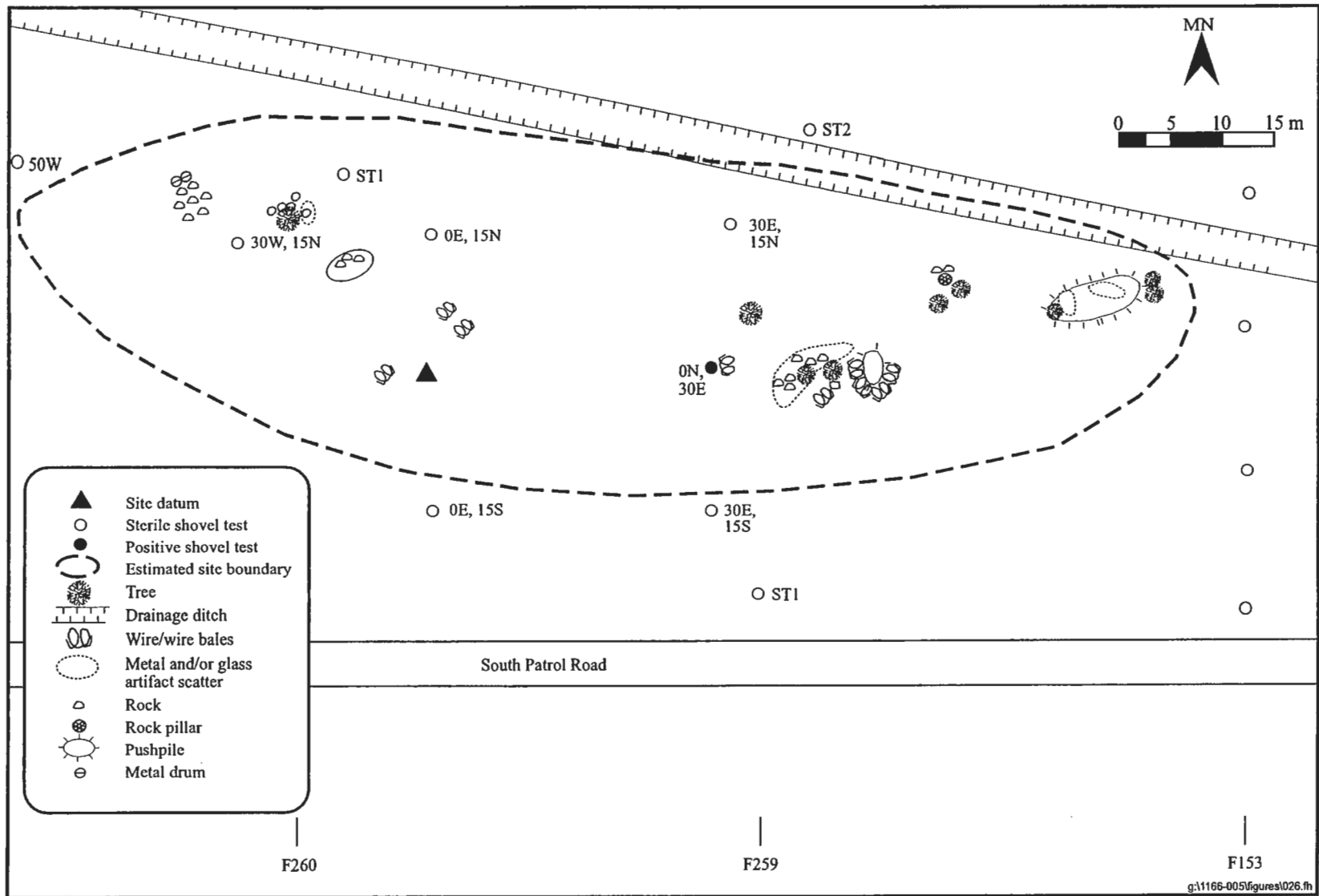


Figure 123. Plan map of site A09906.000226.

Site A09906.000227

Site A09906.000227 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a dense surface concentration of household debris (Figure 124). It is located about 90 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl, approximately 250 m west of the East Patrol Road. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and little underbrush.

Both sides of historic West Kendaia Road were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. One positive transect shovel test was adjacent to the northeast side of the refuse disposal site. The refuse disposal site measures approximately 4-x-5 m. Two additional shovel tests, both negative, were excavated at 15- and 30-m intervals south of the positive shovel test to determine site boundaries to the south. The area surrounding the site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found; however, another small historic refuse disposal locale (site A09906.000228) lies about 75 m east of site A09906.000227. Artifacts found on the surface include clear, brown, and green bottle (screw- and crown-top) glass and canning (bail- and screw-top) jars and fragments; clear pressed glass fragments; a rusted metal pill box labeled “. . . PERT/TABLETS”; stoneware fragments; metal fencing; metal cans; a tin cup; and a “Vick’s Vapor Rub” jar (post-1905; Panati 1987:252). Some of the jars and bottles with labels and maker’s marks include a small, rectangular, crown-top, clear glass, medicine bottle labeled “FOLEY & CO./CHICAGO, U. S. A.” (post-1890; Fike 1987:59); a small, clear, screw-top bottle labeled “NUJOL”; a green screw-top bottle labeled “SQUIBB”; a clear, rectangular screw-top bottle labeled “HIND’S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM, A. S./HINDS CO. N. J. U. S. A.” (produced by Lehn and Fink in New Jersey between 1907 and 1948; Fike 1987:92); a clear glass canning jar labeled on the bottom “ATLAS/E-Z/SEAL/TRADEMARK REGISTERED” (post-1896; Toulouse 1977:3); a round, clear glass jar with the bottom labeled “SMALLEY, KIVLAN, & ONTHANK/ RUSTON, MASS” (produced between 1907-1919 in Boston, not Ruston; Toulouse 1971:478); the bottom of the front face of a broken, clear glass jar labeled “CHASE F. SLATE CO. INC/BUFFALO, N. Y.” No subsurface artifacts were found except two undecorated whiteware fragments in the shovel test on the edge of the refuse disposal site, which was designated the site datum (Transect G42, ST17; Table 49).

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam to a depth of 19 cm, underlain to a depth of 29 cm by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay subsoil.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000227 in the northcentral portion of Lot 68 on historic maps since 1850. Several additional disposal locales in the vicinity indicate that the area might have served as a general domestic disposal area by nearby residents living in the most concentrated part of the community of Romulus (about 1 km to the east). At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site was located on a 109.03-acre plot (plot number 98) owned by Anna C. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

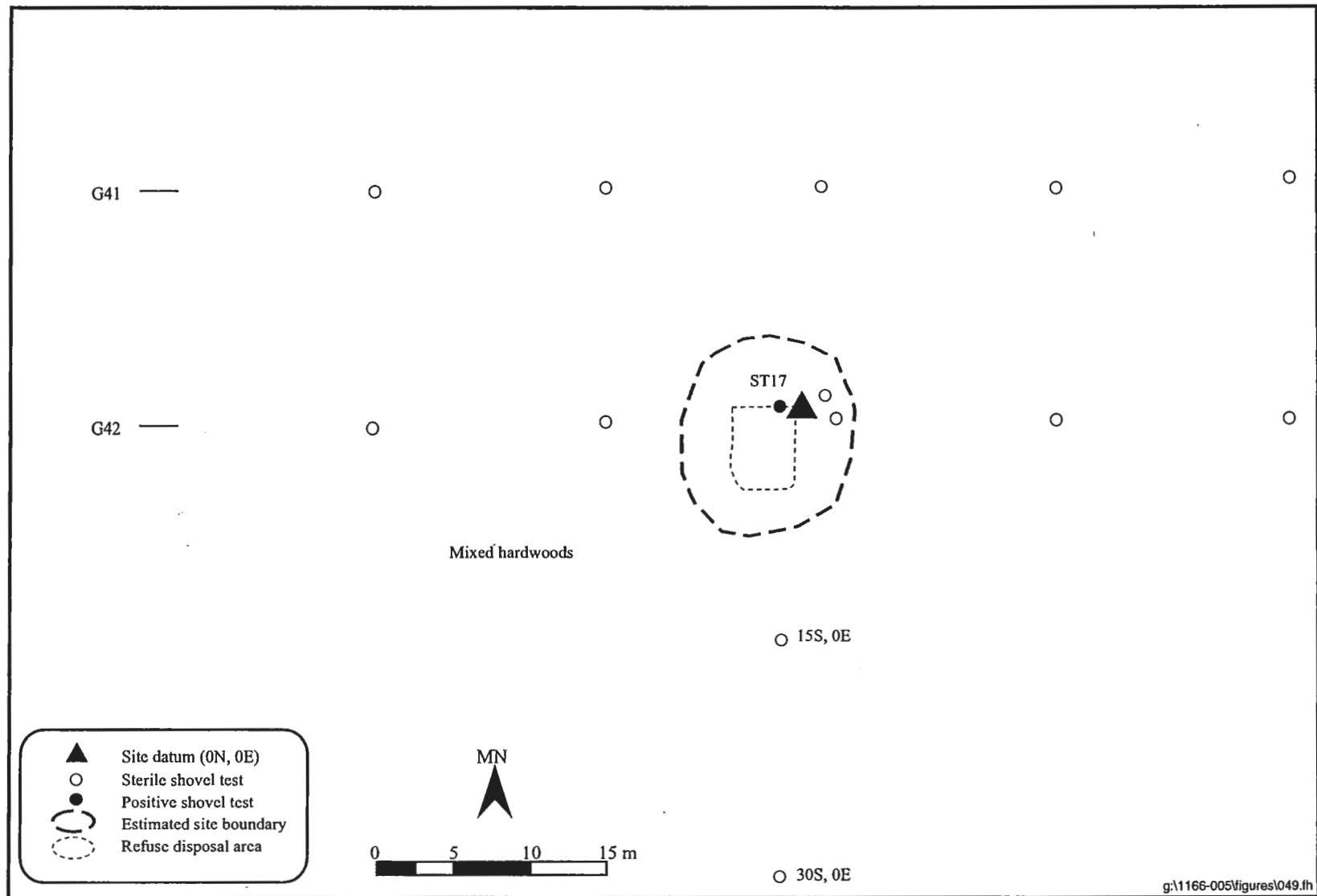


Figure 124. Plan map of site A09906.000227.

Table 49
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000227

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G42	17	0-5	2 white (Bristol) stoneware (post-1880) fragments

Summary

Site A09906.000227 is a historic refuse disposal site dating from the early to the middle twentieth century. It is not likely related to a nearby house or other known historic site and has little research value. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000228

Site A09906.000228 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of two surface concentrations (Area A and Area B) of household debris and a small brick scatter (Figure 125). It is located about 24 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl, approximately 175 m west of the East Patrol Road. Vegetation across the site consists of hardwoods and little underbrush.

Both sides of historic West Romulus Road were transected roughly east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. Although four of the transects on the south side of the road crossed the area containing the refuse and brick scatter, none of the shovel tests in the vicinity was positive (see Figure 125). The site is roughly oblong and measures approximately 60 m northwest-southeast on the long axis and 40 m across. The area surrounding the refuse disposal site was examined, but no additional features or historic deposits were found; however, another small historic refuse disposal locale (site A09906.000227) lies about 75 m west of site A09906.000228.

Artifacts found on the surface of the northwestern refuse disposal locale include stove and other cast iron fragments; metal buckets; metal pipe; clear, brown, and green bottle (screw- and crown-top; post-1895) and canning (bail- and screw-top) jars and fragments; and a blue enamelware kettle (1880s-1920s). Artifacts in the southeastern disposal locale include stoneware fragments; a clear glass, cork-closure perfume bottle labeled "Lazell's/Perfumes/New York"; an aqua glass "Mason's" jar bail-top lid labeled "TRADEMARK MASON'S IMPROVED/REGISTERED MAY 23, 1871"; whiteware fragments; a metal bucket; a fragment of amber-colored pressed glass; and a rectangular manganese glass medicine bottle labeled "Porter's" on one narrow side and "G. H. R." on the bottom. This is probably Porter's Pain King advertised between 1910 and 1948 by the George H. Ruddle Co. of Piqua, Ohio (Fike 1987:178). No subsurface artifacts were found.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum (Transect G39, ST21) was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam to a depth of 20 cm, underlain to a depth of 40 cm by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay glacial till subsoil. Other shovel tests in the vicinity encountered yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay-dominated soils at shallower depths (20-33 cm).

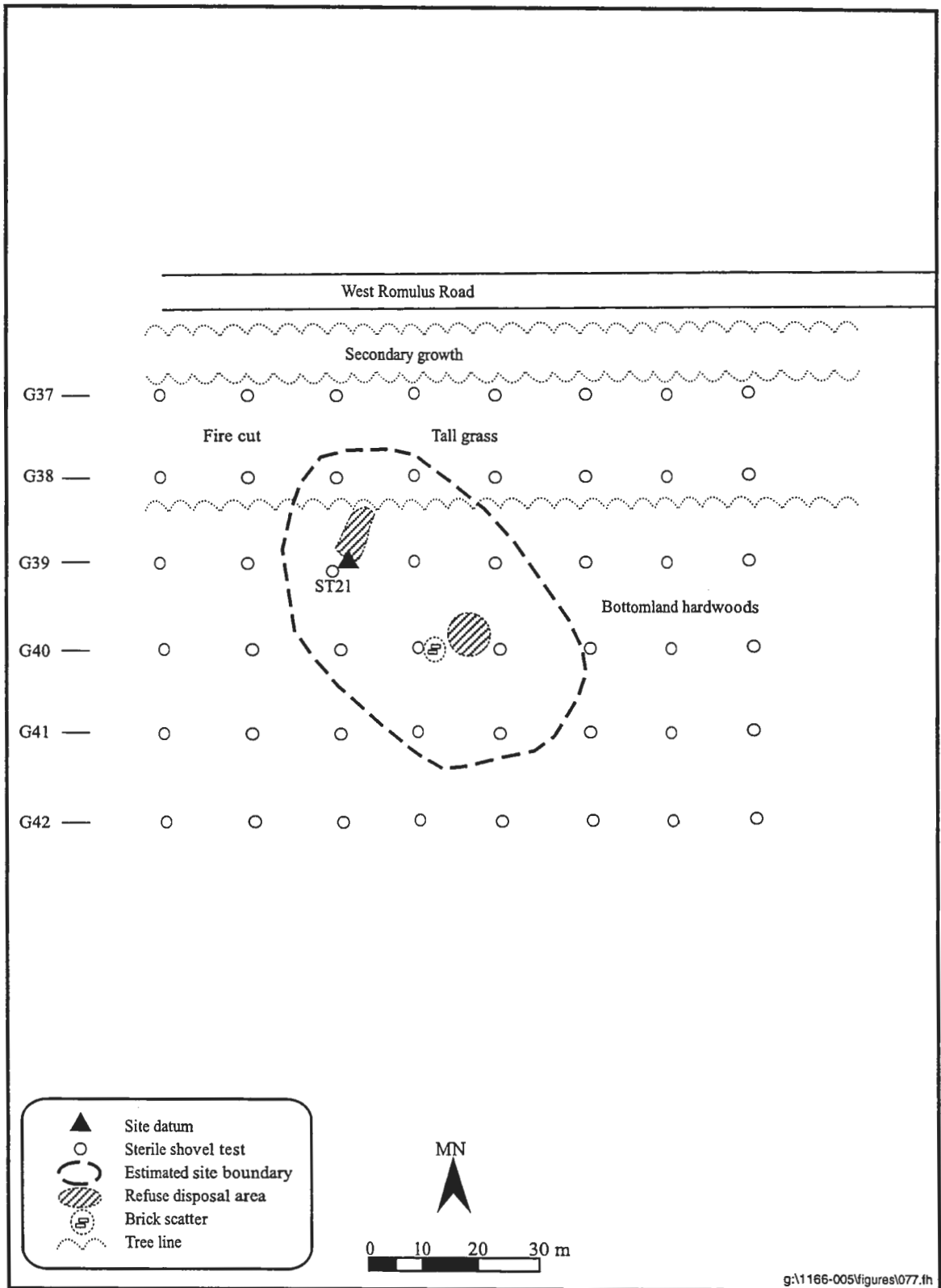


Figure 125. Plan map of site A09906.000228.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted near site A09906.000228 in the northeast quadrant of Lot 68 on historic maps since 1850. Several additional disposal locales in the vicinity indicate that it might have been used as a general domestic disposal area by the nearby residents living in the most concentrated part of the historic community of Romulus (less than 1 km to the east). At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on a 109.03-acre plot (plot number 98) owned by Anna C. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000228 is a historic refuse disposal site likely dating to the late nineteenth to middle twentieth century. It is not related to any nearby housesite or other historic site and has little research value. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000229

Site A09906.000229 is a historic housesite consisting of a light density, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household debris (Figure 126). It is located adjacent to the west side of the East Patrol Road approximately 275 m north of East Kendaia Road at 220 m (720 ft) amsl. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods and pines with thick underbrush containing berry brambles, briars, and grapevines.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Angola silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect G53, ST25), which is on the western edge of the site, was recorded as 20 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, underlain to a depth of 40 cm with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

The west side of East Patrol Road (a historic road dating to at least as early as 1850) adjacent to the site was transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive transect shovel tests were found on the five transects nearest the road. The site boundaries are approximately 95 m north-south by 75 m east-west. Within this area, six of 28 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 50; see Figure 126). Subsurface artifacts were recovered from depths of 40 cm or less. A small concentration of household debris lies in the westcentral portion of the site. No structural features or other farmstead features such as wells were found; however, the underbrush is extremely dense in some areas and features could be hidden. A small, low rise in the southeastern corner of the site is likely a bulldozer pushpile.

Artifacts found on the surface include whiteware and porcelain tableware fragments, including underglaze transfer decorated whiteware; bottle glass; and metal buckets. Some road-related debris such as plastic tableware, modern pop bottles, pop cans, and a rusted AAA automotive club sign were also observed on the site.

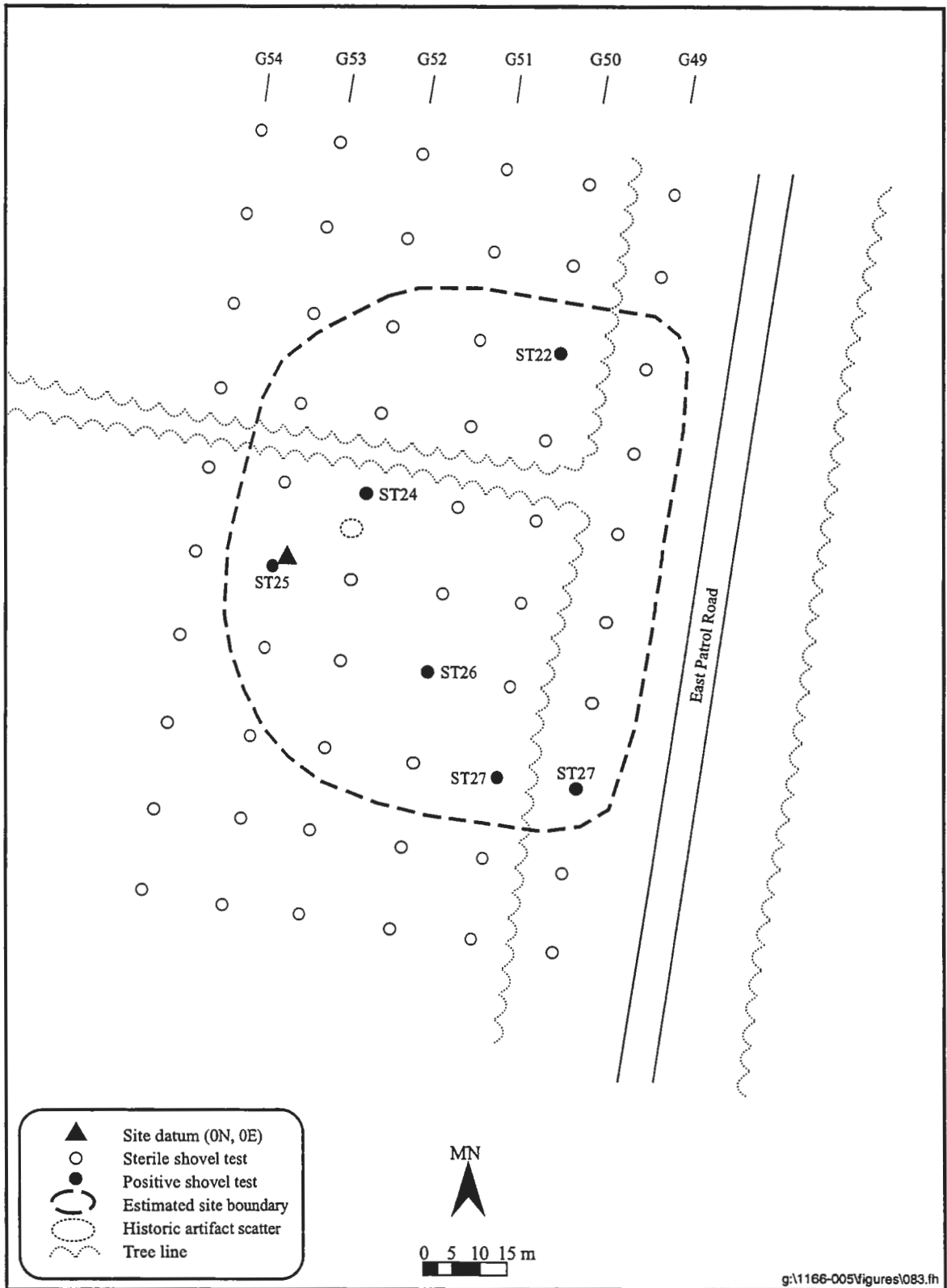


Figure 126. Plan map of site A09906.000229.

Table 50
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000229

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G49	27	20-40	2 bottle glass fragments, 4 brick fragments, 1 burned glass fragment
G50	22	0-20	2 shells, 1 whiteware fragment, 1 transfer decorated whiteware fragment, 1 blue shell-edged pearlware (ca. 1810-1830) fragment, 1 light green window glass fragment, 1 clear bottle glass fragment
		20-27	1 brick fragment
G50	27	0-18	2 clear bottle glass fragments
G51	26	0-23	3 clear glass fragments
G52	24	0-26	Clear glass fragment
G53	25	0-20	Clear bottle glass fragment, brick fragment

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 250) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000229 in the northwest quadrant of Lot 74 beginning in 1850 (Gibson) with a house labeled A. Steele. The 1852 (Gibson) map plots Alexander Steele at the same location. The 1859 (Gray) and the 1874 (Nichols) maps continue to show a house with A. Steele as the owner. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Sarah J. Steele, widow of Alexander, on this road (Route 12) on a 109-acre farm with three cows. In 1909 (Pratt), a house at this location (house number 71) is listed as vacant and belonging to Charles Sharp. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), no house is plotted in this location. At the time of military acquisition, the 109.03-acre plot (plot number 98) is owned by Anna C. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000229 is a historic site likely occupied from, at least, around the mid-nineteenth century to the turn of the century according to the regional historic maps. The cultural deposits support this date range, but some modern materials are also found on site; however, these could be attributed to road debris. No features were found at the site although extremely dense vegetation could easily conceal small, indistinct features. The presence of early (nineteenth century) materials, mixed only with what appears to be road debris, and the archival investigations indicate that the site was occupied by the early or middle nineteenth century and abandoned shortly after the turn of the twentieth century. Nineteenth-century sites that might contain intact deposits and features that are not mixed with later deposits are not common in the area. This site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000230

Site A09906.000230 is a light to moderate density subsurface prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 127). It is located about 325 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl and roughly 300 m west of the East Patrol Road. An unnamed, south-north-running perennial stream lies approximately 140 m west of the site. A small intermittent drainage begins at the northern edge of the site and empties into the modified drainage ditch on the south side of West Romulus Road. These streams are part of the upper headwaters of Kendig Creek. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and lightly scattered underbrush.

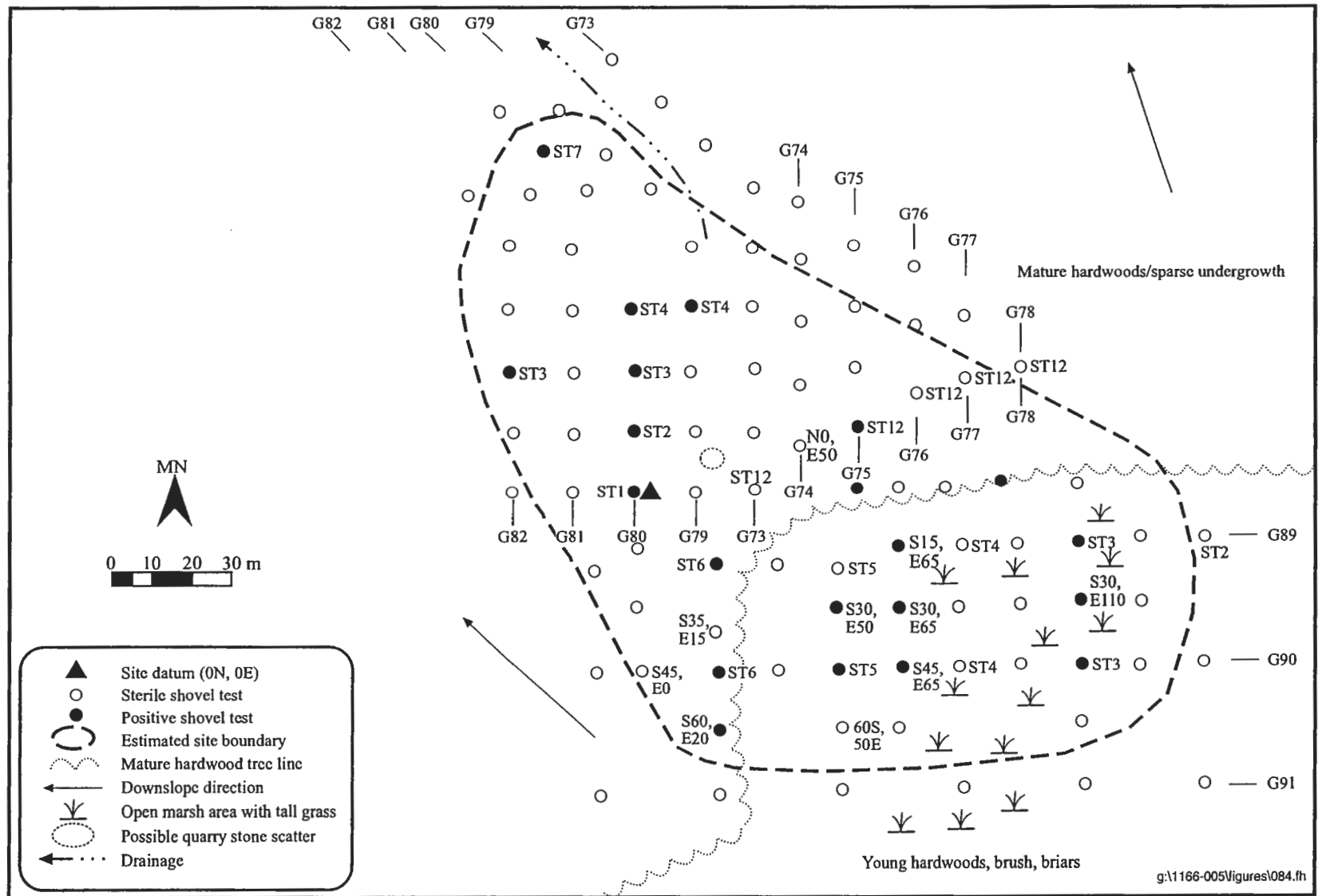


Figure 127. Plan map of site A09906.000230.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at a shovel test 15 m north of the datum (Transect G80, ST2) was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam to a depth of 17 cm, underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.

Both sides of the intermittent drainage were transected roughly northwest-southeast at 15-m intervals to 100 m southwest and northeast of the intermittent streambed. Additionally, six transects excavated at 30-m intervals were conducted to approximately 200 m southwest and northeast of the streambed (the perennial stream was also examined using the same methodology). Positive shovel tests were found on both sides of the intermittent drainage on four high probability transects (Transects G75, G79, G80, and G82). Positive shovel tests were also found on two east-west running transects excavated at 30-m intervals south of the 15-m-interval transects (Transects G89 and G90). Additional shovel tests excavated to examine cultural deposits between the 30-m-transect shovel tests were positive as well. Twenty-one shovel tests of 71 excavated were positive within the site boundaries (Table 51; see Figure 127), which measure approximately 162 m (north-south) by 180 m (east-west; Figure 128).

Table 51
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000230

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G75	12	0-20	Dark gray chert core, 3 flakes, 7 angular fragments
G79	4	0-22	1 tertiary flake
G80	1	0-20	1 dark gray chert exhausted core
G80	2	0-17	1 piece of chert shatter
G80	3	0-16	1 dark gray chert flake, 2 dark gray chert angular fragments
		16-22	1 flake, 5 angular fragments
G80	4	0-12	3 angular chert fragments, 1 flake
		12-32	1 flake, 3 angular chert fragments
G80	7	0-20	2 chert nodules
G82	3	0-25	Chert shatter
G89	3	0-20	1 angular chert fragment, 1 chert tertiary flake
G89	6	0-20	Angular chert fragments
G90	3	0-32	Angular chert fragment, chert core
G90	5	0-28	Angular chert fragment
G90	6	0-23	Angular chert fragment, chert flake
NA	0S, 50E	0-23	Angular chert fragment
NA	0S, 80E	0-26	Angular chert fragment
NA	15S, 65E	0-30	Angular chert fragment
NA	30S, 50E	0-28	Chert nodule
NA	30S, 65E	0-32	Chert flake
NA	30S, 110E	0-33	Angular chert fragment
NA	45S, 65E	0-27	Chert nodule, 1 angular chert fragment
NA	60S, 20E	0-28	Chert nodule

No tools or diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and its function is not known. However, the positive shovel tests are clustered on a slight rise which lies between the two streambeds. Although this site might have been plowed during the historic occupation of the area, intact truncated features are possible under the plowzone. Because no historic houses are plotted in the vicinity, it is also possible that the area has been used only as a woodlot and pasture and has never been plowed.



Figure 128. Overview of site A09906.000230 looking north from near datum.

Summary

Site A09906.000230 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with an unknown function. Although deposits are not dense and diagnostic tools were not found during the cultural resources survey, the site could contain intact features and deposits and diagnostic tools. Testing could result in the location of limited features (truncated hearths, lithic reduction features) and diagnostic artifacts that would help to determine the activities at the site. Upland sites that could help to explain prehistoric usage of the area are rare. This site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000231

Site A09906.000231 is a large historic refuse disposal site consisting of a dense concentration of household and farmstead debris (Figures 129 and 130). It is located about 225 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl and approximately 200 m west of the East Patrol Road. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and light to moderate underbrush.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum (Transect G86, ST5) was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam to a depth of 20 cm, underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay glacial till subsoil to a depth of 40 cm.

The site was identified while transecting at 30-m intervals the eastern edge of an intermittent tributary to Kendig Creek. One positive transect shovel test was excavated within the refuse disposal site, which measures approximately 32 m north-south by 26 m east-west (Table 52; see Figure 129). The area surrounding the refuse disposal site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found. Because of the large numbers of artifacts, this refuse appears to be the result of multiple episodes of

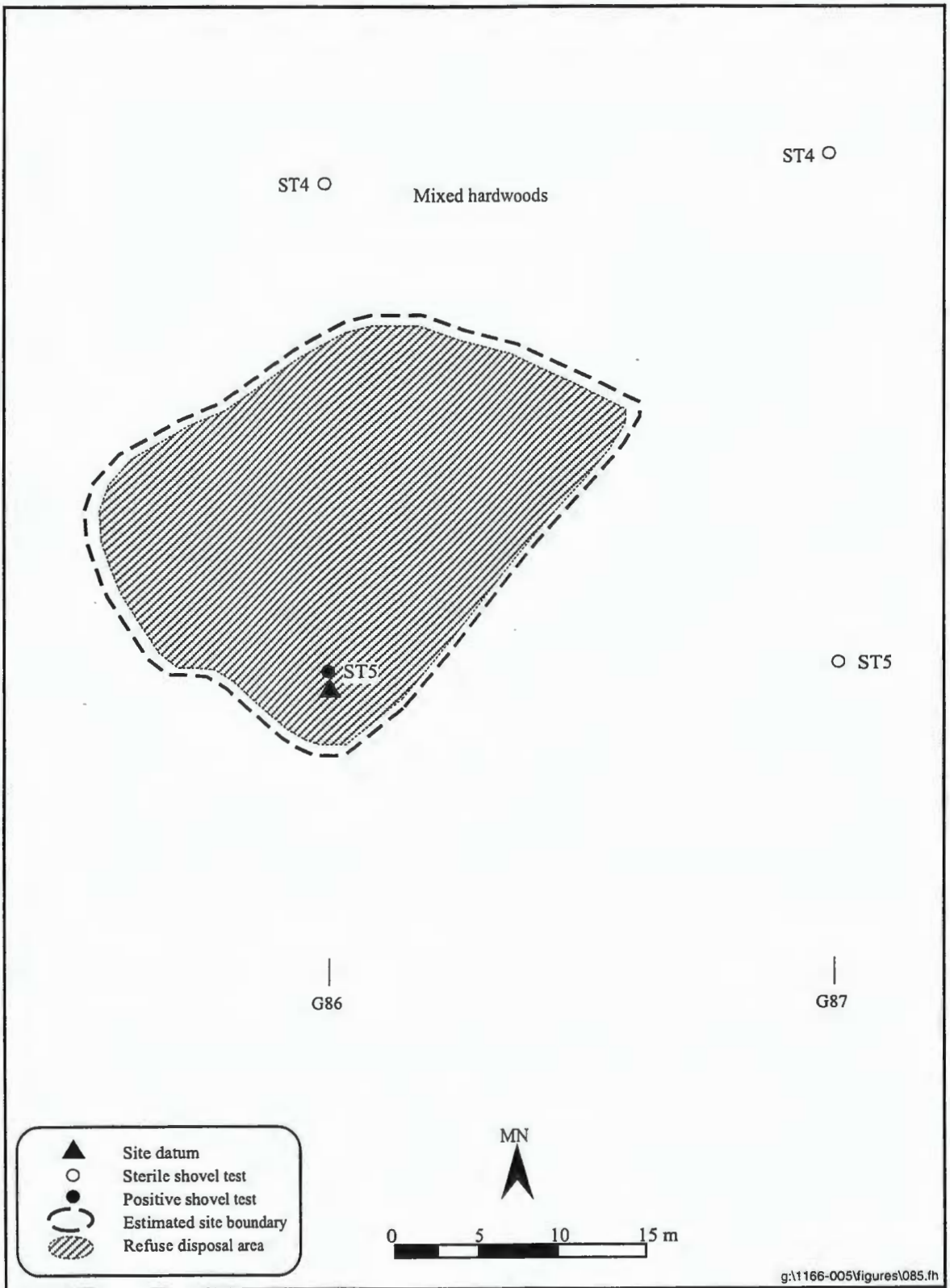


Figure 129. Plan map of site A09906.000231.



Figure 130. Overview of site A09906.000231 looking southeast toward the established datum from the northwestern edge.

Table 52
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000231

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G86	5	0-20	7 metal fragments, 1 clear glass fragment, 1 brown glass fragment

refuse disposal, likely by more than one family. It is possible, due to its proximity to the most concentrated part of the historic community of Romulus (approximately 0.8 km to the east), that the refuse disposal site was used by many members of the community for a number of years. It is also possible that use of the refuse disposal site was confined to several families living along East Patrol Road from the middle nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. Artifacts include many late nineteenth- to middle twentieth-century types and colors of bottle, jar, and other glass; many fragments of stoneware; whiteware (pearlware, ca. 1780-1830; ironstone, ca. 1840-1910; porcelain) with underglaze transfer designs, underglaze decalcomania (1890-1950s), and over and underglaze painted designs; a 1929 New York state license plate with number "H 12 16"; a number 10-sized meat grinder with the words "ENTERPRISE/TINNED/MEAT CHOPPED" on one side and "PAT. JUNE 5 88" on the back; a metal scale; a metal kerosene lamp; many pieces of rusted enamelware including blue sponged (1880-1920s), gray (1865-1920s), and blue and green swirled (1880-1920s) designs; numerous pieces of metal; and many other items of household and farmstead refuse (Figure 131). The artifacts suggest intense use of the refuse disposal site from the late nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries.



Figure 131. Selected metal artifacts from site A09906.000231.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at or near site A09906.000231 in the northeast quadrant of Lot 68 on historic maps from 1850 through military acquisition of the property (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on a 109.03-acre plot (plot number 98) owned by Anna C. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000231 is a historic refuse disposal site likely dating from the middle or late nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. It is not related to a nearby house or farmstead site, or other historic site, but appears to be a community refuse disposal locale and has little research value. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000232

Site A09906.000232 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a dense surface concentration of household debris (Figure 132). It is located about 350 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl, approximately 475 m west of the East Patrol Road. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and light underbrush.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum (Transect G67, ST22), approximately 2 m southeast of the refuse disposal site, was recorded as very dark grayish brown

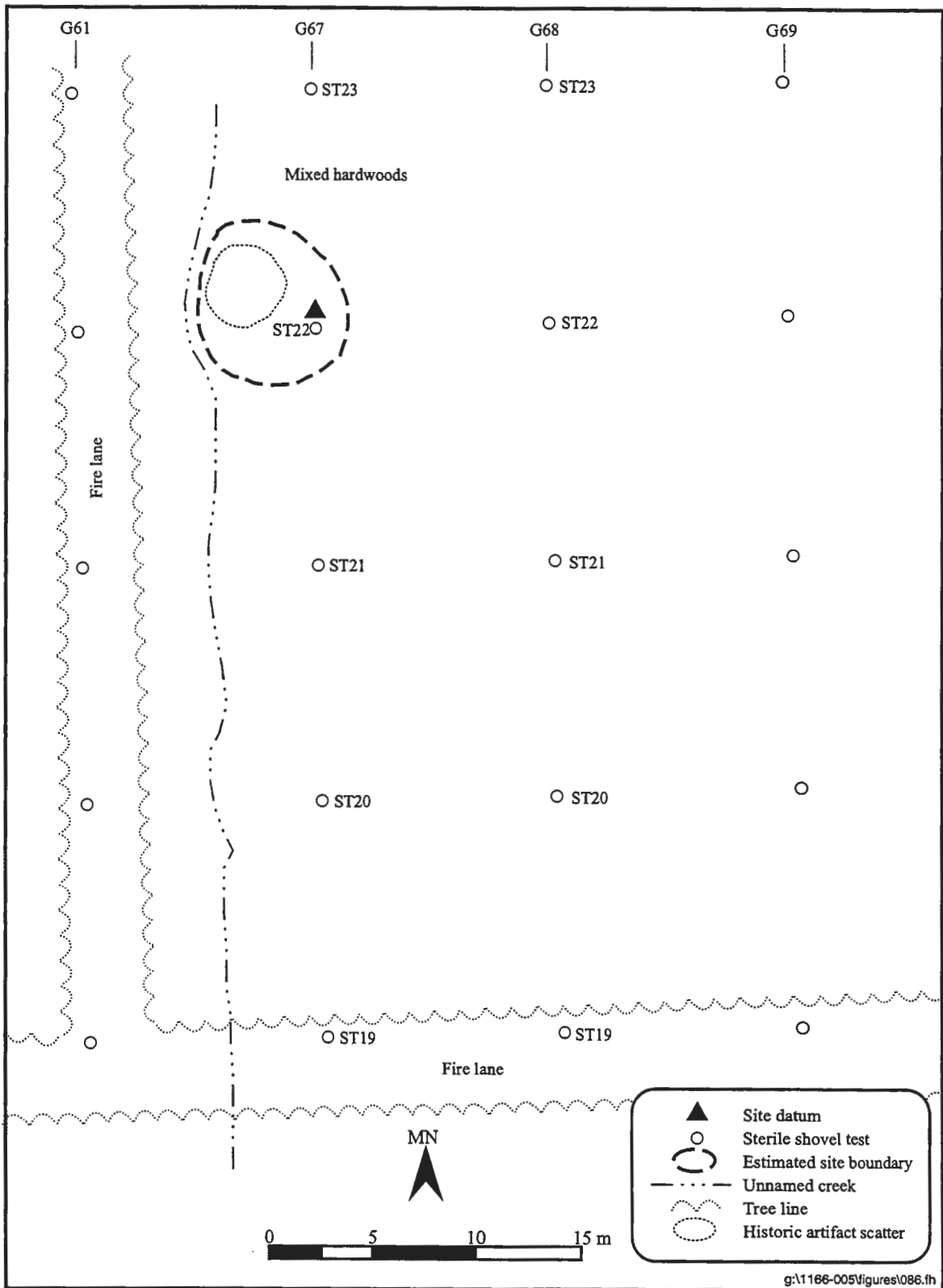


Figure 132. Plan map of site A09906.000232.

(10YR 3/2) silty loam to a depth of 20 cm, underlain to a depth of 40 cm by yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.

Both sides of an unnamed south-north-running perennial stream (a tributary of Kendig Creek) were transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m east and west of the stream. Although no transect shovel tests were positive, a small surface scatter of historic farmstead debris was found adjacent to the transect along the eastern edge of the stream. The refuse disposal site measures approximately 7 m across. The area surrounding the refuse disposal site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found. Artifacts found on the surface include brown bottle glass fragments, stoneware fragments, a glass juicer, a tin cup, a metal oil can, and leather shoe soles. No subsurface artifacts were found.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000232, in the northcentral portion of Lot 68, on historic maps since 1850. Several additional refuse disposal locales in the vicinity indicate that it might have been used as a general domestic refuse disposal area by the nearby residents living in the most concentrated part of the historic community of Romulus (about 1 km to the east). It is also possible that the refuse disposal site is related to one of several housesites along roads to the east, north, and south of the refuse disposal site. At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site was located on a 109.03-acre plot (plot number 98) owned by Anna C. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000232 is a historic refuse disposal site likely dating to the turn of the century through the middle twentieth century. It is not likely related to a nearby housesite or other known historic site and has little research value. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09906.000233

Site A09906.000233 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a light density surface concentration of household debris (Figure 133). It is located about 175 m south of West Romulus Road at 214 m (700 ft) amsl, approximately 0.5 km west of the East Patrol Road. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and little underbrush.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the site (Transect G64, ST5; 15 m east of the datum) was recorded as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam to a depth of 25 cm, underlain by brown (10YR 5/3) clay subsoil.

Both sides of an unnamed historic stream running to the south from West Kendaia Road were transected roughly at 15-m intervals to 100 m east and west of the stream. Two positive transect shovel tests (Table 53; see Figure 133) were found within the small refuse disposal site, which measures about 7 m north-south by 21 m east-west. The area surrounding the site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found. Artifacts found on the surface include clear, amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920), and aqua bottle (screw-, cork-, and crown-top; post-1895) and screw-top canning jars and fragments; part of a rusted tin pan; a small, rectangular, cork-closure amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass medicine bottle labeled "WATKIN'S"; a milk glass canning jar

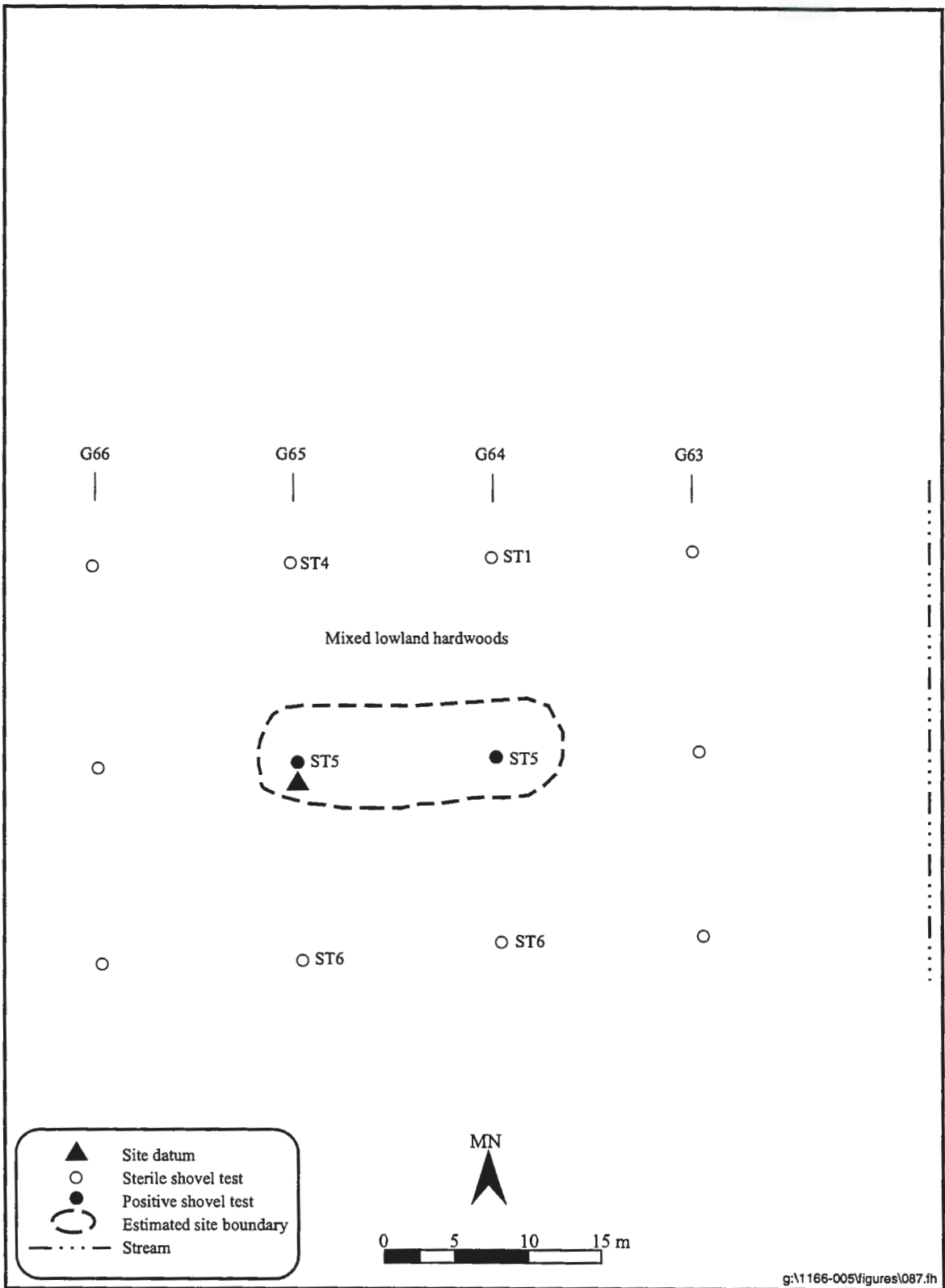


Figure 133. Plan map of site A09906.000233.

Table 53
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000233

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G64	5	0-25	Clear glass fragment
G65	5	0-20	Bottle glass fragments

lid liner labeled "Consolidated Fruit Jar Company/New York" 1871-1882; Toulouse 1977:13, 90); and the round bottom of a 6-cm tall, clear, screw-top jar labeled "PAT. FEB. 20th/1906."

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09906.000233 in the northwest quadrant of Lot 68 on historic maps from 1850 through 1909 (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909). However, a house is plotted on the 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map approximately 150 m north of the site on the south side of West Kendaia Road. It is possible that the refuse disposal site is associated with a house at that location; however, all earlier historic maps consulted plot a site farther to the west along the road, but the 1938 map does not. This indicates that the house on the 1938 map is possibly misplotted and should be plotted farther west. This assessment is strengthened by the fact that no housesite at the location plotted on the 1938 map was found during the high probability (15-m interval) cultural resources survey along the road north of A09906.000233. Much of the south side of the road west of A09906.000233 has been severely disturbed by the construction of the depot's sewage treatment facility and any housesite in that region has been completely destroyed. Several additional refuse disposal locales in the vicinity indicate that the area might have been used as a general domestic refuse disposal locale by nearby historic residents living in the most concentrated part of the historic community of Romulus (about 1 km to the east). At the time of military acquisition, the refuse disposal site is located on the boundary between a 175.5-acre plot (plot number 130) owned by Eleen A. Garnett (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) and a 49.37-acre plot (plot number 97) with Leonard D. Moses listed as executor.

Summary

Site A09906.000233 is a historic refuse disposal site likely dating to the turn of the century through the middle twentieth century. It is not related to any known nearby housesite or other historic site and has little research value. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

VARICK TOWNSHIP

Site A09909.000012

Site A09909.000012 lies on the nearly level uplands at 186 m (610 ft) amsl (Figure 134). It consists of a scatter of historic artifacts found in shovel tests adjacent to the paved SEDA East-West Base Line Road, which is also a historic road plotted on maps dating from 1850 (Gibson 1850). The site measures approximately 20 m north-south by 35 m east-west. Vegetation across the site ranges from tall grass and

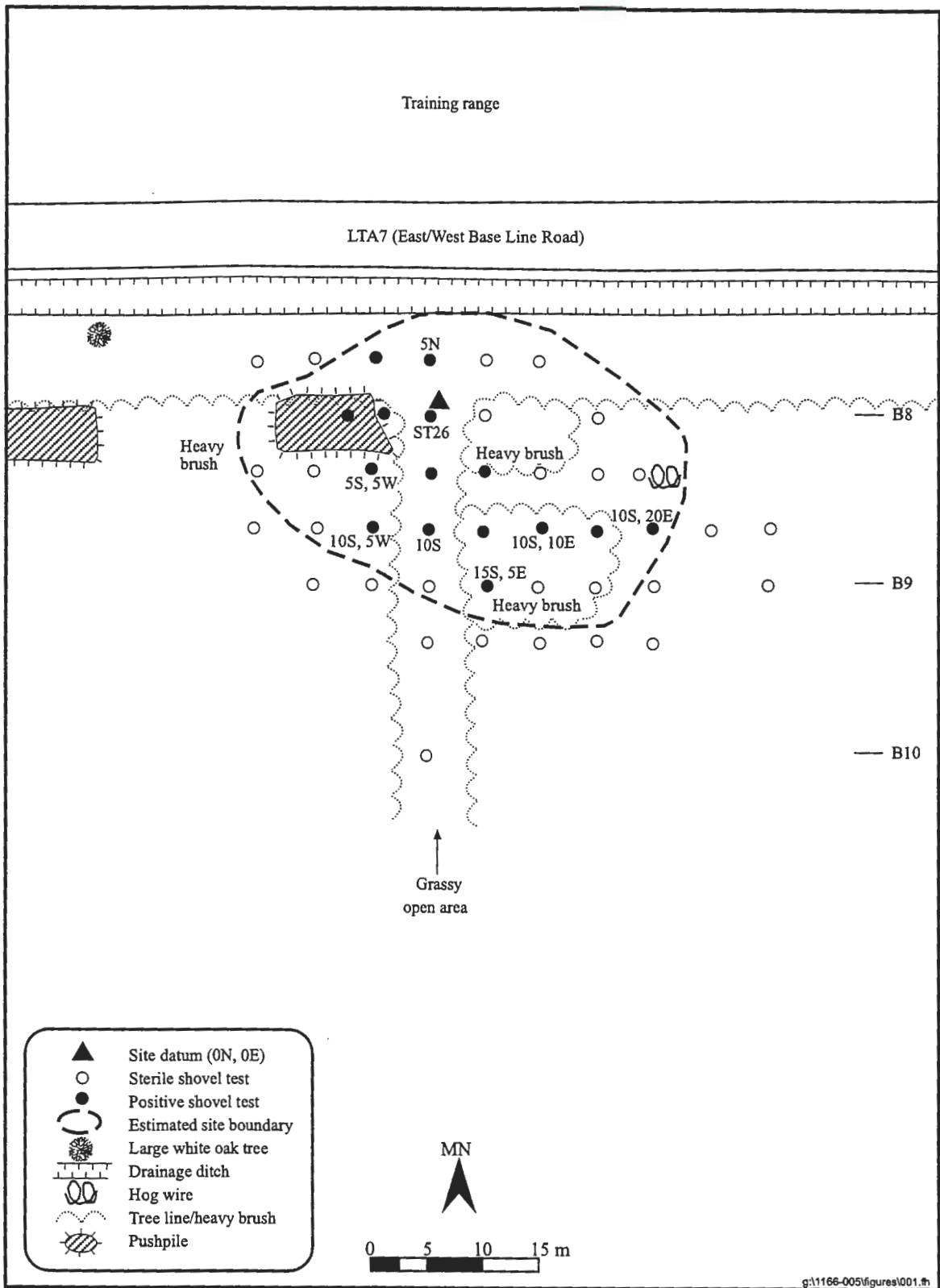


Figure 134. Plan map of site A09909.000012.

weeds along a north-south fire cut, which bisects the center of the site, to extremely dense patches of mixed secondary growth, grapevines, and poison ivy. Soils in the vicinity of the site are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and Romulus silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil was recorded in the field at the datum (Transect B8, ST26) as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 24 cm, underlain by a nonartifact-bearing subsoil to a depth of 36 cm which consists of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 5/6) silty clay with yellowish brown mottling.

The site was found while conducting six high probability, west-east-running transects (15-m intervals) paralleling the south side of the historic road. Shovel tests excavated along the two transects nearest the road were positive and four transects south of the site were negative. Two small pushpiles lie on the western edge of the site. A shovel test in one of these contained pieces of corroded wire. No additional features remain at the site. Several large white oak trees line the south side of the SEDA East-West Base Line Road from 25 to 60 m east of the site. ST 26 of Transect B8 (designated as the datum, 0N, 0E) contained two small fragments of whiteware; one is a cup or bowl fragment with an underglaze blue paint on the exterior and a clear glaze on the interior, and the other is a small undecorated fragment. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 5- to 10-m intervals to locate the boundaries of the site and to examine cultural deposits. Fourteen additional positive shovel tests, all within about 20 m of 0N, 0E, contained salt glazed stoneware (ca. 1800-1900) fragments (one with a light, natural colored salt glazed exterior and a brown [natural clay] slip interior); small undecorated whiteware fragments; a cut nail (ca. 1840-1880); red brick fragments; a clear glass bottle rim fragment (likely modern road debris); a small fragment of blue shell edged whiteware; an unglazed fragment of redware (ca. 1790-1860); and a small fragment of white pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) with two thin, slip applied olive colored lines (Table 54). Thirteen of the 28 total shovel tests within the estimated site boundaries were negative. All artifacts were found in the shallow upper soil horizon from 30 cm or less.

Table 54
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000012

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
NA	5E, 5S	0-20	Small whiteware fragments, 1 olive annular pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
B8	26	0-23	2 whiteware fragments (1 with blue painted interior)
NA	5S, 0E	0-20	Brick fragments, window glass, tile, 1 decorated whiteware
NA	5W	0-20	Wire fragments
NA	10S	0-20	1 whiteware, 2 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 decorated whiteware
NA	5S, 10E	0-20	Clear bottle glass rim sherd (modern)
NA	5S, 5W	0-40	Brick fragment
NA	5N, 5W	0-17	Wire
NA	10S, 5W	0-25	Brick fragment, 1 terra cotta fragment
NA	10S, 5E	0-20	2 whiteware fragments
NA	10S, 15E	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
NA	10S, 10E	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
NA	10S, 20E	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
NA	15S, 5E	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
NA	0N, 7W (on pushpile)	0-30	Hogwire

Archival Investigations

A map dating to 1852 (Gibson 1852) indicates a house labeled with the name R. Abbott at the location of site A09909.000012. Although two other historic maps examined (Gibson 1850; Nichols 1874) do not indicate a house at the same location, the name S. Hathaway is written at this location on the Gray 1859

map, but no house symbol can be found on the map to correspond with the name. Gibson (1852), however, plots a house labeled Hathaway on the north side of the road, across the road from and slightly east of the site. The 1852 map also shows a house less than .3 km (.2 mi) east of the site, labeled with the name A. Hurd. This homestead was likely identified in the field as another historic housesite, site 09909.000013. In the background archival research, Gaither et al. (1998) plot two houses at approximately the locations of site A09909.000012 and site A09909.000013. They interpret the house labeled as the Abbott house on the Gibson 1852 map as having a continuation of occupation shown on three later maps (Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). It is more likely that the long-occupied site is the initial Hurd homestead (site A09909.000013), slightly east of the Abbott homestead, and that the Abbott homestead (site A09909.000012) was abandoned before 1874. Reasons for this interpretation include the plotting of the two houses on historic maps and, more importantly, the artifacts and discrete nature of deposits at site A09909.000012 more closely fit a brief middle nineteenth-century occupation; the artifacts from site A09909.000013 strongly indicate a nineteenth through early or middle twentieth-century occupation.

Summary

The artifacts found at site A09909.000012 indicate a nineteenth-century occupation. The lack of features and small size of ceramics at the site indicate extensive disturbance, which was likely the result of plowing by historic farmers and fire cut clearing, road widening, and road and ditch maintenance by the military. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000013

Site A09909.000013 lies on the nearly level uplands at 186 m (610 ft) amsl. The site is adjacent to the south side of the paved SEDA East-West Base Line Road, which is also a historic road plotted on maps dating from 1850 (Gibson 1850). It consists of a scatter of historic artifacts found in shovel tests and an open, rock-lined well (Figure 135). High probability transects were excavated at 15-m intervals along both sides of this road to a distance of 100 m north and south of the road. Five of the transects on the south side of the road produced positive shovel tests. The site extends south of the road approximately 75 m and is about 55 m east to west. Within the estimated site boundaries, three shovel tests were negative; 11 positive shovel tests contained wire, brick fragments, a hoe, melted clear bottle glass, unidentified iron and metal fragments, burned and unburned bone fragments, numerous nails, coal, charcoal, undecorated whiteware fragments, and one piece of undecorated, lead glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860; Table 55).

Vegetation across the site includes mixed, secondary growth hardwoods, thick patches of berry brambles, grapevines, patches of grass, lily of the valley, and poison ivy. Soils in the vicinity of the site are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and Romulus silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil was recorded in the field (Transect B8, ST38) as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 24 cm, underlain by a nonartifact-bearing subsoil to a depth of 36 cm consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay with yellowish brown clay mottling.

The shovel tests in the southern half of the site contain ash, melted glass, and burned bone. One shovel test in this vicinity (Transect B11, ST38) also contained 22 corroded nails, several of which were identifiable as square. Much of this area appears to be disturbed and is likely the pushed remnants of the burned house and barn deposited when the Army acquired the depot and destroyed the farmsteads. However, the nearby well is in good condition, and the area immediately around the well does not appear disturbed. This open, rock-lined well is hand dug and has an approximate interior diameter of 1 m. It is lined with large glacial till cobbles and boulders, and the water line is visible at a depth of approximately 2 m. Several large boulders are lodged in the mouth of the well and were likely pushed there from elsewhere on the site when

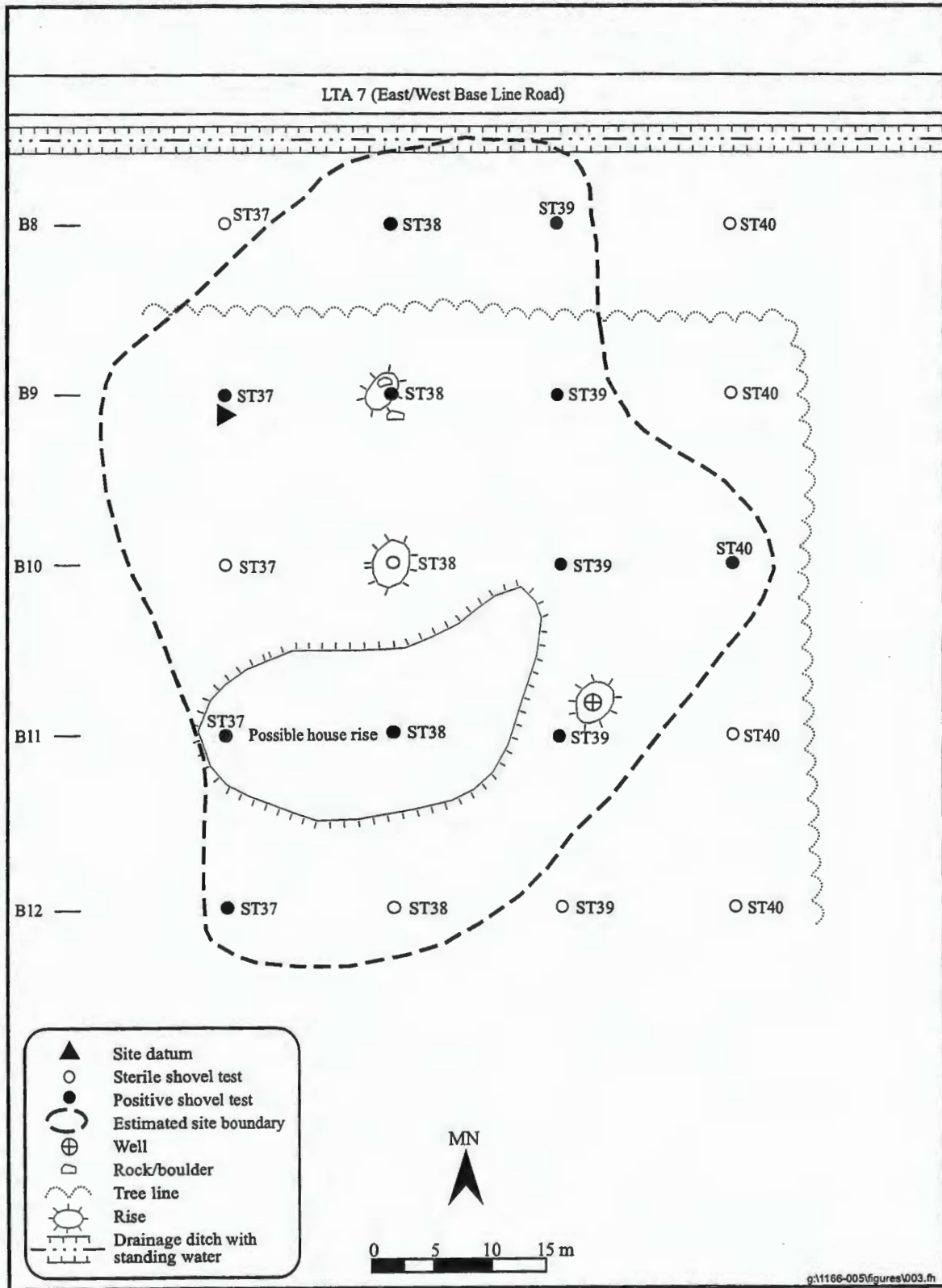


Figure 135. Plan map of site A09909.000013.

Table 55
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000013

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B8	38	0-20	1 piece of lead(?) glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860)
B8	39	0-20	1 piece of wire
B9	37	0-46	2 pieces of undecorated whiteware, 1 piece of wire, bone fragments
B9	38	0-20	Brick fragment
B9	39	0-20	Brick fragment
B10	39	0-10	Hoe, 1 piece of unidentified flat metal
B10	40	0-20	1 piece of melted clear bottle glass
B11	37	0-19	1 piece of unidentified iron
B11	38	0-20	22 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 small clear glass fragment, burned bone, 8 brick fragments, coal, charcoal
B11	39	0-20	1 brick fragment
		20-42	1 unidentified piece of iron
B12	37	30-55	Brick fragment, coal

the property was acquired by the military, possibly from house or outbuilding foundation piers (Figure 136). Similar large boulders (up to approximately a 50-75-cm diameter) are found randomly across the north and northeast part of the site. Two small pushpiles in the northern half of the site also indicate moderate to extensive disturbances by large machinery.



Figure 136. View of the rock-lined well at site A09909.000013.

Archival Investigations

The Gibson 1852 map indicates a house in the northeast corner of Lot 61, labeled with the name A. Hurd at the location of site A09909.000013. This map also shows a housesite less than .3 km (.2 mi) west of A09909.000013, which is likely the Abbott home shown on the 1852 map and was identified in the field as another historic site, A09909.000012. In the background archival research, Gaither et al. (1998) plot two houses at the locations of sites A09909.000012 and A09909.000013 (potential site numbers 29 and 30). However, they interpret the house also plotted on later maps as being a continuation of occupation at the initial Abbott homestead, although it is more likely that the long-occupied site is the initial Hurd homestead, slightly east of the Abbott homestead, and that the Abbott homestead was abandoned before 1874. Reasons for this interpretation include the plotting of the houses on the historic maps and, more importantly, the artifacts and discreteness of deposits at A09909.000012 more closely fit a brief, middle nineteenth-century occupation, while the artifacts from site A09909.000013 indicate a longer nineteenth-through early or middle twentieth-century occupation. The name J. S. Dart is plotted at this site in 1874 (Nichols), and by 1909 (Pratt), J. J. Thompson is listed as the occupant. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), Mrs. John Campbell is listed as the head of household at site A09909.000013. At the time of military acquisition, Rosetta Campbell is listed as the owner of a 51-acre plot at the site, and a one-acre plot in the northeastern corner of this property is listed as belonging to the Varick Wesleyan Methodist Church (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). This property was probably donated or sold by one of the Campbells to the church. No evidence was found of a church site or other additional historic sites on the property during the high probability survey to the east. This road has a number of large, graded and gravel-covered military parking areas on both the north and south sides. It is likely that one of these areas has destroyed the church site (assuming a church was built).

Summary

The artifacts at site A09909.000013 indicate a nineteenth- through early or middle twentieth-century occupation of this historic homestead. Although the deposits are relatively dense on the site and the well is intact, the house and barn area have been extensively disturbed by the destruction, burning, and bulldozing of the site. It has little contextual integrity and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000014

Site A09909.000014 lies on the level uplands at 183 m (600 ft) amsl. It consists of a house or barnsite on the north side and a house and barn site on the south side of the historic and modern paved East-West Base Line Road at its western terminus and intersection with the West Patrol Road (road names from modern SEDA Installation Map 1996). The portion of the site on the north side of the historic road (Area A) consists of a steeply sloping rise (approximately 20 m east-west by 9 m north-south by 2 m high at the apex) and a light historic scatter containing coal and ash particles, an undecorated ironstone fragment, and brick fragments (Figures 137 and 138). A shovel test (Transect B7, ST3) excavated near the eastern end of the rise contained large glacial till boulders at 10 cm below the surface which might have been foundation materials. Two glacial boulders also lie about 1.5 m west of ST2 near the western end of the rise on the same transect. Two additional shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals north and south of ST3, Transect B7. The shovel test on the north side was negative and the shovel test on the south side (5S, 15E) contained two small, soft brick fragments (Table 56). Transect B6 was excavated 15 m north of Transect B7 near the northern edge of the rise. Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) on Transect B6 contained one and two pieces of coal, respectively. Transect B7 ST4 contained ash particles, and all other shovel tests were negative. Shovel tests along five transects running east-west at 15-m intervals north of Transect B6 were all negative. This rise could be the site of the farmhouse or an outbuilding; however, its elongated shape more strongly suggests a possible barn with a entry ramp.

Table 55
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000013

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B8	38	0-20	1 piece of lead(?) glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860)
B8	39	0-20	1 piece of wire
B9	37	0-46	2 pieces of undecorated whiteware, 1 piece of wire, bone fragments
B9	38	0-20	Brick fragment
B9	39	0-20	Brick fragment
B10	39	0-10	Hoe, 1 piece of unidentified flat metal
B10	40	0-20	1 piece of melted clear bottle glass
B11	37	0-19	1 piece of unidentified iron
B11	38	0-20	22 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 small clear glass fragment, burned bone, 8 brick fragments, coal, charcoal
B11	39	0-20	1 brick fragment
		20-42	1 unidentified piece of iron
B12	37	30-55	Brick fragment, coal

the property was acquired by the military, possibly from house or outbuilding foundation piers (Figure 136). Similar large boulders (up to approximately a 50-75-cm diameter) are found randomly across the north and northeast part of the site. Two small pushpiles in the northern half of the site also indicate moderate to extensive disturbances by large machinery.



Figure 136. View of the rock-lined well at site A09909.000013.

Archival Investigations

The Gibson 1852 map indicates a house in the northeast corner of Lot 61, labeled with the name A. Hurd at the location of site A09909.000013. This map also shows a housesite less than .3 km (.2 mi) west of A09909.000013, which is likely the Abbott home shown on the 1852 map and was identified in the field as another historic site, A09909.000012. In the background archival research, Gaither et al. (1998) plot two houses at the locations of sites A09909.000012 and A09909.000013 (potential site numbers 29 and 30). However, they interpret the house also plotted on later maps as being a continuation of occupation at the initial Abbott homestead, although it is more likely that the long-occupied site is the initial Hurd homestead, slightly east of the Abbott homestead, and that the Abbott homestead was abandoned before 1874. Reasons for this interpretation include the plotting of the houses on the historic maps and, more importantly, the artifacts and discreteness of deposits at A09909.000012 more closely fit a brief, middle nineteenth-century occupation, while the artifacts from site A09909.000013 indicate a longer nineteenth-through early or middle twentieth-century occupation. The name J. S. Dart is plotted at this site in 1874 (Nichols), and by 1909 (Pratt), J. J. Thompson is listed as the occupant. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), Mrs. John Campbell is listed as the head of household at site A09909.000013. At the time of military acquisition, Rosetta Campbell is listed as the owner of a 51-acre plot at the site, and a one-acre plot in the northeastern corner of this property is listed as belonging to the Varick Wesleyan Methodist Church (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). This property was probably donated or sold by one of the Campbells to the church. No evidence was found of a church site or other additional historic sites on the property during the high probability survey to the east. This road has a number of large, graded and gravel-covered military parking areas on both the north and south sides. It is likely that one of these areas has destroyed the church site (assuming a church was built).

Summary

The artifacts at site A09909.000013 indicate a nineteenth- through early or middle twentieth-century occupation of this historic homestead. Although the deposits are relatively dense on the site and the well is intact, the house and barn area have been extensively disturbed by the destruction, burning, and bulldozing of the site. It has little contextual integrity and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000014

Site A09909.000014 lies on the level uplands at 183 m (600 ft) amsl. It consists of a house or barnsite on the north side and a house and barn site on the south side of the historic and modern paved East-West Base Line Road at its western terminus and intersection with the West Patrol Road (road names from modern SEDA Installation Map 1996). The portion of the site on the north side of the historic road (Area A) consists of a steeply sloping rise (approximately 20 m east-west by 9 m north-south by 2 m high at the apex) and a light historic scatter containing coal and ash particles, an undecorated ironstone fragment, and brick fragments (Figures 137 and 138). A shovel test (Transect B7, ST3) excavated near the eastern end of the rise contained large glacial till boulders at 10 cm below the surface which might have been foundation materials. Two glacial boulders also lie about 1.5 m west of ST2 near the western end of the rise on the same transect. Two additional shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals north and south of ST3, Transect B7. The shovel test on the north side was negative and the shovel test on the south side (5S, 15E) contained two small, soft brick fragments (Table 56). Transect B6 was excavated 15 m north of Transect B7 near the northern edge of the rise. Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) on Transect B6 contained one and two pieces of coal, respectively. Transect B7 ST4 contained ash particles, and all other shovel tests were negative. Shovel tests along five transects running east-west at 15-m intervals north of Transect B6 were all negative. This rise could be the site of the farmhouse or an outbuilding; however, its elongated shape more strongly suggests a possible barn with an entry ramp.

Table 55
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000013

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B8	38	0-20	1 piece of lead(?) glazed redware (ca. 1790-1860)
B8	39	0-20	1 piece of wire
B9	37	0-46	2 pieces of undecorated whiteware, 1 piece of wire, bone fragments
B9	38	0-20	Brick fragment
B9	39	0-20	Brick fragment
B10	39	0-10	Hoe, 1 piece of unidentified flat metal
B10	40	0-20	1 piece of melted clear bottle glass
B11	37	0-19	1 piece of unidentified iron
B11	38	0-20	22 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 small clear glass fragment, burned bone, 8 brick fragments, coal, charcoal
B11	39	0-20	1 brick fragment
		20-42	1 unidentified piece of iron
B12	37	30-55	Brick fragment, coal

the property was acquired by the military, possibly from house or outbuilding foundation piers (Figure 136). Similar large boulders (up to approximately a 50-75-cm diameter) are found randomly across the north and northeast part of the site. Two small pushpiles in the northern half of the site also indicate moderate to extensive disturbances by large machinery.



Figure 136. View of the rock-lined well at site A09909.000013.

Archival Investigations

The Gibson 1852 map indicates a house in the northeast corner of Lot 61, labeled with the name A. Hurd at the location of site A09909.000013. This map also shows a housesite less than .3 km (.2 mi) west of A09909.000013, which is likely the Abbott home shown on the 1852 map and was identified in the field as another historic site, A09909.000012. In the background archival research, Gaither et al. (1998) plot two houses at the locations of sites A09909.000012 and A09909.000013 (potential site numbers 29 and 30). However, they interpret the house also plotted on later maps as being a continuation of occupation at the initial Abbott homestead, although it is more likely that the long-occupied site is the initial Hurd homestead, slightly east of the Abbott homestead, and that the Abbott homestead was abandoned before 1874. Reasons for this interpretation include the plotting of the houses on the historic maps and, more importantly, the artifacts and discreteness of deposits at A09909.000012 more closely fit a brief, middle nineteenth-century occupation, while the artifacts from site A09909.000013 indicate a longer nineteenth-through early or middle twentieth-century occupation. The name J. S. Dart is plotted at this site in 1874 (Nichols), and by 1909 (Pratt), J. J. Thompson is listed as the occupant. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), Mrs. John Campbell is listed as the head of household at site A09909.000013. At the time of military acquisition, Rosetta Campbell is listed as the owner of a 51-acre plot at the site, and a one-acre plot in the northeastern corner of this property is listed as belonging to the Varick Wesleyan Methodist Church (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). This property was probably donated or sold by one of the Campbells to the church. No evidence was found of a church site or other additional historic sites on the property during the high probability survey to the east. This road has a number of large, graded and gravel-covered military parking areas on both the north and south sides. It is likely that one of these areas has destroyed the church site (assuming a church was built).

Summary

The artifacts at site A09909.000013 indicate a nineteenth- through early or middle twentieth-century occupation of this historic homestead. Although the deposits are relatively dense on the site and the well is intact, the house and barn area have been extensively disturbed by the destruction, burning, and bulldozing of the site. It has little contextual integrity and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000014

Site A09909.000014 lies on the level uplands at 183 m (600 ft) amsl. It consists of a house or barnsite on the north side and a house and barn site on the south side of the historic and modern paved East-West Base Line Road at its western terminus and intersection with the West Patrol Road (road names from modern SEDA Installation Map 1996). The portion of the site on the north side of the historic road (Area A) consists of a steeply sloping rise (approximately 20 m east-west by 9 m north-south by 2 m high at the apex) and a light historic scatter containing coal and ash particles, an undecorated ironstone fragment, and brick fragments (Figures 137 and 138). A shovel test (Transect B7, ST3) excavated near the eastern end of the rise contained large glacial till boulders at 10 cm below the surface which might have been foundation materials. Two glacial boulders also lie about 1.5 m west of ST2 near the western end of the rise on the same transect. Two additional shovel tests were excavated at 5-m intervals north and south of ST3, Transect B7. The shovel test on the north side was negative and the shovel test on the south side (5S, 15E) contained two small, soft brick fragments (Table 56). Transect B6 was excavated 15 m north of Transect B7 near the northern edge of the rise. Two shovel tests (ST1 and ST2) on Transect B6 contained one and two pieces of coal, respectively. Transect B7 ST4 contained ash particles, and all other shovel tests were negative. Shovel tests along five transects running east-west at 15-m intervals north of Transect B6 were all negative. This rise could be the site of the farmhouse or an outbuilding; however, its elongated shape more strongly suggests a possible barn with a entry ramp.

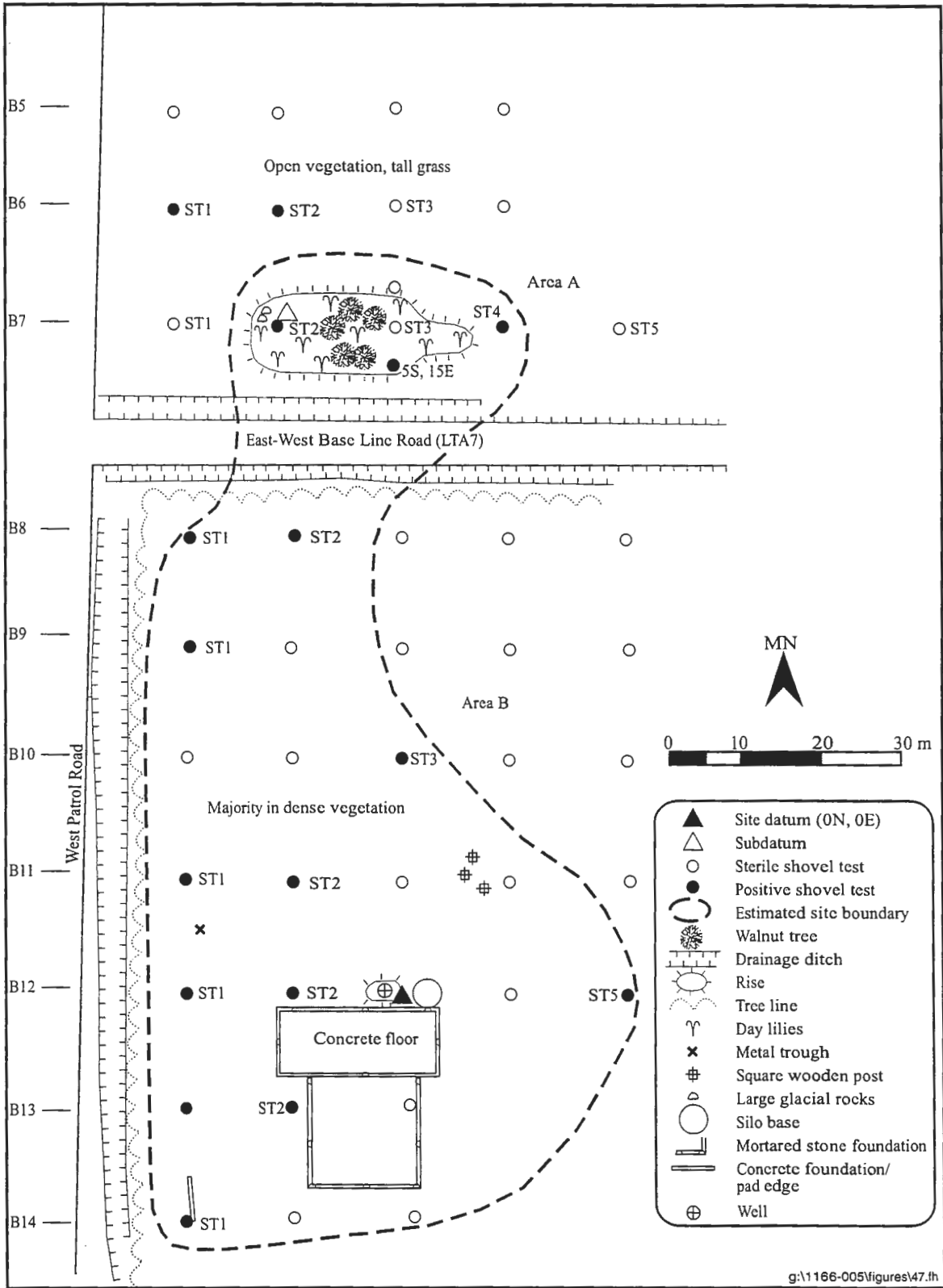


Figure 137. Plan map of site A09909.000014.



Figure 138. View of the mound on the north side of LTA7 at site A09909.000014.

Table 56
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000014

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
<i>Area A</i>			
B6	1	25	1 piece of coal
B6	2	15-20	2 pieces of coal
B7	2	20	Small brick fragments, limestone fragment
B7	4	35	Ash particles
NA	5S, 15E	0-20	2 small brick fragments
<i>Area B</i>			
B8	1	0-20	Unidentified metal fragment
B8	2	23	Brick fragments
B9	1	20-40	Unidentified piece of iron
B10	3	0-30	1 undecorated whiteware fragment
B11	1	0-20	5 stoneware fragments, 1 undecorated whiteware fragment, 3 decorated whiteware fragments
		20-42	2 undecorated whiteware fragments
B11	2	0-29	1 undecorated whiteware fragment, 1 modern beer bottle base fragment, red brick fragment
B12	1	0-20	1 red brick fragment
B12	2	10-30	Red brick fragments, slag
		30-50	Slag
B12	5	0-30	2 window glass fragments
B13	1	0-40	Red brick fragments
B13	2	20-30	Window glass fragments
B14	1	0-29	3 red brick fragments, 1 clear glass fragment, concrete

A farmstead site is located on the south side of the road across from the rise (Area B). This portion of the site consists of a large L-shaped concrete foundation of poured sides and raised concrete floors (Figure 139). Adjacent to the north side of the foundation are two features, a likely well marked by a slight depression on a small (2-x-3 m) rise and a small concrete probable silo base with an approximate diameter of 3 m (Figure 140). Approximately 14 m east of the West Patrol Road, between Transects B11 and B12, is a metal livestock trough. Additionally, in a small grassy area about 15 m northeast of the foundation are several upright square posts (approximately 15 cm across) that could be the remnants of a corral or outbuilding. A light scatter of historic artifacts was found across Area B in shovel tests and on the surface around the foundation. Twelve of 23 shovel tests in this area were positive in the estimated, irregular site dimensions of roughly 100 m north-south by 70 m east-west (see Table 56). Although widely scattered, positive shovel tests clustered near the concrete and stone barn foundation and between this foundation and the West Patrol Road.



Figure 139. View of the north edge of the large L shaped foundation.



Figure 140. View of the north edge of the silo base at site A09909.000014.

Artifacts from shovel tests include undecorated whiteware, Albany slip (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) and salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900) stoneware, red brick fragments, clear window glass fragments, and slag. Artifacts found on the surface include a screw-top, clear glass jar with a raised hexagonal molded pattern on the sides and the clear glass, beaded top rim of an oil lamp chimney. The jar has a triangle on the base and "Design Patent 80918 579-W" encircling the triangle. Also observed on the surface were two fragments of decorated whiteware, a pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) saucer fragment with a medium blue underglaze floral transfer and geometric design, and a whiteware fragment with an underglazed medium flow blue floral design.

While vegetation in Area A consists of tall grass, day lilies, weeds, and a few small walnut trees, vegetation across most of Area B on the south side of the road consists of extremely dense grapevines, secondary growth hardwoods, black raspberry brambles, large deadfalls, and poison ivy. Soils are mapped in this area as Angola silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). Soils were recorded in the field at Transect B11, ST2 (15 m north and 15 m west of the datum at Transect B12, ST3) as very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay to a depth of 29 cm underlain by a nonartifact-bearing subsoil consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay with an increased clay content.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) identified this site as a potential housesite dating from 1852 onward (potential site number 17). J. B. Karr (or Carr) is shown as the occupant of a house at site A09909.000014, in the northeast corner of Lot 61, on the Gibson (1850, 1852) historic maps and on both the 1859 (Gray) and 1874 (Nichols) maps. In 1909 (Pratt), the occupant is listed as Theodore Marsh and in 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) as Jay Van Riper. The military map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) also lists Jay H. Van Riper as the owner of 96.26 acres (plot 44) at this location and also the owner of a plot west of the housesite, across State Route 96A. The property north of the East-West Base Line Road,

Area A, is listed as being owned at the time of military acquisition by the Seneca Falls Savings Bank (84.28 acres). It is not known whether this plot of land was ever associated with the owner(s) or activities at the house and barn site on the south side of the road (Area B). However, considering the deed information (see below), it is quite probable, since J. Karr owned small parcels of land in both Lot 61 and Lot 56.

Deed-Title Research

On April 8, 1805, Barent and John R. Bleecker deeded “the equal west half of subdiv. #1 containing 50 1/2 acres and six perches of land” in Lot 61, town of Varick (then Romulus), to Jacob Hathaway for the consideration of \$202.15 (*Deeds* n.d.:M:324-325). On May 28, 1827, Jacob and Elizabeth Hathaway deeded the same parcel to Asher Hathaway for \$1,111.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:S:633-634). Asher Hathaway then conveyed the same parcel to Gennett, Nancy, and Sarah Barr on October 14, 1831, at the cost of \$1,363.50 (*Deeds* n.d.:K2:80-81).

Again, in 1853, the parcel changed hands when John B. Karr purchased it from the Barrs for \$150.00. It is noteworthy that between 1830 and 1840 Karr had purchased 11 acres in Lot 61 (*Deeds* n.d.:K2:271-272) and 10 acres in contiguous Lot 56 (*Deeds* n.d.:F2:258-259) and may have resided in the area at an earlier date.

Summary

Site A09909.000014 consists of what appear to be the remnants of two historic barns and a housesite. Artifacts found at the site and the archival investigations indicate a middle nineteenth- to middle twentieth-century occupation. This site contains several intact features and a subsurface and surface scatter of historic debris. It has contextual integrity and is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000015

Site A09909.000015 is a historic refuse scatter located approximately 950 m east of the West Patrol Road and 265 m south of the East-West Base Line Road. This site consists of one small surface scatter of historic artifacts (Figures 141 and 142). The estimated site boundary measures 25-x-25 m (625 m²). The elevation is 189 m (620 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. It is situated in a mature, mixed hardwood, secondary forest (ash, oak, beech, hickory, and maple) with little undergrowth. Ground visibility is good.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) with an average depth of 23 cm underlain by a nonartifact-bearing subsoil consisting of a lighter brown or yellowish brown (10YR 5/3-5/4) glacial till with a high clay content. Areas of low wetlands surround the site. At SEDA, the pattern has often been that areas of mature woodlands are often poorly drained.

This site was identified during the low probability (50-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road and paralleled the high probability zone (15-m interval) to the north. The surface deposit was located visually along Transect B18 near ST 19. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Four additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the extent of the scatter, but none of these was positive. The artifact scatter 9 m north and 1 m east of the datum is very shallow (< 10 cm). The majority of the historic materials found appear to be from the twentieth century. Most of these materials are domestic in nature.

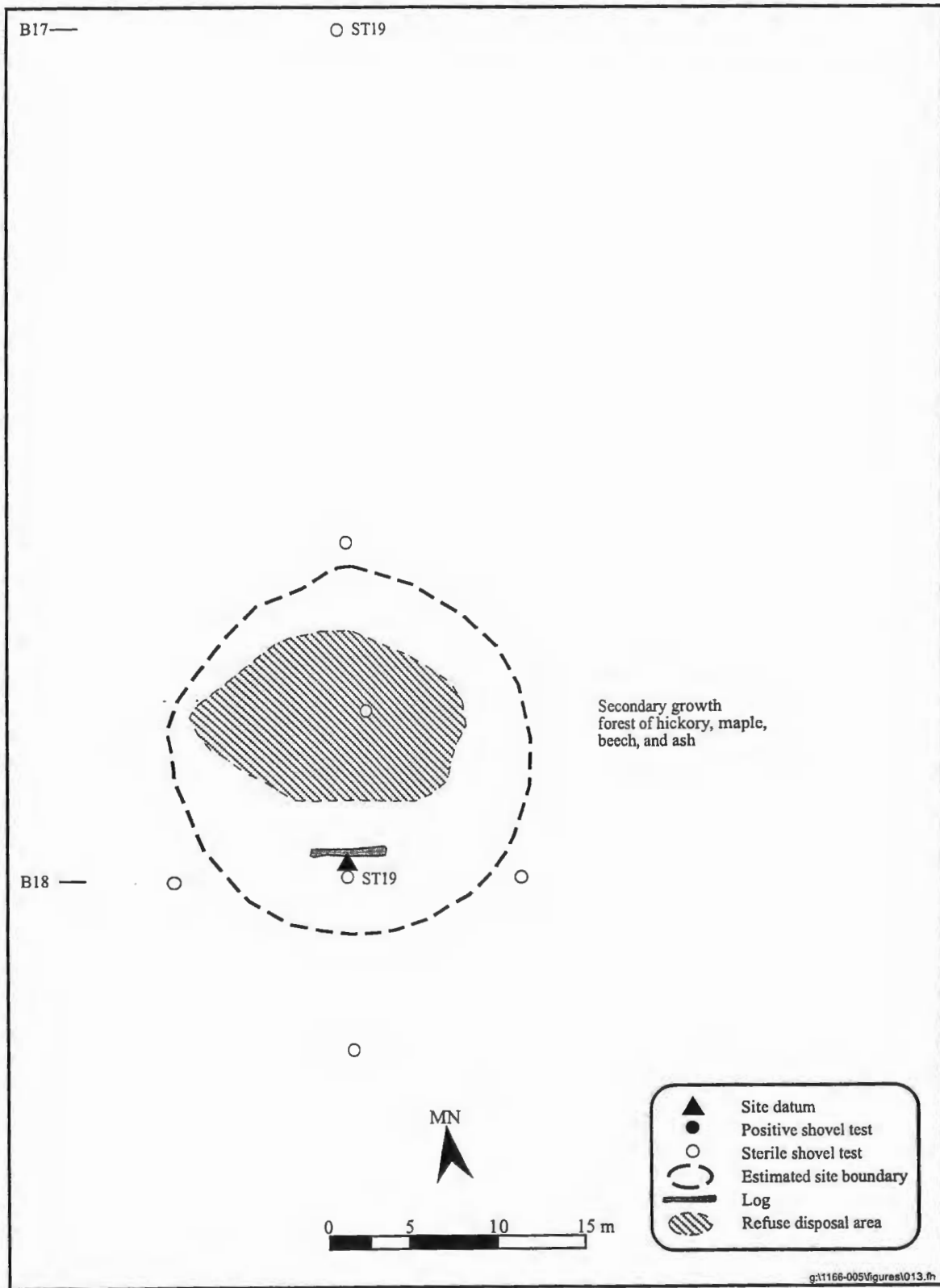


Figure 141. Plan map of A09909.000015.



Figure 142. Overview of historic refuse scatter looking northwest from the south side of site A09909.000015.

Selected artifacts observed at the site include several metal pails; enamelware pans and coffee pots (blue and white, ca. 1880-1920s; and gray, 1865-1920s); two fuel cans (1- and 5-gal); a coal hod; numerous sheet tin or metal pieces; several rolls of hogwire; a license plate "NY 36/7X7114"; a hand air pump "... BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO"; several brown "CERTO" fruit pectin bottles; numerous brown "CLOROX" bottles; several fragments of "ATLAS" fruit jars (clear and aqua) with bail closures; fragments of milk glass; blue Phillip's Milk of Magnesia bottles (post-1873; Fike 1987:73); one approximately seven-fluid ounce, crown-cap, aqua bottle embossed with "QUALTOP/Rochester NY"; two small ink bottles (one blue glass and one clear glass); "Watkin's" bottles (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); an embossed "DR. KOCH VEG. TEA CO" in approximately a pint-sized clear medicine bottle with a cork-closure lip (manufactured ca. 1900; Fike 1987:209); a fragment of thin porcelain with a dark blue transfer; a piece of a blue glass pitcher that appears to be blown and has a clear applied handle; numerous undecorated whiteware fragments; a piece of a pitcher from a basin and pitcher commode set (embossed whiteware, blue outside and white inside); a fragment of a dark blue transferware with unidentified scene; and numerous other fragments of metal, glass, and ceramic. No indication of a dwelling was found. This site is approximately equidistant to the housesites on the East-West Base Line Road or the North-South Base Line Road.

Summary

Site A09909.000015 is an isolated area of refuse deposition with materials dating from the middle nineteenth century to the 1930s. Although the majority of the materials date to the nineteenth century, this refuse area was utilized post-1936, as indicated by a license plate. The historic refuse concentration is located on or very near the surface and the deposits are extremely fragmented. This site likely does not contain important information and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000016

Site A09909.000016 is a historic site located on the western edge and approximately midway north to south in Lot 58 of Varick Township. The site consists of a housesite/farmstead and shallow historic artifact scatter covering an area of approximately 90-x-105 m (9,450 m²; Figure 143). It is adjacent to a historic, presently gravel, road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of the dam and pond area in the northeast quadrant of the installation. This historic road is the northern end of what is now called Fayette Road. The site is situated 45 m east of Fayette Road and is approximately 570 m south of the intersection of Fayette Road and the East Patrol Road. The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. Vegetation in the vicinity is mixed forest (maple, boxelder, and wild fruit trees) with areas of heavy brush, briars, and weeds; some trees are fairly large. Ground visibility is fair in some locations and very poor in others.

The soil at the site is mapped as a transition between Darien silt loam and Ilion silty clay loam, both of which are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Ilion series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix at the site was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 24 cm. The nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is fairly low and shows evidence of periodic standing water.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the east side of the historic road. Twenty-seven transect shovel tests were placed in or near the estimated site boundaries. Twelve of these tests were positive (Table 57). No additional shovel tests were excavated because the site is bound on the west by the road and all other areas (including the opposite side of the road) were examined during the high probability survey.

Features at the site include a remnant foundation (Figure 144), a rock-lined well, and several historic artifact scatters. The remnant foundation is constructed of rounded glacial rocks of variable size and is roughly rectangular in shape with possible evidence of an L-shaped wing or addition. The largest portion of this foundation is located approximately 45 m north and 10 m west of the datum. The foundation rocks are estimated to cover an area of 11-x-18 m. This outline is clearly defined on the northern edge by a pile of field stones placed in a linear fashion, but the other walls are not as well defined. A few miscellaneous pieces of rusted metal on the surface around this feature appear to be parts of old farm equipment. Due east of the northern edge of this feature is a small shallow drainage ditch. The southern wing portion of the feature covers an additional 7-x-8-m area. These delineation lines are not well defined because the brush is quite thick in this portion of the site. In and around the smaller wing portion of the foundation are numerous broken roofing slates. Many of the slate pieces exhibit a red or orange color on one side which likely is a natural coloration, but also could have possibly been caused by heat if the feature burned in the past. About 4 m west of this structure is a rock-lined well. This well, about 1 m in diameter, is partially filled and is surrounded by several large rocks. No artifacts are observable in or immediately around the well. The materials and shape of the foundation indicate a barn area.

Approximately 15 m east of the foundation, two metal buggy rims were found on the surface. The southeast corner of the remnant foundation is adjacent to a refuse disposal area. Located 10 m south of this is another small area used for refuse disposal, along with a spool of hog wire and two small areas of rocks. Slightly south of this refuse disposal area are several pieces of large concrete culverts. These are likely modern and associated with the road or other military construction. The southern portion of the site consists of an artifact scatter (surface and subsurface), a pushpile, and a small rock feature, which could be a planter or possibly a filled well.

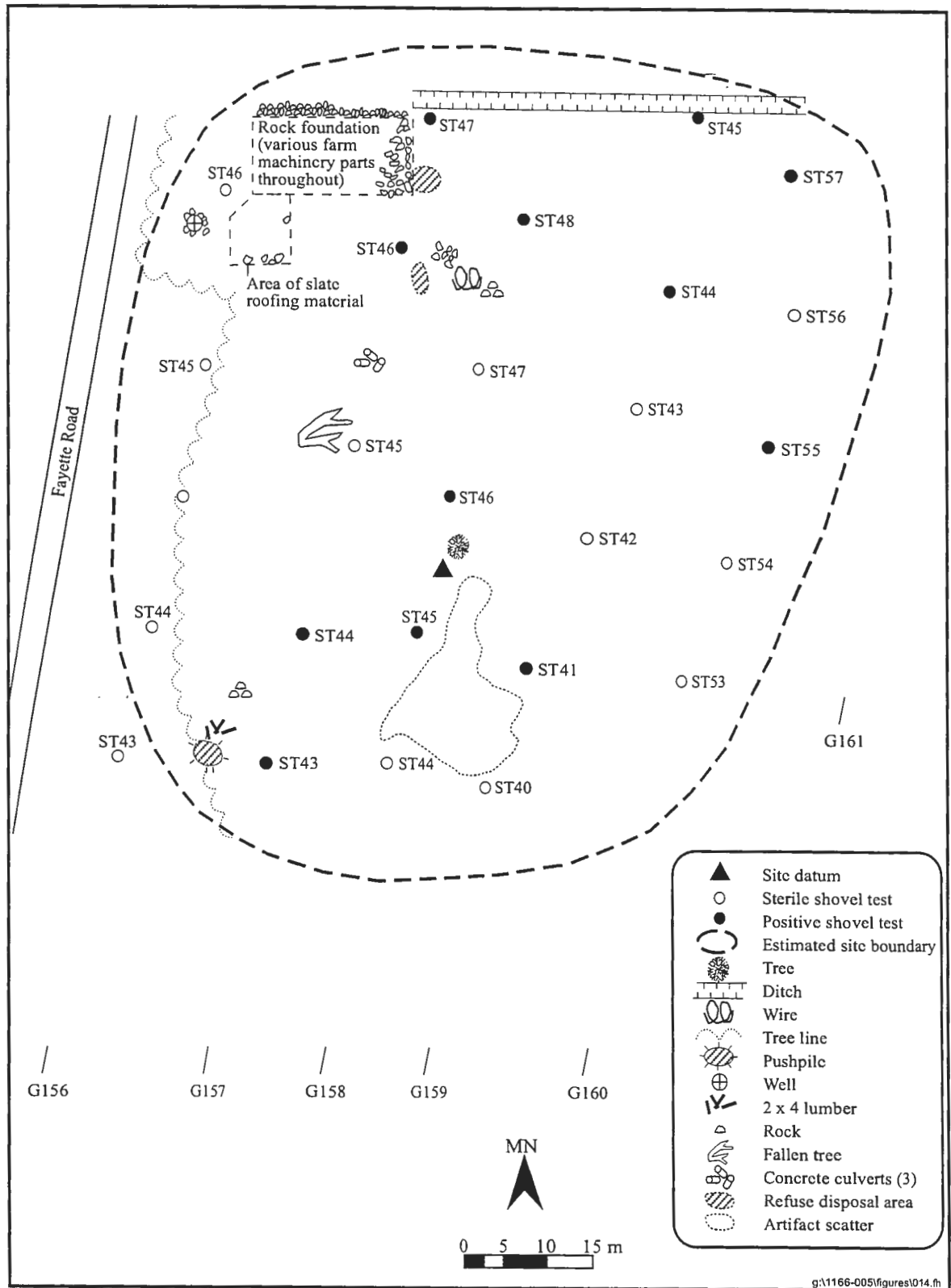


Figure 143. Plan map of site A09909.000016.

Table 57
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000016

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G157	43	0-20	Concrete fragments, brick fragments, small glass fragments
G157	44	0-20	Brick fragments, clear glass fragments
G157	46	0-25	Rusted nail fragments, glass fragments
G157	47	0-28	1 nail, 1 glass fragment
G158	45	0-20	1 window glass fragment, coal ash
G158	46	0-20	Wire nails (post-ca. 1880), coal fragments
G158	48	0-23	Burned coal fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), rusted metal fragments
G159	41	0-25	1 glass fragment, coal fragments
G159	44	0-24	1 brick fragment
G159	45	0-24	2 brick fragments
G160	55	0-27	Small decorated and undecorated whiteware fragments, glass fragments
G160	57	0-32	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)



Figure 144. Heavy vegetation around the rock foundation on the north edge of site A09909.000016.

In general, both refuse disposal areas and the southern artifact scatter contain domestic materials. One notable exception is the wrought iron sleigh runner (2 m in length) found on the surface northwest of the datum. Both of the northern refuse areas contain materials that were noticeably burned, including numerous fragments of melted glass. A large variety of materials dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries are present. A partial listing from the three artifact scatters includes a heavy ceramic whiteware bowl with a decal of two children roller-skating and the ABCs on the outside edge; one "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP 18. V 25" fruit jar lid liner (post-1900; Toulouse

1977:92); one small aqua medicine bottle (no neck) embossed with "S. C. WELLS & CO./ LEROY N. Y." (1870s; Fike 1987:82); blue "Milk of Magnesia" bottles (post-1873; Fike 1987:93); parts of brown glass "CERTO" bottles with crown-style caps; a pink depression glass (ca. 1920-1950) swan's head from a dish; "J R WATKINS" bottles (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); fragments of yellow and brown earthenware vessels; part of a green glass vase; numerous fragments of whiteware; some fragments of decorated whiteware (i.e., blue underglaze transfer, gold designs and edging, and rose patterns); numerous fragments of screw-top bottles; part of a thin opalescent milk glass candy or dessert dish; numerous salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900) and brown and white slipped (natural clay and Bristol slipped; 1890-1915) stoneware fragments; a piece of a ceramic coffee strainer; and numerous other fragments of metal, ceramic, stoneware, and glass.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000016 is located in the northwest quadrant of Lot 58 near the western edge of Varick Township. Gray's 1859 map is the first to show a possible housesite near the site and positions J. B. Seeley near this location. Gaither et al. (1998:potential historic site number 241) show that E. Miller was here in 1874, and, that by 1909, L. E. Van Riper resided at this location. The 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map shows that Bert Van Riper owned the property, and the SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) shows a Burt B. Van Riper (tract number 38) near this location.

Deed-Title Research

On June 29, 1826, it was recorded that Nicholas Fish of New York City received \$500.00 for the sale of a portion of Lot 58, town of Varick, to Jacob A. Ray. The parcel contained 100 acres and was bound on the west by the edge of Lot 58 "beginning . . . at the northwest corner of John Bainbridge's land thence east to the northeast corner thereof where it meets the western boundary of John Darrow's thence north along Darrow and Van Court's lands to the southern boundary of James Lines' thence due west" to the edge of Lot 58 and south to the place of beginning (*Deeds n.d.:U:371-372*).

The following year the same 100 acres were conveyed by Jacob and Burthena Ray to Jesse Abbott of the nearby town of Fayette for the sum of \$650.00 (*Deeds n.d.:U:375-376*). During the 1850s and 1860s, a John B. Seeley began to assemble parcels of land in this western sector of Lot 58. He purchased 104.56 acres from Jesse and Catherine Abbott and 5.25 acres from Harry and Electa Sniffen (*Deeds n.d.:54:48-49; 65:81*). Also during this time period, he purchased land across the highway in Lot 57 (*Deeds n.d.:54:48-49*). The total price paid for all of these parcels was \$5,492.60.

By October 1866, John B. and Jane E. Seeley had sold all of their Lot 58 holdings to Elijah Miller of Romulus. The price was \$5,819.93 for nearly 110 acres (*Deeds n.d.:74:376*). On February 25, 1890, Elijah and Charity Miller sold a slightly modified parcel in Lot 58 to Henrietta N. Truesdell. For the sum of \$8,000.00, Truesdell acquired all of the previously described parcel with the exception of a narrow strip of land which had been sold to a railroad concern in the 1870s. The following year, Truesdell "of Union Springs, New York" sold the same plot to Hattie N. Teed "of the same place" (*Deeds n.d.:106:480*).

By November 1905, it was recorded that Teed transferred the same parcel to LeRoy E. Van Riper in exchange for \$2,000.00 (*Deeds n.d.:123:234*). On February 16, 1933, LeRoy Van Riper granted the parcel to Burt B. Van Riper "for the consideration of \$1.00." This transaction described the piece of land as containing 109 and 81/100 acres of land (*Deeds n.d.:164:282*). On December 9, 1941, Burt B. and Ella S. Van Riper deeded the property to the United States of America as recorded in *Deeds n.d.:184:162*. The purchase price of \$3,800.00 included 65.222 acres west of the railroad tracks and 43.04 acres east of the railroad, totaling 108.262 acres. The record also indicates that the northwest corner of the western parcel was situated 2,398.97 ft (731.23 m) south of the northwest corner of Lot 58.

Summary

Site A09909.000016 is a historic site with a fairly dense surface and shallow subsurface artifact scatter, one large partial foundation that has been determined to be a barn, a rock-lined well, and several refuse areas or historic scatters. No house foundation was readily identified. It is possible that the house was located in the southern portion of the site before its destruction or removal. This is supported by the presence of a pushpile in the southwest corner of the site. The site appears to have been heavily disturbed in places and offers little contextual integrity. The early maps indicate that this site could have been occupied in the middle nineteenth century, and the material found supports an occupation in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. While a large quantity of historic materials was found at this site, severe disturbances suggest that further investigations would not result in the recovery of significant information about the history of the region. Additionally, and consistent with almost all other areas of SEDA that were surveyed, the upper, post-Pleistocene soil horizon is shallow; all subsurface artifacts were recovered from a depth of 32 cm or less, the majority of these from 25 cm or less, and have been subjected to disturbances during site destruction and subsequent military activities. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000017

Site A09909.000017 is a small historic brick scatter located approximately 540 m east of the West Patrol Road and 30 m north of the East-West Base Line Road (also referred to as LTA7). This site consists of one small, low density surface and shallow subsurface scatter of historic brick fragments (Figure 145). No intact features were found (Figure 146). The estimated site boundary measures 20-x-20 m (400 m²). The elevation is 186 m (610 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. It is situated in a fairly young mixed forest that is predominantly elm and ash with some undergrowth and briars. Approximately 15 m both east and west of the datum are relatively open areas. A shale parking area is approximately 45 m to the east. The ground visibility is fairly good in places but poor otherwise. The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) with an average depth of 25 cm. The nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this lightened to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road along the north side of the East-West Base Line Road. The historic scatter was identified through a positive test, Transect B6, ST36, which revealed 25-30 small brick fragments. Eight additional shovel tests were excavated at this site to determine the extent of deposits and look for concentrations (Table 58); five of those tests were positive. All positive tests contained brick fragments and no other historic materials were identified at the site. This appears to be a discrete and well-defined surface and subsurface brick scatter as there were high probability shovel tests (all negative) surrounding the site. Several brick fragments are visible on the surface. Two of the fragments show an accumulation of glazing on one surface, are hand-made, and lack evidence of mortar. It is possible that the bricks were used in the construction of a kiln, although no other evidence of kiln-associated activities (such as broken ceramics) was found. It is also a possible brick manufacturing locus (brick clamp).

Summary

Site A09909.000017 is an isolated surface and subsurface scatter containing historic hand-made brick fragments. The majority of the brick pieces are extremely small, and mortar or cement was not evident. This area has, apparently, been under cultivation in the historic past, which has resulted in the general scattering (within a small area) of the bricks and brick fragments within the shallow topsoil (0-30 cmbs). It is impossible to associate this brick scatter with a specific housesite; however, it is likely that the site is

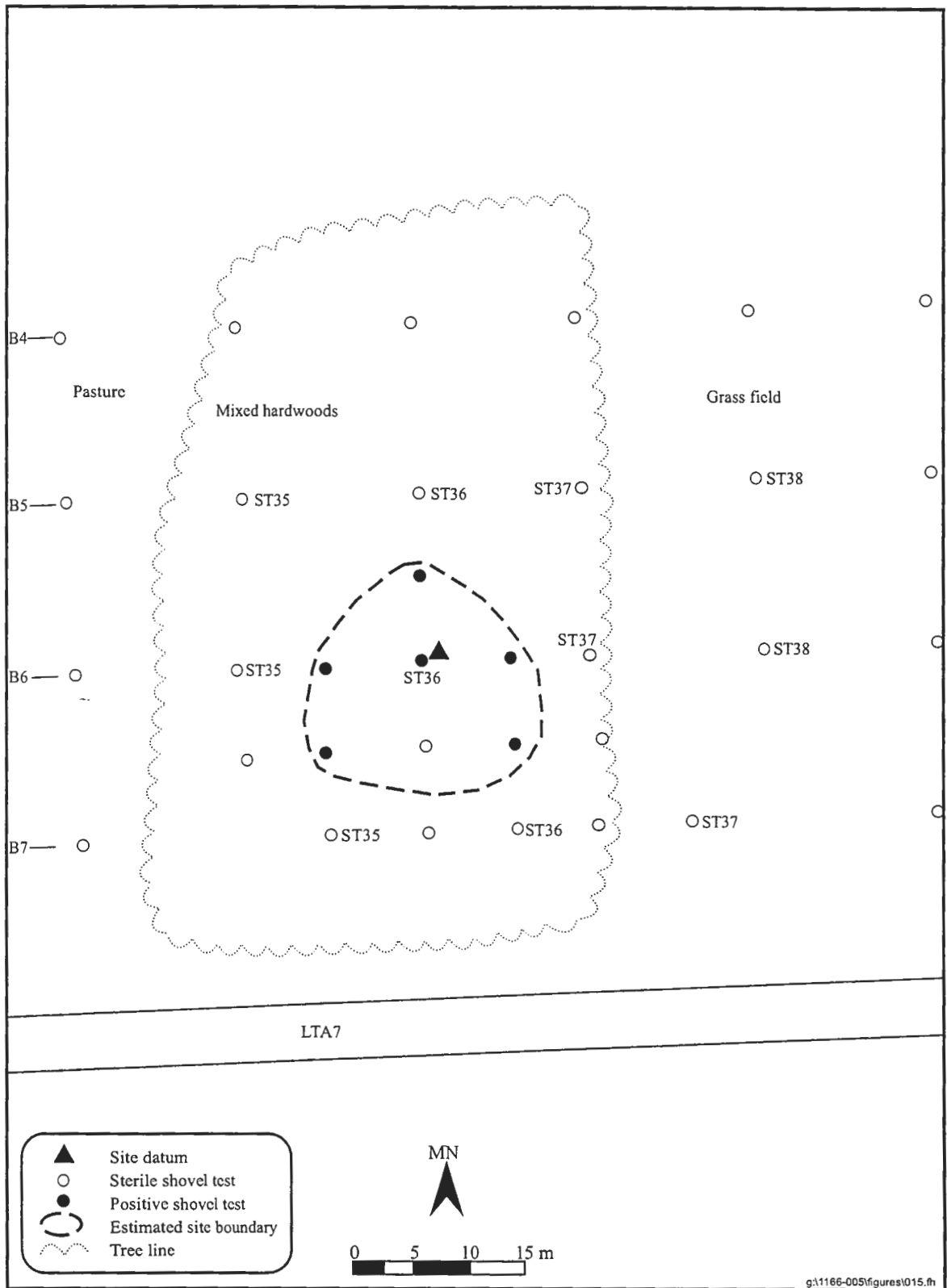


Figure 145. Plan map of site A09909.000017.



Figure 146. Overview of site A09909.000017 looking south from the datum.

Table 58
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000017

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B6	36	0-25	25-30 small brick fragments
NA	7.5N, 0E	0-20	Several flakes and broken flakes
		20-30	Several flakes and broken flakes
NA	0N, 7.5W	0-30	Ca. 25 small brick fragments
NA	0N, 7.5E	0-20	Several small brick fragments
		20-30	Several small brick fragments
NA	7.5S, 7.5W	0-20	15 brick fragments
NA	7.5S, 7.5E	0-23	20-30 brick fragments

associated with either site A09909.000013, directly across the East-West Base Line Road, or with site A09909.000023, which is approximately 300 m to the east. The site has been heavily disturbed and contains no discernible features. Because this brick scatter lacks any spatial integrity, either vertically or horizontally, little information could be expected from additional investigations. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000018

Site A09909.000018 is a historic site consisting of a low density, shallow subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris and several historic features (Figure 147). It is located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road at 195 m (640 ft) amsl, approximately 230 m north of the east-west running Truck Gate Road. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, moderate to heavy

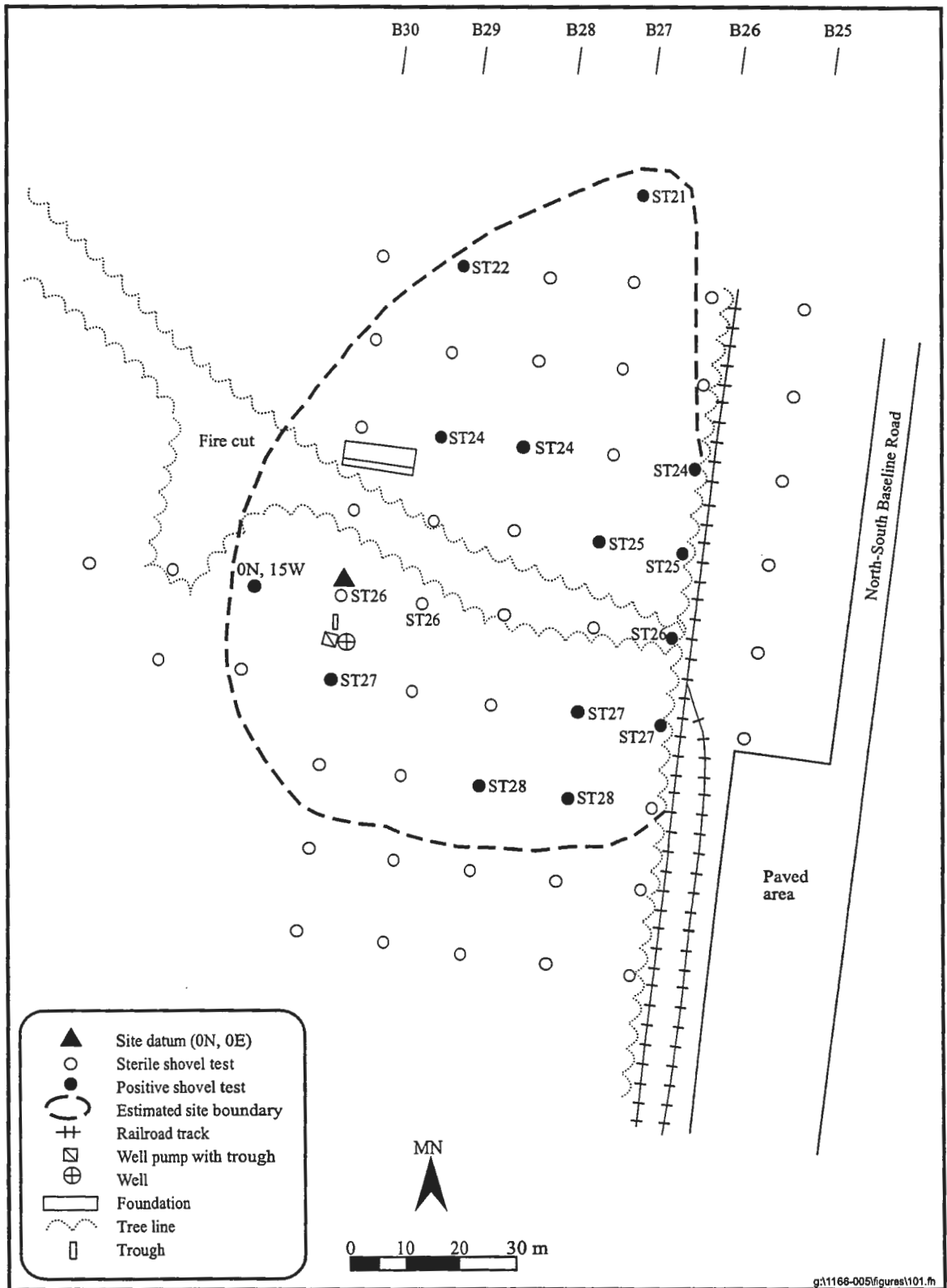


Figure 147. Plan map of site A09909.000018.

underbrush, and grapevines. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs southeast-northwest through the middle of the site and a railroad track runs along the eastern edge. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B30, ST26), which is approximately 4 m north of the well and trough area, was recorded as 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam underlain by 20 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay-dominated, glacial till subsoil.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive transect shovel tests were found on five transects near several historic farmstead features. The site boundaries are approximately 115 m north-south by 80 m east-west. Within this area, 15 of 33 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 59). Several features lie along the western edge of the site, including a filled, rock-lined well (Figure 148); a concrete livestock trough containing a pump (Figure 149); and a second livestock trough made of metal. These features cluster within a 4-x-6-m area in the southwestern portion of the site. An additional feature consisting of a concrete foundation remnant, measuring 12 m east-west by 5 m north-south, lies approximately 26 m north of the well and troughs. Because of the dense growth over most of the site, only two artifacts, a clear glass baby bottle and a tin bucket near the troughs and well, were observed on the surface. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-40 cmbs (see Table 59). No evidence of additional structures or areas of historic activity were found near the site; however, a historic housesite, site A09909.000019, was recorded approximately 105 m to the south.

Table 59
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000018

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B26	24	0-34	Small brick fragment
B26	25	0-31	6+ brick fragments
B26	26	0-30	Cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), small brick fragments
B26	27	0-30	Large brick fragment, small brick fragments, small ceramic fragment
B27	21	0-20	6 brick fragments
		21-40	5 brick fragments
B27	25	0-20	1 nail, 1 brick fragment
B27	27	0-20	5 brick fragments, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
B27	28	0-20	1 brick fragment
B28	24	0-24	5 pieces of sheet metal, 1 iron link
B28	28	0-20	1 piece of coal
		21-34	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
B29	22	0-20	Metal nut, coal
B29	24	0-20	1 piece of iron
B30	27	0-20	1 glass fragment
NA	0N, 15W	0-25	Metal nut, earthenware rim sherd

Archival Investigations

Background research (Gaither et al. 1998) indicates that a house or two houses (potential site numbers 58 and 60) were located in the vicinity of these sites in 1852 (Gibson), 1874 (Nichols), and 1909 (Pratt), and were owned by the Doughty family beginning with Samuel H. Doughty (Gibson 1852; Nichols 1874). A reexamination of these and other historic maps confirms that both site A09909.000018 and site A09909.000019, in the northeast quadrant of Lot 61, are sites likely associated over a long period of time with the Doughty family. A house is also plotted in the vicinity in 1859 (Gray) and labeled S. H. Doughty.



Figure 148. View of the filled, stone-lined well at site A09909.000018.



Figure 149. View of the cement trough feature at site A09909.000018.

Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists two sons and a daughter—Theodore H. (b. 1844); Montgomery (b. 1854) and wife Clara; and Miss Josephine (no date of birth)—for Samuel. All had equally inherited his estate including a parcel of land, referred to as Farm 87, on Route 52 (currently the portion of the North-South Base Line Road adjacent to sites A09909.000018 and A09909.000019). The business directory states that the Doughty brothers had a steam saw and feed mill; were dealers in feed, grain, and lumber; and were farmers. The estate also included land, livestock, and fruit trees on two additional parcels of land on nearby Routes 31 and 39. In 1909, T. H. and M. Doughty are listed as owners and T. H. as the leasee at house number 259 in the vicinity of site A09909.000018; Montgomery Doughty is the listed owner of a house (number 261) in the proximity of site A09909.000019. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), Leon Fisher (residence number 86D) is listed as residing at a house on or near site A09909.000018 and Mrs. Elsie Howlett (residence number 90D) at or near site A09909.000019. At the time of military acquisition, plot number 54 (85 acres) at site A09909.000018 is owned by George M. Ehle.

Deed-Title Research

On December 6, 1797, Jonathan Hunt of Troy, New York, sold all of Lot 61 in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, to Gerrit Peebles of Half Moon, Saratoga County, New York. The selling price of \$2,200.00 also included 500 acres in the town of Brutus (*Deeds n.d.:3*). In June 1801, Gerrit and Elizabeth Peebles, now of Washington County, New York, granted the entirety of Lot 61 to Barent and John R. Bleecker of Albany in consideration of \$1,200.00 cash received (*Deeds n.d.:3*).

In 1805, the Bleeckers sold a small portion of Lot 61, "being the equal undivided east half of subdivision number two containing Fifty acres and a half and fifteen perches of land," to Elijah Karr of the town of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:B:218-219*). Karr paid the sum of \$202.00 for the parcel, which was situated in the northeastern sector of the lot. By the spring of 1808, Elijah and Caty Carr [*sic*] had transferred the same parcel to Glen Cuyler of the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York (*Deeds n.d.:C:54-55*). The price of acquisition was \$240.00. During the summer of 1813, the Cuylers transferred the parcel to Thomas Mann of the town of Romulus, in addition to a contiguous parcel described as the "east half of subdivisions number two and number one, containing in the aggregate one hundred and one acres of land." Mann paid \$700.00 (*Deeds n.d.:G:69-70*). Although a record was not located, the Cuylers had apparently acquired additional land in the interim.

Two years later, in 1815, Thomas and Jane Mann sold one-half of their recent purchase for the sum of \$600.00. The buyer was recorded as one David Garrigus "of the Town of Hanover, County of Morris, State of New Jersey," who more specifically acquired "a subdivision made of said lot (61) originally by Humphrey Howland, being the east half of subdivision 2 . . . bounded by lands of Stephen Ludlum on the east," James Henion on the north, Sears Beach on the west, and John Pickel on the south (*Deeds n.d.:U:5-6*).

A quarter of a century later (June 1840), David Garrigus, who was now described as a resident "of the Town of Varick," sold the same parcel to one Ralph Kipp of Geneva, New York. For a total of \$2,149.50, Garrigus conveyed not only the real estate, but "all the stock and farming utensils of whatsoever kind now owned and used by him on the farm, Towit: horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, waggons, carriages, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, etc. etc." (*Deeds n.d.:K2:487-488*).

On June 28, 1843, Ralph and Margaret Kipp sold for the sum of \$1,515.00 the same parcel they had purchased three years earlier (*Deeds n.d.:O2:270-271*). The purchaser was Samuel H. Doughty, whose descendants continued to occupy the northeast quadrant of Lot 61 for another century. In fact, there is no record of the parcel being formally deeded over until January 27, 1941, when Clare L. Doughty granted 85 acres in the northeast section of Lot 61 to George G. Ehle of Gorham, Ontario County, New York. He

likely was also a Doughty descendant, having been granted “land which Montgomery Doughty died seized, intestate [without a written will], survived by Irene D. Ehle, his only heir-at-law, and of which Irene D. Ehle died seized, intestate, on April 6, 1937” (*Deeds* n.d.:181:412-413).

Summary

Although many of the deposits at site A09909.000018 indicate a barn or outbuilding, it is also possible that this site is an older homestead associated with the Doughty family in the early to middle nineteenth century, or to Garrigus who owned the property from the early to middle nineteenth century. It is possible that the house was later converted to a barn, or that a barn was later constructed on the housesite. The site is likely related, at least during the middle nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, to site A09909.000019, about 100 m to the south. Although the deposits and limited features at site A09909.000018 would, alone, offer little opportunity for research, the two sites combined have extensive deposits and features that could have research value. Within this context, site A09909.000018 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000019

Site A09909.000019 is a historic site consisting of several historic features and a fairly high density subsurface and surface scatter of household and structural debris (Figure 150). It is located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road at 195 m (640 ft) amsl, approximately 100 m north of the east-west-running truck gate road. Vegetation across the site includes mixed hardwoods, moderate to heavy underbrush, and grapevines. A fire cut covered in grass and tall weeds runs north-south along the western edge of the site and a railroad track runs north-south along the eastern edge.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on five transects. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundaries. The site boundaries are approximately 56 m north-south by 104 m east-west. Within this area, nine of 21 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 60). The eastern half of the site contains several features including a stone foundation measuring approximately 15 m north-south by 8 m east-west (Figure 151); an abrupt, roughly circular rise measuring about 11 m in diameter; and a brick and stone scatter which is a possible foundation remnant. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-40 cmbs. Household debris is scattered on the surface of much of the site. This includes brown, cobalt blue, green, and clear bottles and bottle glass fragments. The majority of these are screw or cork-closure bottles for late nineteenth- to middle twentieth-century products including “Dr. Koch’s Remedies, Flavoring Extracts” (1900-1907; Fike 1987:209); “Listerine, Pharmacal [*sic*] Company” (post-1878; Fike 1987:67); “World’s Largest Manufacturer of Beauty Shop Supplies/National Mineral Company/Chicago Montreal”; “Vicks Vapor Rub” (post-1905; Panati 1987:252); “W. M. R. Warner & Co. Inc./Made in USA”; “Phelp’s Rheumatic Elixer/Scranton, PA” (advertised in 1887; Fike 1987:115); and “Dr. Koch Vegetable Tea Co.” (1900-1907; Fike 1987:209). Other artifacts found on the surface include a china tea cup (“Made in Japan”); what appears to be part of a back brace labeled “Natural Body Brace-Patented June 29, 1886”; and fragments of decorated and undecorated whiteware and porcelain.

Soils in the site vicinity are Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B30, ST35), which is approximately 32 m west of the stone foundation, was recorded as 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy loam to a depth of 15 cm, underlain by 5 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay subsoil. No evidence of additional structures or areas of historic activity was found near the site; however, another historic site, site A09909.000018, was recorded approximately 105 m to the north.

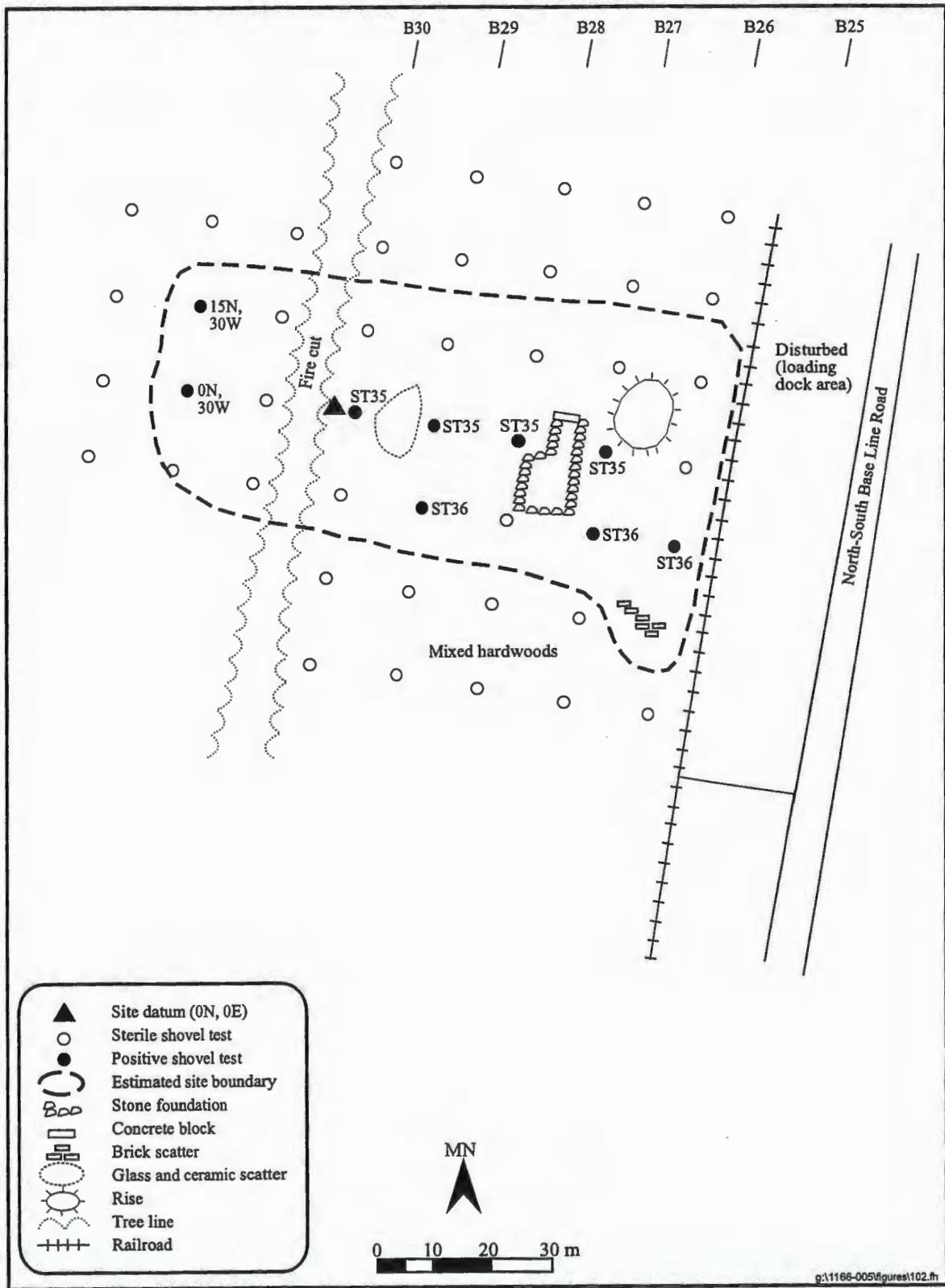


Figure 150. Plan map of site A09909.000019.

Table 60
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000019

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B26	36	0-26	2 nails
B27	35	0-20	40-50 porcelain sherds, 3 plate glass fragments
		21-40	20-25 porcelain sherds
B27	36	0-20	20+ brick fragments
		21-38	20+ brick fragments
B28	35	0-15	3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 2 brick fragments, 1 clear glass fragment, 2 pieces of bone
		16-28	1 piece of iron
B29	35	0-20	3 brick fragments, 1 piece of glass
B29	36	0-20	1 piece of glass
B30	35	0-15	1 clear glass fragment
NA	15N, 30W	0-20	4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
NA	0N, 30W	0-30	7 broken nail pieces, 1 metal ring



Figure 151. View of a portion of the remnant stone foundation at site A09909.000019.

Archival Investigations

Background research (Gaither et al. 1998) indicates that a house or two houses (potential site numbers 58 and 60) were located in the vicinity of these sites in 1852 (Gibson), 1874 (Nichols), and 1909 (Pratt). These were owned by the Doughty family beginning with Samuel H. Doughty (Gibson 1852; Nichols 1874). A reexamination of these and other historic maps confirms that both site A09909.000018 and site

A09909.000019, in the northeast quadrant of Lot 61, are sites likely associated over a long period of time with the Doughty family. A house is also plotted in the vicinity in 1859 (Gray) and labeled S. H. Doughty. The Child 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists two sons and a daughter for Samuel — Theodore H. (b. 1844); Montgomery (b. 1854) and wife Clara; and Miss Josephine (no date of birth)—who had equally inherited his estate, including a parcel of land referred to as Farm 87 on Route 52 (currently the portion of the North-South Base Line Road adjacent to the two sites). The business directory states that the Doughty brothers had a steam saw and feed mill; were dealers in feed, grain, and lumber; and were farmers. The estate also included land, livestock, and fruit trees on two additional parcels of land on nearby Routes 31 and 39. In 1909, T. H. and M. Doughty are listed as owners and T. H. as the leasee at house number 259 in the vicinity of site A09909.000018; Montgomery Doughty is the listed owner of a house (number 261) in the vicinity of site A09909.000019. In 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.), Leon Fisher (residence number 86D) is listed as residing at a house on or near site A09909.000018, and Mrs. Elsie Howlett (residence number 90D) is recorded as living at or near site A09909.000019. At the time of military acquisition, plot number 54 (85 acres) at site A09909.000018 was owned by George M. Ehle, and site A09909.000019 is on the border of plot numbers 54 and 63a. Plot number 63a (4.5 acres) lists Scott Briggs as executor.

Deed-Title Research

On December 6, 1797, Jonathan Hunt of Troy, New York, sold all of Lot 61 in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, to Gerrit Peebles of Half Moon, Saratoga County, New York. The selling price of \$2,200.00 also included 500 acres in the town of Brutus (*Deeds n.d.:3*). In June 1801, Gerrit and Elizabeth Peebles, now of Washington County, New York, granted the entirety of Lot 61 to Barent and John R. Bleecker of Albany in consideration of \$1,200.00 cash received (*Deeds n.d.:3*).

In 1805, the Bleeckers sold a small portion of Lot 61 “being the equal undivided east half of subdivision number two containing Fifty acres and a half and fifteen perches of land,” to Elijah Karr of the town of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:B:218-219*). Karr paid \$202.00 for the parcel which was situated in the northeastern sector of the lot. By the spring of 1808, Elijah and Caty Carr [*sic*] had sold the same parcel to Glen Cuyler of the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, for \$240.00 (*Deeds n.d.:C:54-55*).

During the summer of 1813, the Cuylers transferred the parcel to Thomas Mann of the town of Romulus in addition to a contiguous lot, the whole of which was described as the “east half of subdivisions number two and number one, containing in the aggregate one hundred and one acres of land.” Mann paid \$700.00 (*Deeds n.d.:G:69-70*). Although a record was not located, the Cuylers had apparently acquired additional land in the interim. Two years later, in 1815, Thomas and Jane Mann sold one-half of their recent purchase for the sum of \$600.00. The buyer was recorded as David Garrigus “of the Town of Hanover, County of Morris, State of New Jersey,” who more specifically acquired “a subdivision made of said lot (61) originally by Humphrey Howland, being the east half of subdivision 2 . . . bounded by lands of Stephen Ludlum on the east,” James Henion on the north, Sears Beach on the west, and John Pickel on the south (*Deeds n.d.:U:5-6*).

A quarter of a century later (June 1840), David Garrigus, who was now described as a resident “of the Town of Varick,” sold the same parcel to Ralph Kipp of Geneva, New York. For a total of \$2,149.50, Garrigus conveyed not only the real estate, but “all the stock and farming utensils of whatsoever kind now owned and used by him on the farm, Towit: horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, waggons, carriages, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, etc. etc.” (*Deeds n.d.:K2:487-488*). On June 28, 1843, Ralph and Margaret Kipp sold for the sum of \$1,515.00 the same parcel which they had purchased three years earlier (*Deeds n.d.:O2:270-271*). The purchaser was Samuel H. Doughty, whose descendants continued to occupy the northeast quadrant of Lot 61 for another century. In fact, there is no record of the parcel being formally deeded over until January 27, 1941, when Clare L. Doughty granted 85 acres in the northeast section of Lot 61 to

George G. Ehle of Gorham, Ontario County, New York. He likely was also a Doughty descendant, having been granted "land which Montgomery Doughty died seized, intestate [without a written will], survived by Irene D. Ehle, his only heir-at-law, and of which Irene D. Ehle died seized, intestate, on April 6, 1937" (*Deeds n.d.:181:412-413*).

Summary

Site A09909.000019 has intact deposits and features dating from the early to middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. The housesite at site A09909.000019 and the possible housesite and barnsite at site A09909.000018 were associated through most of that time with one family, the Doughtys, possibly preceded during the early to middle nineteenth century by David Garrigus. Site A09909.000019 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000023

Site A09909.000023 is a small historic site located approximately 810 m east of the West Patrol Road and 50 m north of the East-West Base Line Road (also referred to as LTA7). This site consists of a surface and subsurface scatter of historic materials, one rock-lined well, and a fragmented rock and concrete foundation (Figure 152). The estimated site boundary measures 75-x-100 m (7,500 m²). The elevation at the site is 189 m (620 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. It is situated in a mixture of very dense brush and open areas with larger trees (predominantly maples). Ground visibility is fair in places and poor in others.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 21 cm. The nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this lightens to a mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road along the north side of the East-West Base Line Road. The historic scatter was identified through positive tests on Transects B2, B3, B4, B5, and B7 (Table 61). Thirty-six transect shovel tests were within or very near the estimated site boundary. Seven tests were positive. Several small areas containing historic artifacts are visible on the surface in this locale. However, there is little depth to these deposits and the majority of materials can be dated to the twentieth century.

The well is located approximately 20 m north and 7 m west of the datum. It is rock-lined and has been partially filled with soil and rocks. A large ceramic pipe protrudes from the well opening; the well had likely been converted to a ceramic pipe-lined well (Figure 153). The rock and concrete foundation is roughly rectangular in shape, low to the ground surface, and fragmented. It covers a fairly large area that is estimated to measure 9-x-15 m (135 m²). This portion of the site is likely a barn area due to the size of the feature and its location compared to the road frontage. Furthermore, the house site is likely associated with the small depression located about 15 m south of the datum. This area appears to have been heavily disturbed, but the small, shallow (< 30-cm deep) depression could be the remnant of a cellar. A scattering of historic domestic materials lies in and around the depression. No indication of a foundation is associated with this depression.

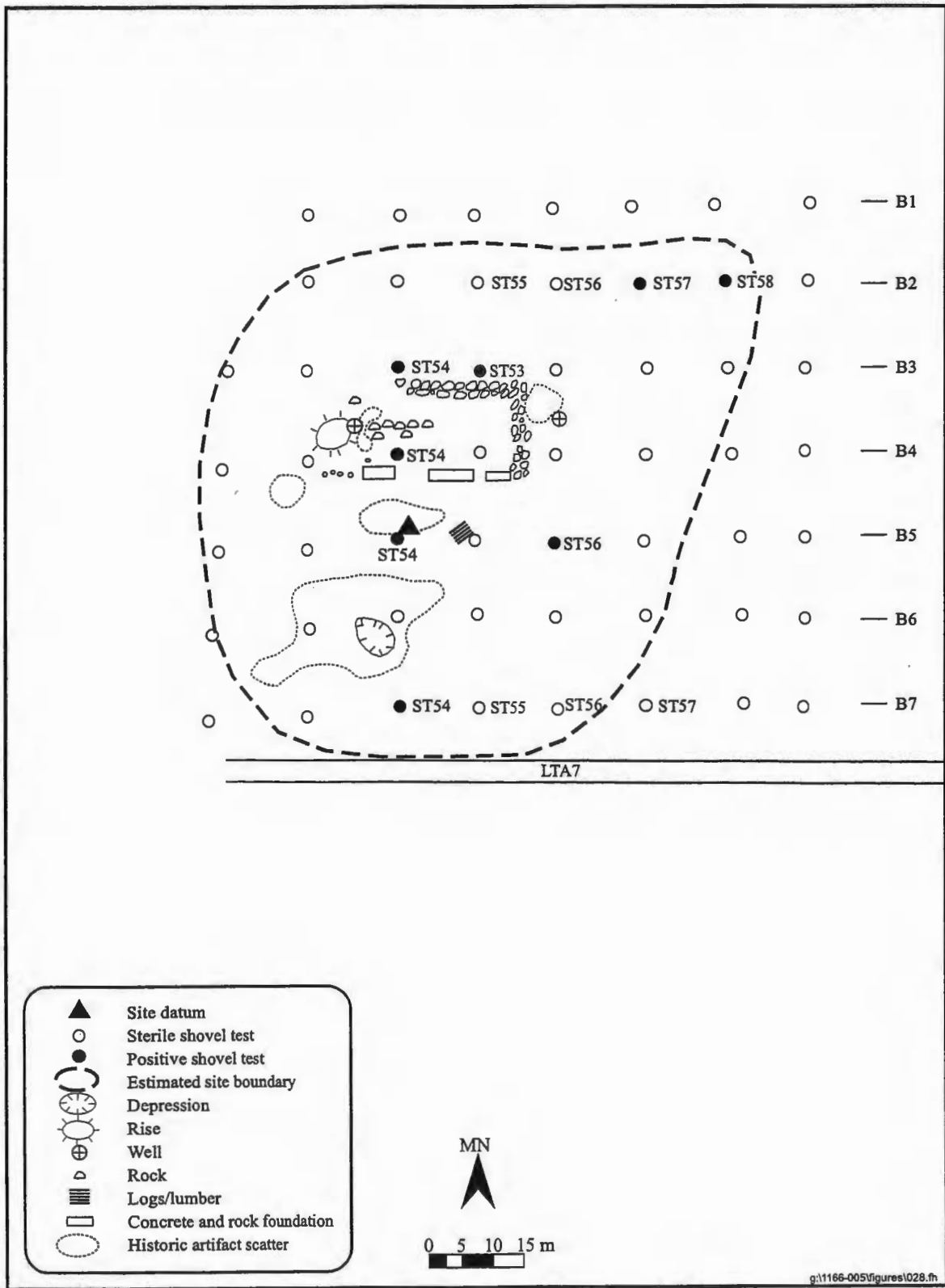


Figure 152. Plan map of site A09909.000023.

Table 61
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000023

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B2	58	0-20	2 brick fragments
B2	57	0-18	Charcoal
B3	53	0-20	1 brick fragment, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 clear glass fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
B3	54	0-20	5 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 clear bottle glass fragment
B4	54	0-26	1 large wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
B5	54	0-20	Several wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
B5	56	0-20	1 brick fragment, 1 ceramic fragment
B7	54	0-20	3 brick fragments



Figure 153. View of the ceramic tile protruding from the rock-lined well at site A09909.000023.

A low rise is located directly west of the well. It is roughly 5 m in diameter and less than 1 m in height. The rise is likely a pushpile associated with the site destruction at the time of military acquisition. The low density historic artifact scatters are located in and around the rock and concrete foundation area and the small depression. These scatters contain primarily domestic materials: a plain screw-top pint jar; a manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) jelly glass; clear window glass fragments; fragments of decorated pressed glass; part of an aqua Mason jar with block lettering; a fragment of a frosted blue glass vase; brown (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) slipped and salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900) stoneware fragments;

whiteware fragments; china fragments; brick fragments; several clay tile fragments; a broken "Coca-Cola" bottle with script letters and a patent number "D-105529" (1937-1948; Petretti 1997:354); a broken "Rawleigh's" clear glass medicine bottle (post-1889; Fike 1987:240); animal bone fragments (some with saw marks); and numerous other small glass, metal, and ceramic fragments.

Archival Investigations

The Gibson map of 1852 and the Gray map of 1859 plot the home of Urias Dart near the location of the site. Gaither et al. (1998) plot this area as the home of George A. Dart in 1909 (after Pratt 1909). By 1941, this land is listed as belonging to Seneca Falls Savings Bank according to the SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963). The historic maps indicate that this property was occupied from the middle nineteenth century to the time of military acquisition. However, it is also indicated that there was likely a period of no habitation in the latter portion of the nineteenth century.

Summary

Site A09909.000023 is a historic site with a partial foundation, a rock-lined well, and a low density surface and subsurface scatter containing a variety of historic materials that date mainly to the twentieth century. This area has, apparently, been disturbed as is evident by the absence of a house foundation, the presence of the pushpile, and the possible filled cellar area. Although there are discernible features, the site lacks sufficient contextual integrity to contain significant information and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000024

Site A09909.000024 is a small historic scatter located approximately 1,065 m east of the West Patrol Road and 90 m north of the East-West Base Line Road (also referred to as LTA7). This site consists of one small surface and subsurface scatter of historic materials (Figure 154). No features were found except two low mounds. The estimated site boundary measures 44-x-37 m (1,628 m²). The elevation is 192 m (630 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in very dense low brush with a scattering of larger trees. Approximately 20 m south of the datum is a relatively open field that reaches the East-West Base Line Road. The ground visibility is fair in places and poor in others.

The soil in the site vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 23 cm. A nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this lightens to a mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road along the north side of the East-West Base Line Road. The historic scatter was identified through positive tests on Transects B1 and B2 and several artifacts visible on the surface (Table 62). There were five transect shovel tests located within or very near the estimated site boundary. Three of those tests were positive. Four additional shovel tests were excavated to the north of the datum in the area that was not covered in the high probability shovel testing to determine the extent of the materials and look for concentrations. One of those tests was positive. This appears to be a discrete and well-defined surface and subsurface historic artifact scatter. However, there are no indications of foundations or other homestead features at the site.

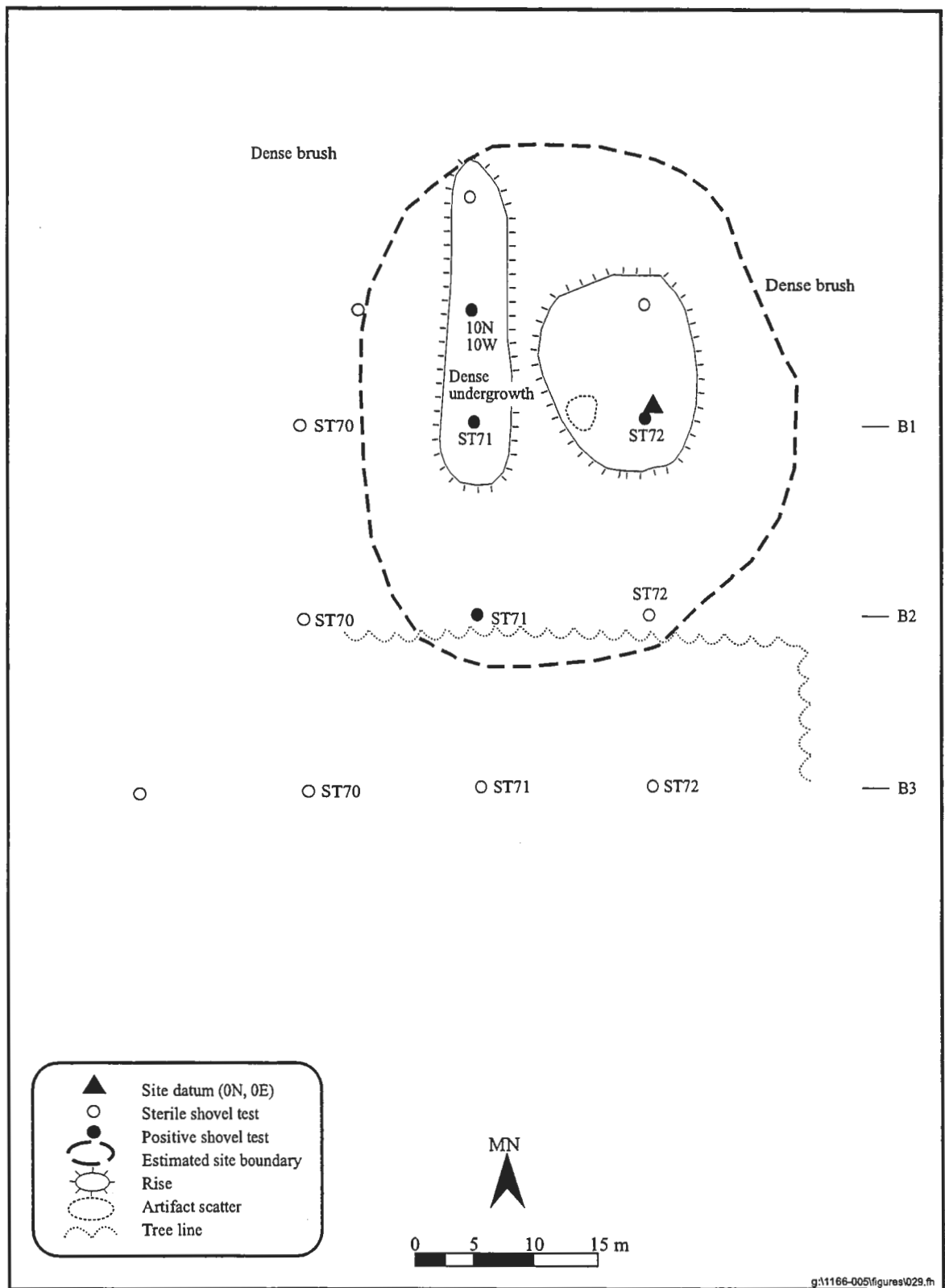


Figure 154. Plan map of site A09909.000024.

Table 62
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000024

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B1	71	0-20	4 brick fragments
B1	72	0-20	4 brick fragments, 2 bone fragments, 1 whiteware fragment
		20-40	5 brick fragments, 3 bone fragments, 4 whiteware fragments
		40-60	4 brick fragments, 2 bones, 2 whiteware fragments, 1 light purple (manganese decolorized - solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass fragment
		60-80	2 brick fragments
B2	71	0-22	1 brick fragment
NA	10N, 10W	0-25	1 brick fragment

Two low, mounded areas are within the site boundary, and the datum was placed on the easternmost mound. This mound is approximately 17-x-14 m and less than .5 m in height. A light scatter of household debris (including small fragments of glass, undecorated whiteware, one piece of flow blue decorated English Staffordshire, stoneware, and a "Coca-Cola" bottle) lie on the surface of the mound. Two shovel tests were excavated on the apex of the mound. The southernmost shovel test (Transect B1, ST72) was excavated to a depth of almost 80 cm where a large rock was encountered and the test was terminated. This test produced numerous artifacts, but this deposit was not stratified. The shovel test near the northern end of the low rise was negative. The other low mound is long and narrow (28-x-5 m) and is located 15 m west of the datum. Three shovel tests were placed on this mound. Two of the tests were positive and contained small brick fragments.

Archival Investigations

No structure appears at this site on any of the historic maps until 1874 (Nichols) when it is plotted as belonging to Mrs. Gambia. Gaither et al. (1998) plot this location as the home of Urias Dart in 1852; however, the Dart homeplace is likely west of the site. In 1909 (Pratt), this property is listed as belonging to H. S. Seeley. Martha B. Thompson is listed on the SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) as the owner at the time of military acquisition.

Summary

Site A09909.000024 is a surface and subsurface scatter containing a variety of historic materials. This location was occupied by at least three different owners from the latter part of the nineteenth century to the time of military acquisition. The site has, apparently, been disturbed as is evident by the lack of foundation or well features and the presence of the mounds, which are likely pushpiles associated with site destruction. Because this site has been heavily disturbed and there are no discernible features, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further archeological investigations are recommended.

Site A09909.000025

Site A09909.000025 is a historic housesite and artifact scatter located approximately 60 m west of the North-South Base Line Road and 45 m north of the East-West Base Line Road (also referred to as LTA7). This site consists of one rock-lined well with an associated concrete trough and wellhouse foundation, three additional rock and concrete foundation areas, three mounds, and a surface and subsurface artifact scatter (Figure 155). The estimated site boundary measures 100-x-90 m (9,000 m²). The elevation is 192 m (630 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in a mixture of very dense brush, briars (multiflora rose, black raspberry, and blackberry), and grapevines with occasional fruit and maple trees. Ground visibility is poor.

The soil at the site is mapped as a transition between Darien silt loam and Romulus silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). These soils are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Romulus series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/3) with an average depth of 23 cm. The nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this lightened to brown/yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is low and damp.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran east from the West Patrol Road along the north side of the East-West Base Line Road. These historic features and scatters were identified through positive tests on five transects (Transects B2, B3, B5, B6, and B7; Table 63). Thirty-nine transect shovel tests were excavated within or very near the estimated site boundary. Twelve tests were positive. Subsurface deposits were found to a depth of approximately 50 cm and contained artifacts ranging from the early-middle nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. Several small areas containing historic artifacts are visible on the surface. The majority of materials in the surface scatters date to the twentieth century.

The rock-lined well is 14 m south and 9 m east of the datum. This well is approximately 1.25 m in diameter and open to approximately 2 m deep. The bottom contained stones and has collapsed or been partially filled. Directly north of the well is a formed concrete trough that measures 1-x-2 m, is about 80 cm high, and is slightly tilted (Figure 156). The trough is partially filled with soil and weeds. Immediately west of the trough is a small, square (1.5-x-1.5 m) concrete pad that could possibly be the remnants of a well house. Approximately 5 m west and slightly north of this feature are the remnants of a larger foundation, which is likely a barn area. This feature is rectangular in shape (13-x-11 m) and is constructed of rock and concrete. This remnant foundation varies in height from very near the ground surface to approximately 60 cm above the ground surface and there are clear indications of foundation divisions (Figure 157). It is possible that some of these represent areas of different utilization and/or access to the original structure. Immediately north and west of the datum are several rock and concrete pier-like structures. While some of these have been slightly disturbed, it appears that they would have been around or over 0.5 m in height. The function of these features is uncertain, but it is probable that they served as a piers for a corn crib or grain storage area. The pier-like features, the large size and arrangement of the feature, the lack of household or domestic artifacts, and the distance from the road frontage suggest a barn and associated outbuildings. The single artifact found associated with the barn was an aqua pint whiskey bottle that had "WARRANTED FLASK" embossed on the shoulder of the bottle. This artifact was found mostly buried near the north side of the central foundation remnant. Two earthen mound-like features are located near the barn area. One is several meters east of the barn foundation and 1.5-2 m in height. The dimensions of this feature are roughly 12-x-7 m. No artifacts were observed on the heavily vegetated surface of the mound. The other mound is located approximately 10 m northeast of the datum and is quite low, approximately 30 cm in height, when compared to the surrounding landscape. It is approximately 5-x-20 m in size. No artifacts were observed on the surface, and a shovel test excavated on the top of this mound was negative.

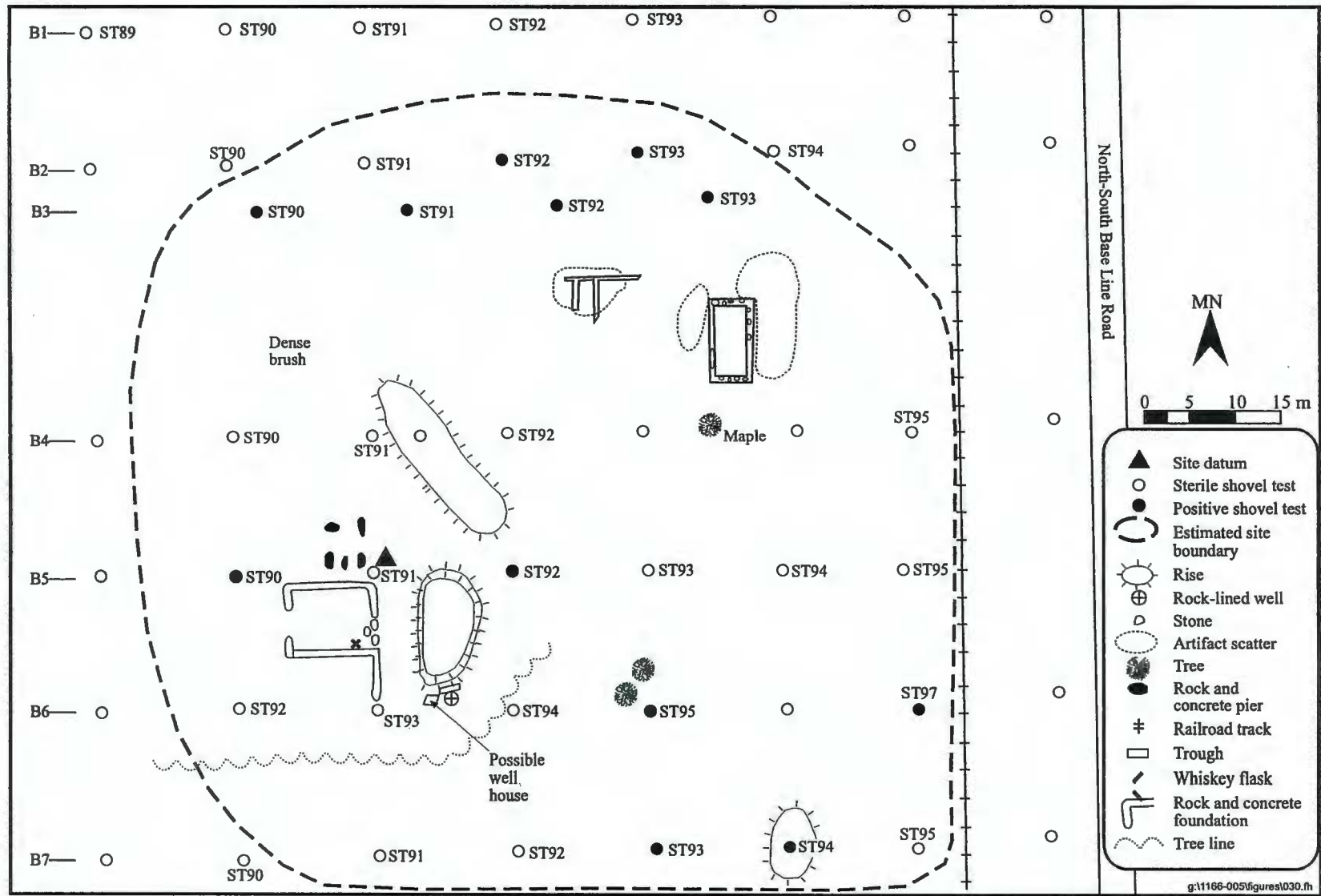


Figure 155. Plan map of site A09909.000025.

Table 63
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000025

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B2	92	0-24	Brick fragment
B2	93	0-27	Charcoal fragment
B3	90	0-20	2 brick fragments
B3	91	0-20	1 whiteware fragment, 1 metal fragment
B3	92	0-20	2 brick fragments, 1 flat clear glass fragment
B3	93	0-20	5 bone fragments, 20 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 4 glass fragments, 2 brick fragments
B5	90	0-20	Several wire nails (post-ca. 1880), fragments
B5	92	0-20	Small brick fragments
B6	95	10-20	4 tile fragments
		20-30	2 tile fragments, 1 two-tine fork head, 1 thin flat glass
		30-40	1 tile fragment
B6	97	0-10	Brick fragment
		10-20	2 brick fragments, coal ash, slag
B7	93	0-20	5 brick fragments
B7	94	0-20	1 thin aqua window glass fragment, 1 thin clear window glass fragment, 1 pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment
		20-40	Fragment of Kaolin pipe bowl, redware (ca. 1790-1860), possible creamware (ca. 1760-1810), deer or sheep tooth
		40-60	Thin redware (ca. 1790-1860), heavy redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment, whiteware fragment, red transfer fragment

Two additional remnant foundations are approximately 45 m northeast of the datum. The foundation that is farthest east measures about 10-x-5 m and indicates a possible division in the southwest corner. This feature is constructed of field stones and concrete and likely represents the remnants of a house foundation. The other foundation, about 10 m west and slightly north, is also constructed of stone and concrete. It is more fragmented and measures roughly 8-x-5 m. Both features are surrounded by a surface and shallow subsurface historic artifact scatter. The artifacts surrounding the westernmost foundation feature exhibit some indications of burning as do those from the positive shovel test (Transect B3, ST93), immediately north of this feature. The surface artifacts include broken screw-top and cork-closure bottles; brown and white (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915) slipped stoneware fragments (one from the "Geneva Milk Co.," ca. post-1880); enamelware (blue swirled, 1880s-1920s; white, post-1900; and gray, 1865-1920s); part of a blue glass vase; whiteware fragments; the metal portion of an old wood-handled mop; and numerous fragmented metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts.

One other mounded area is within the southeastern corner of the estimated site boundary. It is roughly 5-x-7 m in diameter and approaches 1 m in height. This feature is likely associated with site destruction at the time of military acquisition. Interestingly, all of the artifacts that were retrieved from the top of this feature (Transect B7, ST94) appear to be much older than the majority of the other historic materials viewed at site A09909.000025. This test reached 60 cmbs, where it was terminated. Historic artifacts were present throughout most of the profile. This test produced two different redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragments, a piece of a kaolin pipe bowl, a deer or sheep molar, a pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment, a fragment of red transfer ceramic, thin aqua and clear window glass fragments, and a fragment of whiteware (possibly creamware; ca. 1760-1810).



Figure 156. View of the cement trough and north edge of the stone-lined well at site A09909.000025.



Figure 157. View of the northeast corner of the barn foundation southwest of the established datum at site A09909.000025.

Archival Investigations

No residence is shown at the location of site A09909.000025 (southeast corner of Lot 56, Varick Township) on the 1850 Gibson map, but the 1852 Gibson map shows a house labeled H. Adair at this site (Gaither et al. 1998:potential historic site number 53). The 1859 Gray map shows that H. C. Lisk had acquired this property. The 1874 Nichols map still lists H. C. Lisk as the owner, but it appears that the residence area might have shifted slightly north and east of the original Adair homestead. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894-1895:423) states that Henry C. Lisk (wife, Harriet Yost) was an “ex-justice of the peace, supervisor for 1881, 1882 and 1883, notary public and farmer.” According to Child (1894-1895), H. Lisk farmed 67 acres and owned three horses, three cows, six head of cattle, and a one-acre orchard. In 1909, Mrs. H. C. Lisk still resided on this property (Gaither et al. 1998; Pratt 1909). The 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map shows that Albert J. Covert lived at this location (tract number 46) and still resided there at the time of military acquisition in 1941 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On October 21, 1794, Benajah Boardman of Onondaga (later Seneca) County, New York, sold a parcel of land in the town of Romulus (later Varick). It was described as being “one half (of Lot 56) more or less,” bound as follows: “Beginning at the Southwest corner and running North until it intersects the Middle of the Creek then with the middle of said Creek to the head of the Spring then to form a jog North or South so as to divide the said Lot in two equal parts and thence until it intersects the East line and then running South to the South East corner and then west to the place of Beginning” (*Deeds* n.d.:F:76-77). A trio of grantees was listed including Samuel Ludlum, Henry Beers, and Ezekiel Beach.

By 1836, this large parcel with multiple ownership had gone through a number of divisions and corresponding transactions, most of which were not recorded (or have not been discovered). On October 8 of that year, Samuel and Anna Ludlum sold approximately 87.5 acres in the southeast corner of Lot 56 to Timothy Ludlum for \$1,200.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:F2:82-83). A year later (1837), Ludlum, who resided in the town of Varick (perhaps on the plot in question), transferred the parcel to David S. Skaats of the “village of Geneva” (*Deeds* n.d.:G2:417-418). Skaats paid \$3,300.00 which, considering the brief passage of time, may indicate that physical improvement(s) had recently taken place on the parcel, such as the construction of a house. A dozen years later (1849), David and Elizabeth Skaatz [*sic*] sold the property to Henry Adair for the sum of \$2,200.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:V2:27-28). Further research may or may not reveal why, unlike the vast majority of sequential transactions, the selling price was a substantial decrease from the previous transaction. The answer requires more speculation than is warranted.

In February 1854, Henry and Mary Adair sold the same 87.5 acres in the southeast corner of Lot 56 to Henry C. Lisk (*Deeds* n.d.:62:509-511). Henry Lisk was recorded as having transferred the parcel to Harriet Y. Lisk “of the same place” 40 years later (*Deeds* n.d.:112:563). After another 20 years, the records indicate that, in 1914, William H. and Bertha Lisk had transferred the parcel to Albert J. and Bertha Covert of nearby Ovid (*Deeds* n.d.:129:512). Finally, in 1941, the Coverts deeded their property to the United States for the sum of \$4,900.00. The only difference in terms of boundary descriptions during the years ensuing the 1914 transaction was that 20 acres at the west edge of the 87.5-acre parcel had been sold to another party (*Deeds* n.d.:184:68).

The historic maps and deed information confirm that a house was first constructed on the site and occupied by either the Skaats or Adair families between 1837 and 1852. It is not known whether the property was occupied by those involved in the land transactions prior to 1836. However, it is possible that the site was built on and occupied by the Ludlums (Samuel and Anna), who were involved in the original transaction of half of Lot 56 (to a group of buyers) in 1794 and, in 1836, sold a parcel to (presumably) their son, Timothy,

who sold the parcel only a year later to Skaats. The Adairs then sold to the Lisk family; two generations of the Lisk family occupied the site for the following 60 years (1854-1914). This was followed by occupation of the site by the Covert family from 1914 to 1941.

Summary

Site A09909.000025 is a historic site with at least four partial building foundations, one of which is determined to be a barn; a rock-lined well; two concentrated areas of artifact scatter; and at least one area of fairly deep historic deposits. The surface and subsurface scatter contains a variety of historic materials that date primarily to the twentieth century. However, one area produced materials strictly from the nineteenth century. Although the strictly nineteenth-century area is likely disturbed, its presence indicates the possibility of discrete, earlier deposits elsewhere in this large farmstead. Portions of this site have apparently been disturbed, as is indicated by the presence of the mounded areas. Nevertheless, the several distinct features indicate that the site could offer fair to good contextual integrity in areas and facilitate a reconstruction of the activities involved with farming and life in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in this portion of the state. This site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000026

Site A09909.000026 is a historic farmstead site located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road. It is approximately 100 m north of the intersection of West Romulus Road with the North-South Base Line Road and about 30 m west of the railroad track. The foundation, rock-lined wells, mounded pushpiles, and the historic surface and subsurface artifact scatter associated with this site are roughly 150-x-150 m (Figure 158). The elevation of the site is approximately 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in grass, briars, and areas of heavy vegetation (bushes) with a large number of young walnut trees and two large red maples. Ground visibility is fairly poor due to grasses and weeds.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 23 cm. The nonartifact-bearing subsoil below this is mottled and lightens to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and contains a high clay content.

The site consists of one large remnant foundation, several large pushpiles, two rock-lined wells, two concentrated small areas of historic surface and subsurface refuse, and a low density historic artifact scatter. It was discovered during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the North-South Base Line Road by positive shovel tests on 10 transects (Transects B32, B33, B34, B35, B36, B43, B44, B45, B46, and B47; Table 64). Five additional shovel tests were placed at the site in order to determine the depth of the deposits and to investigate the contents of the pushpiles. Thirty-nine shovel tests within the estimated site boundary were positive including two of the additional tests. The land to the west sloped to a low, poorly drained area. Portions of this area were not covered in the high probability survey but were examined by pedestrian reconnaissance and subsequent low probability survey. No additional historic deposits or features were found.

The large remnant concrete foundation feature is located 5 m west of the datum. It is approximately 12-x-9 m and appears to be a part of a barn. This foundation is divided into two distinct areas. The northern portion is 9-x-9 m and is a formed concrete foundation with walls 15 cm wide and metal bolts protruding at various intervals that likely attached the sill plate. This foundation is of variable height due to the sloping of the ground surface. Generally, the eastern portion is at or near ground level with the western portion approximately 30-40 cm above the ground surface. This structure must have been partially a pier and beam

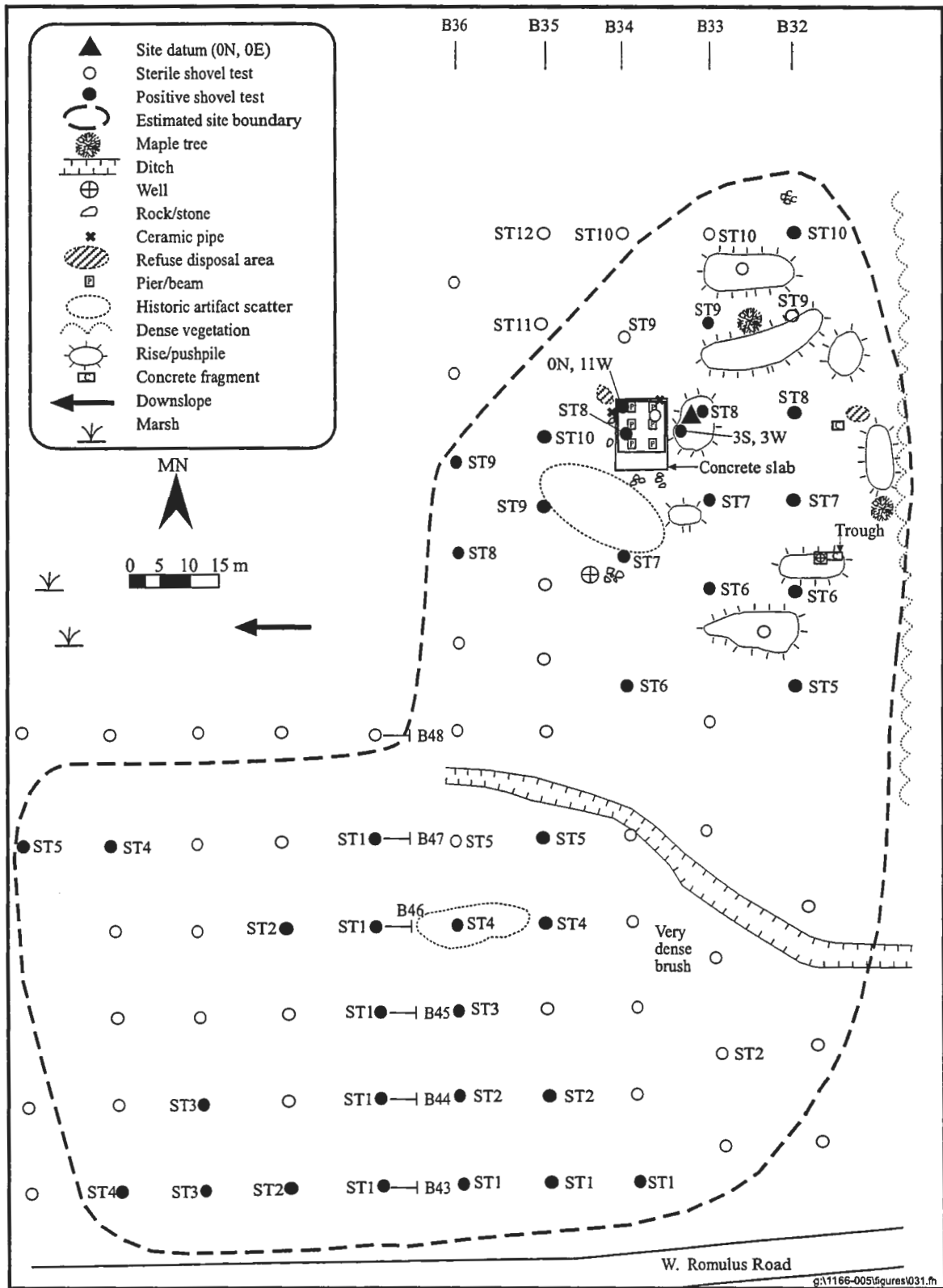


Figure 158. Plan map of site A09909.000026.



Figure 160. View of the preserved water-filled, rock-lined well in the western portion of the site.



Figure 161. View of the cement trough associated with the easternmost well at site A09909.000026.

Approximately 25 m east of the datum is a small surface and shallow subsurface historic refuse disposal area. It shows evidence of burning and includes several screw-top bottle and jar fragments, two screw-top small "Rawleigh's" bottles (post-1933; Fike 1987:240), several whiteware fragments, fragments of a heavy ceramic with a blue sponge-like design, a small plastic toothbrush, a piece of a clay flowerpot, a pressed glass lid to a candy or sugar dish (waffle pattern), a small milk glass ointment container, and a green ale or soda bottle. A concrete slab (1.5-x-1.25 m) with "1928" hand-inscribed in the edge of the concrete is present 2 m southwest of this scatter. Another small historic refuse disposal area is just outside of the northwest corner of the barn foundation. It is about 3-x-2 m and is a fairly shallow deposit (< 15 cm). This deposit contains a variety of materials including several pieces of sheet tin; numerous fragments of aqua, clear, and manganese (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass; a piece of an aqua "ATLAS/E-Z/SEAL" fruit jar (post-1896; Toulouse 1977:3); milk glass and zinc fruit jar lids; parts of "Watkin's" bottles (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); part of a heavy whiteware (ironstone; 1850-1910) tureen; numerous whiteware fragments; stoneware fragments; and a fragment of salt glazed stoneware with a cobalt blue design that was made in Lyons, New York. One pottery existed in Lyons, but was operated by three different potters: N. Clark & Co. operated between 1822-1852; T. Harrington bought out Clark in 1852 and operated the pottery until 1872; and Jacob Fisher bought and operated the pottery in 1872 until 1902 (Ketchum 1991:73-74). It is most likely that this piece was produced by Jacob Fisher.

In addition, six mounds are in the northern portion of the site. Some of these are interpreted as pushpiles associated with the destruction of this housesite. Shovel tests were placed on two of these and no artifacts were found. The soil in these shovel tests was lighter than the surrounding topsoil, which supports the likelihood of disturbance. A piece of concrete that is likely part of a disturbed foundation is located on the surface of the northernmost mound.

The southern portion of the site near West Romulus Road consists of a concentrated but thin historic refuse area and a large, low density, surface and subsurface artifact scatter. The concentration is approximately 75 m south and 40 m west of the datum. It is roughly 10-x-20 m, has little depth, and appears to have been a refuse disposal area. It contains a variety of materials including several screw-top condiment jars and bottles; a brown and white (natural clay and Bristol) slipped stoneware crock (1890-1915) piece; enamelware; shoe leather; and numerous metal, glass, and ceramic fragments. The remaining portion of this part of the site consists of numerous positive shovel tests. No structural features were found. Some materials are thinly scattered on the surface, but the majority of artifacts was discovered subsurface during the excavation of shovel tests.

Archival Investigations

Gaither et al. (1998) plot two potential historic sites near this location in the southeastern quadrant of Lot 61. However, the separation between these sites was not identified in the field. The southwestern potential site (potential site number 67) appears only on the 1852 Gibson map as the property of S. Van Tuyt, while the main portion of the site (potential site number 66) does not have a home plotted until 1859 (Gray). Gray shows this as the home of W. Everett. Gaither et al. (1998) show W. Everett as the property owner in 1874 (potential site number 66). Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory indicates that Wm. Everett was survived by his wife Catharine, who rented the land (50 acres) to her son Irvin. The business directory indicates that Irvin possessed one horse, one cow, and 14 sheep. The 1909 (Pratt) map of Seneca County indicates a home plotted at this site and 50 acres, all owned by Joseph McGuire. Child's business directory lists a Joseph McGuire who owned a home and one acre on the block northeast (in an ECM area) of site A09909.000026 and notes that he was a farm laborer born in 1854. The Rural Directories, Inc., 1938 map shows that John White owned this property, and it was still in his ownership at the time of military acquisition of the property in 1941 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On August 17, 1804, Barent and John R. Bleecker of Albany sold a parcel of land located in Lot 61 to William Busenbark. Busenbark paid \$378.75 for the 101-acre parcel which was situated in the southeast quadrant of the lot. The corners of the lot were defined in terms of their relationship, respectively, to a "Bass Wood tree . . . a Beach tree . . . and a Maple" (*Deeds n.d.:A:166-167*). No further contextual information is provided, rendering it impossible to positively relate this parcel to others in the area. Usually, over time, the parcel descriptions will grow to include names of contiguous property owners, making it possible to establish geographic context. In this case, in terms of research methodology, it was necessary to examine many sequential transactions over a long period of time to ensure that the correct parcel was being investigated.

By May 1835, Busenbark had sold the same parcel to Isaac Jacobus for the sum of \$3,535.00 (*Deeds n.d.:C2:493-495*). In 1837, Isaac and Miranda Jacobus, described as residents of the town of Varick, sold the same parcel to Isaac Van Tuyl of Romulus. He paid \$3,638.00 (*Deeds n.d.:G2:422*). Van Tuyl had also purchased 40 contiguous acres in 1832, bringing his combined holdings to a total of approximately 141 acres. The grantors of this additional plot were listed as Robert and Arazina Fleming, also of Romulus (*Deeds n.d.:Y:138-139*).

On March 19, 1856, Isaac and Ditha Van Tuyl sold their combined real estate holdings to William Everett of the town of Romulus. He paid \$5,217.00 for the parcel now described as being a part of "the towns of Romulus and Varick . . . commencing six chains ninety five links south of the northeast corner of lot number sixty six in the said town of Romulus, running from thence west fifty seven chains fifty seven links thence north six chains ninety five links thence east seventeen chains eighty seven links thence north twenty five chains forty six links, thence east thirty nine chains seventy links, thence to the place of beginning, thirty two chains forty one links, containing one hundred and forty one acres and twelve rods" (*Deeds n.d.:57:148*). To summarize, it was composed of two contiguous parcels including approximately 101 acres in the far southeast corner of Lot 61, town of Varick, and 40 acres in the far northeast corner of Lot 66, town of Romulus.

By 1899, when the next recorded transaction involving this parcel took place, William H. Everett, son of William Everett, "deceased," had granted the parcel to Irvin C. Everett. This time, however, the parcel was reduced to 50 acres situated in the far southeast corner of Lot 61 (*Deeds n.d.:116:456*). By all evidence, this reduced parcel is the property that is indicated on all relevant maps (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874).

Irvin C. and Georgia Everett sold the 50 acres to C. Grant Birdsall of Washington, D.C., in 1906 for \$1,500.00 (*Deeds n.d.:124:492*). A year later, Birdsall sold the property to Joseph McGuire of the town of Varick "in consideration of \$10.00" (*Deeds n.d.:126:193*). On September 16, 1932, Ann McGuire, wife of Joseph, deceased, sold the same parcel to John White of the town of Romulus for the sum of \$2,651.20 (*Deeds n.d.:166:196-197*). On December 9, 1941, the Whites (John and Elizabeth) deeded the property to the United States for the consideration of \$4,000.00 (*Deeds n.d.:184:161*).

To summarize, it is not known whether Busenbark, who acquired the property in 1804 and held it for 31 years, erected a house. The historic maps and deed information do, however, confirm that a house was located on the property by 1852 and was likely occupied by a Van Tuyl beginning sometime between 1837 and 1852. It was then occupied, possibly in a slightly different location to the north of the Van Tuyl house, by three generations of the William Everett family beginning in 1856, until Irvin Everett sold the property in 1906 to Birdsall. Birdsall kept the property for only a year then sold to Joseph and Ann McGuire. The McGuire family owned (and presumably occupied) the property from 1907 to 1932 when Ann, widowed, sold to the White family, the last occupants before military acquisition.

Summary

Site A09909.000026 could cover an area that contained two different house locations. The site was occupied by at least four known families (Van Tuyl, Everett, McGuire, and White) from the middle nineteenth century to the time of military acquisition of the land. One partially intact foundation that was determined to have been a barn, two intact rock-lined wells, and three distinct historic artifact scatters are present. Some disturbance is indicated by several substantial pushpiles at the northern end of the site. However, other portions of the site are less disturbed, and historic maps and deed information indicate that the southern area of the site could contain a separate, older Van Tuyl housesite although artifactual evidence is thus far ambiguous. The site is, undoubtedly, disturbed in places and contextual integrity is only fair; however, features and deposits near the barn, wells, and possibly other areas could offer significant data that have research value. This site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000027

Site A09909.000027 is a historic site located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road. It is situated approximately 255 m north of the intersection of West Romulus Road with the North-South Base Line Road and about 30 m west of the railroad track that parallels the west side of the North-South Base Line Road. The foundation, mounded pushpiles, and the historic artifact scatter associated with this site are roughly 85-x-75 m (6,375m²; Figure 162). The elevation is approximately 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in grass, briars, and bushes with sporadic areas of young walnut trees. Additionally, one large walnut is in the northwest corner of the historic foundation and one larger maple is about 20 m east of the datum. Ground visibility is fairly poor due to grasses and weeds.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 23 cm. The subsoil below this is mottled and lightens to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) with a high clay content. Two large pushpiles on the western edge of the site are likely the result of bulldozing of the site and railroad construction at the time of military acquisition of the property.

The site consists of one large partial or remnant foundation, several large pushpiles, and a low density historic artifact scatter with one small area of concentrated refuse. This site was discovered during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the North-South Base Line Road with positive shovel tests on three transects (Transects B33, B34, and B35; Table 65). Twenty-one high probability shovel tests were placed within or very near the estimated site boundary and five were positive. No additional shovel tests were excavated at the site because it is bound on the east by the railroad and the North-South Base Line Road and in all other directions by high probability shovel testing. All shovel tests excavated on Transect B36, 15 m west of Transect B35 and the western edge of the site, were negative.

The large remnant rock and concrete foundation feature surrounds the datum. This feature is approximately 24-x-10 m and appears to be part of a barn. It is a rock, concrete, and brick foundation with an interior area of concrete slab and measures 8-x-7 m. The foundation materials and the presence of the slab suggest that this is not an early nineteenth-century barn. Attached to the outer western edge of the foundation is a trough-like feature formed of concrete. The exterior dimensions are 1.65-x-1.25 m. The interior is somewhat smaller and is an ovoid basin shape much like a small sloping bathtub. It is 50 cm deep and could be a watering facility (Figure 163).

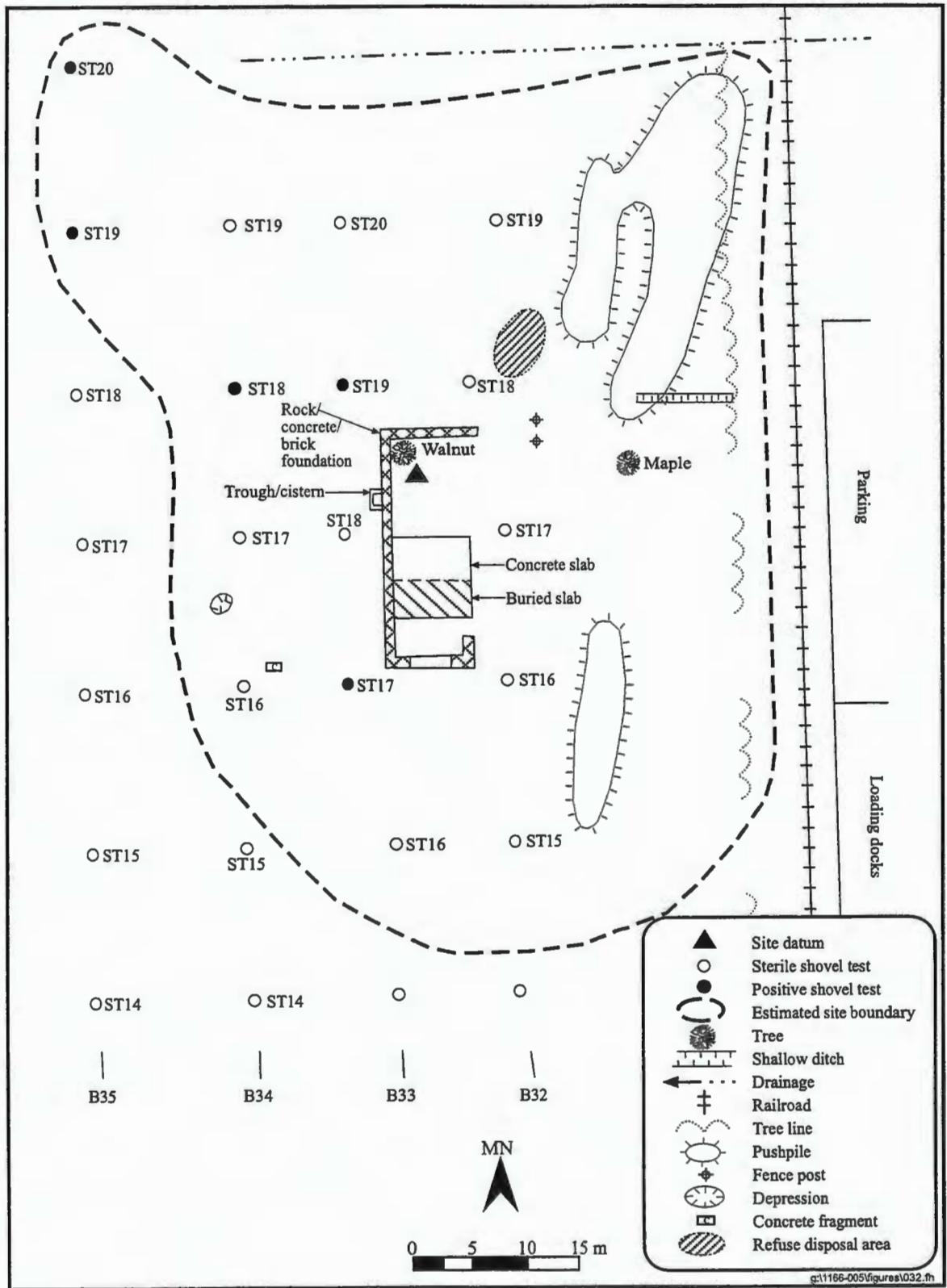


Figure 162. Plan map of site A09099.000027.

Table 65
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000027

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B33	17	0-26	Wire fragment
B33	19	0-25	Concrete fragments, window glass fragments
B34	18	0-20	2 clear glass fragments, 1 reddish earthenware fragment
B35	19	0-12	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
B35	20	0-20	1 nail fragment
		20-30	2 nail fragments



Figure 163. View of the oval trough at site A09909.000027.

A 1-x-1-m concrete slab (approximately 9 cm thick) is located 19S, 15W of the datum. No other historic materials or features are directly associated with this slab, and its purpose is unknown. No foundation for a house has been found. Several pushpiles are within the estimated site boundaries. It is probable that one or more of these are a consequence of the destruction of the house at the time of military acquisition.

A small concentration of historic refuse, measuring about 7-x-4 m, is on the surface of the site approximately 10 m northeast of the datum. This surface scatter includes the following artifacts: "ATLAS" and "BALL" broken fruit jars (aqua and clear) with bail closures; several brown crown-cap bottles (post-1895); an apparently early light bulb; a light green waffle pattern depression glass butter dish (probably "BLOCK OPTIC" [1929-1933] made by Hocking Glass Co.; Florence 1997:22); one brown screw-top whiskey bottle; numerous whiteware fragments; screw-top condiment jars; a couple of shoe and

boot pieces; part of a kerosene lamp wick adjuster; and numerous unidentified glass, metal, and ceramic fragments. Most of the materials appear to be from the twentieth century and are possibly in an area that was used to dispose of household waste at the time of abandonment.

Archival Investigations

According to the preliminary background research (Gaither et al. 1998), this property was not built upon until around the turn of the century. In 1909 (Pratt), this housesite is plotted as being owned by a Mrs. J. C. Everett. In 1941, at the time of military acquisition, Lillian Everett is listed as the owner of tract number 70 at this location (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). It appears that the Everetts also owned the property to the south (see site A09909.000026) for a time in the middle to late nineteenth century, and this was probably a relative who built at site A09909.000027 around the turn of the century.

Summary

Site A09909.000027 was likely only occupied from the early twentieth century to the time of military acquisition of the land and appears to have little potential as a research tool. One partially intact foundation is determined to have been a barn but the site, in general, is heavily disturbed. This is clearly indicated by several substantial pushpiles spread across the estimated site boundary. The contextual integrity of this site is extremely poor except for the area around the barn foundation, which has little depth and contains very few artifacts. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000028

Site A09909.000028 is a historic site located on the west side of the North-South Base Line Road. It is situated approximately 600 m north of the intersection of West Romulus Road with the North-South Base Line Road and about 40-50 m west of the railroad track. The foundations, mounded pushpiles, and the historic artifact scatter associated with this site are roughly 90-x-45 m (4,050 m²; Figure 164). The elevation is approximately 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in extremely heavy brush with an occasional aspen, maple, or willow tree. Ground visibility is very poor.

The soil is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) with an average depth of 21 cm. The subsoil below this lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and has a high clay content.

The site consists of two partial or remnant foundations, several large pushpiles, and a very low density historic artifact scatter. It was found during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the North-South Base Line Road. The site was located by positive shovel tests on three transects (Transects B32, B33, and B34; Table 66). Eighteen high probability shovel tests were placed within or very near the estimated site boundary, and seven tests were positive. Besides the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing, nine additional shovel tests were excavated around Transect B34, ST37. Seven of these tests fell within the estimated site boundary; three were positive. Two additional judgmental shovel tests were excavated, one on the large pushpile on the northeastern edge of the site and one on the small rock foundation southwest of the datum. Both tests were negative.

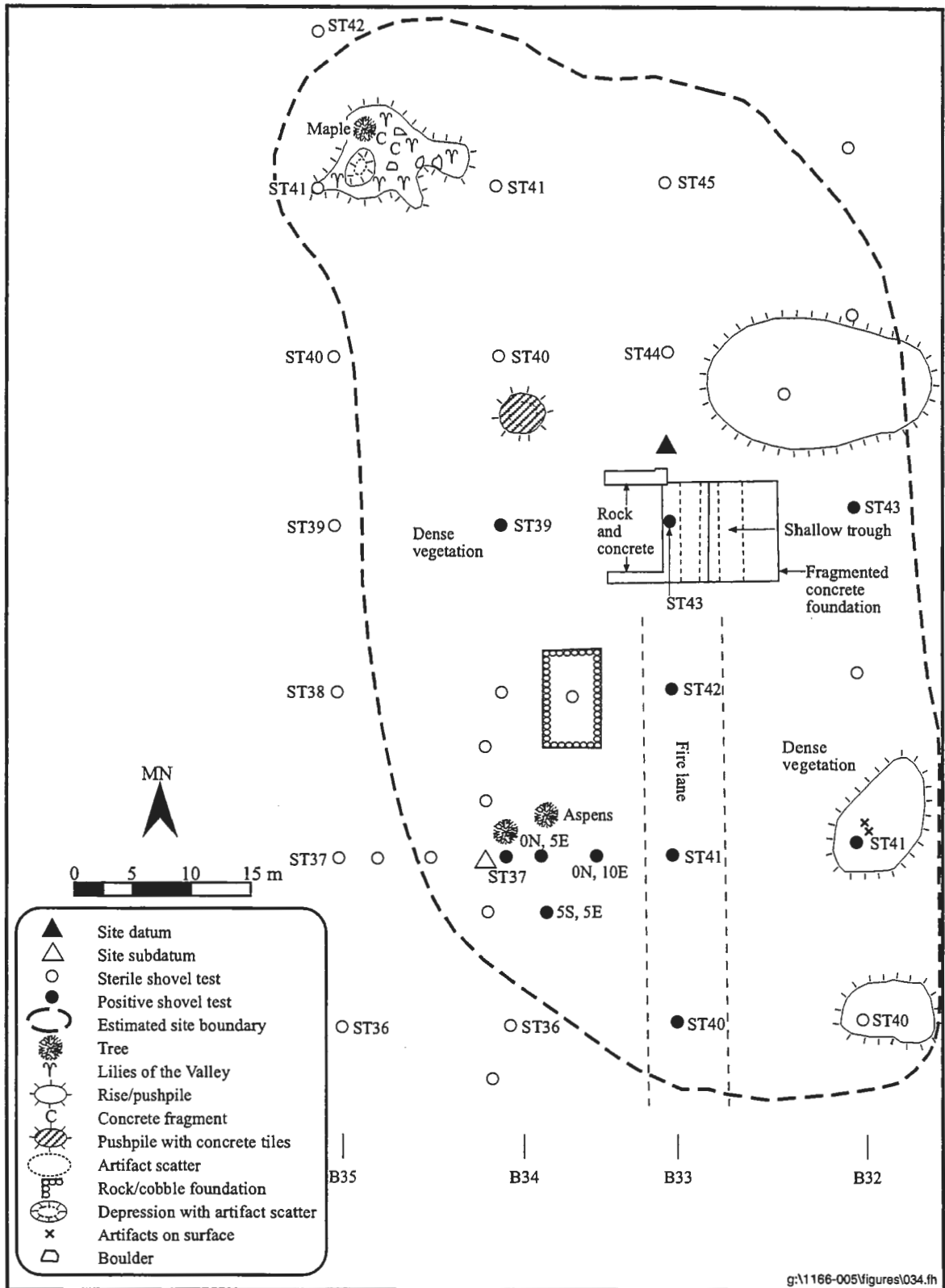


Figure 164. Plan map of site A09909.000028.

Table 66
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000028

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B32	43	0-15	1 brick fragment, 1 whiteware fragment
B33	40	0-27	Metal fragment, wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
B33	41	0-23	Whiteware fragment, metal fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
B33	42	0-25	Metal fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
B33	45	surface	Slab/foundation
B34	37	0-19	Barbed wire fragment, melted glass fragment, metal shutter latch
B34	39	0-18	Small brick fragment
NA	0N, 5E (from subdatum)	0-20	Small metal fragments
NA	0N, 10E (from subdatum)	0-20	Wire fragments, wire nail (post-ca. 1880) fragment
NA	5S, 5E (from subdatum)	0-20	Wire fragments

The large remnant rock, concrete, and slab foundation feature is located a few meters south of the datum. This feature is approximately 9-x-15 m and appears to be a part of a barn because the slab portion of the foundation has shallow troughs imbedded into the concrete floor. These troughs were likely feed or manure troughs for use with stanchioned livestock. The other foundation feature is a relatively small (9-x-5 m) cobblestone outline that is slightly elevated from the surrounding landform. A shovel test was excavated on the top of this small foundation and was negative. No artifacts were directly associated with either feature.

The other features at this site are several pushpiles of varying sizes. The largest is immediately northeast of the datum and it is approximately 2.5 m high. The others are noticeably smaller. A few historic artifacts are associated with three of the pushpiles. One pushpile, located 37 m south and 15 m east of the datum, included window glass, a clear bottle fragment, and metal fragments lying on the surface. Another small pushpile, 3 m north and 13 m west of the datum, contained pieces of round concrete drain pipe on the surface. Finally, the large pushpile in the northwestern portion of the estimated site boundary contained several concrete fragments; lilies of the valley were growing on the surface. None of the other pushpiles produced historic artifacts from the surface or subsurface testing. The site, in general, produced very few artifacts. A couple of brick fragments, metal fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), and whiteware fragments were discovered. Because of the large pushpiles, lack of intact features, and lack of historic materials, this site appears to have been heavily disturbed. The housesite has likely been completely destroyed, or the home was moved and most evidence destroyed through that and later destructive activities.

Archival Investigations

According to the background research (Gaither et al. 1998), a house on this property was owned by John Pickle in 1852 and by John Updike from 1874 to 1909. However, by 1938, Harry Thorpe is listed as the owner of this land (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). At the time of military acquisition, Leah Thorpe owned this land (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09909.000028 was probably occupied from the middle nineteenth century to the time of military acquisition of the land. At least two families owned the property. This site seems to have little potential as a research tool. Although there are two partially intact foundations, the site, in general, is heavily disturbed. This is clearly indicated by several substantial pushpiles spread across the estimated site boundary and little contextual integrity remains. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000029

Site A09909.000029 is a historic site located on the north side of West Romulus Road. The site is on a historic western portion of the road, which is no longer in use and is overgrown, on the northeast corner of the junction between the historic road and the West Patrol Road. The foundations and the associated historic artifact scatter are estimated to include an area of 72-x-62 m (4,464 m²; Figure 165). The elevation of the site is approximately 186 m (610 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is covered in extremely heavy brush with several small groves of quaking aspen. Most of the other trees are fairly young and are maple or ash. Ground visibility is fairly poor.

The soil is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 19 cm. The subsoil below this is a mottled clay recorded as (10YR4/3, 5/4, 5/6, and 6/4); it is generally lighter in color and contains a high percentage of clay.

The site consists of three partial or remnant foundations, four other small features, and a historic artifact scatter. It was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the north side of West Romulus Road. Positive shovel tests were found on two transects (Transects B43 and B44; Table 67). Fifteen high probability shovel tests were placed within or very near the estimated site boundary, and five of those were positive. Besides the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing, only one additional shovel test was excavated. This was placed in the small feature, a possible privy, located 32N, 1E of the datum, in order to test the depth and content.

The large remnant rock and concrete foundation feature is about 10 m north of the established datum (Figure 166). It is approximately 12-x-6 m and appears to be a house foundation. It is possible that there was also a shallow cellar or basement here that has now been partially filled. Two other smaller features on the site appear to be foundations. They are approximately 30 m north and 20 m east of the datum. The northernmost foundation is approximately 6-x-5 m and is constructed of small rounded glacial stone with no indication of mortar or cement. A few associated window glass fragments and wood particles are present. The concrete feature 5-10 m to the south appears to be roughly square (4-x-4 m) but is quite fragmented. Little indication of the function of the structures at the time of occupation exists. The other features are 20-30 m north of the datum and consist of one concrete feature that appears to be a sidewalk, one shallow concrete trough, and one possible privy feature. The concrete-lined trough is 1.2-x-2.2 m, has sloping bathtub-like walls, and is about 20-25 cm deep. The function of this feature is unknown. The potential historic privy consists of two shallow but distinct depressions adjacent to each other that cover an area of 1-x-2 m (Figure 167). A small test hole was excavated in the southernmost depression to a depth of 26 cm where sterile soil was encountered. This shovel test produced two wire nails (post-ca. 1880), one whiteware sherd, a lens of coal ash, and small rusted metal fragments. While this is shallow for a privy pit, the recovered materials, especially the ash, indicate that this is a reasonable possibility.

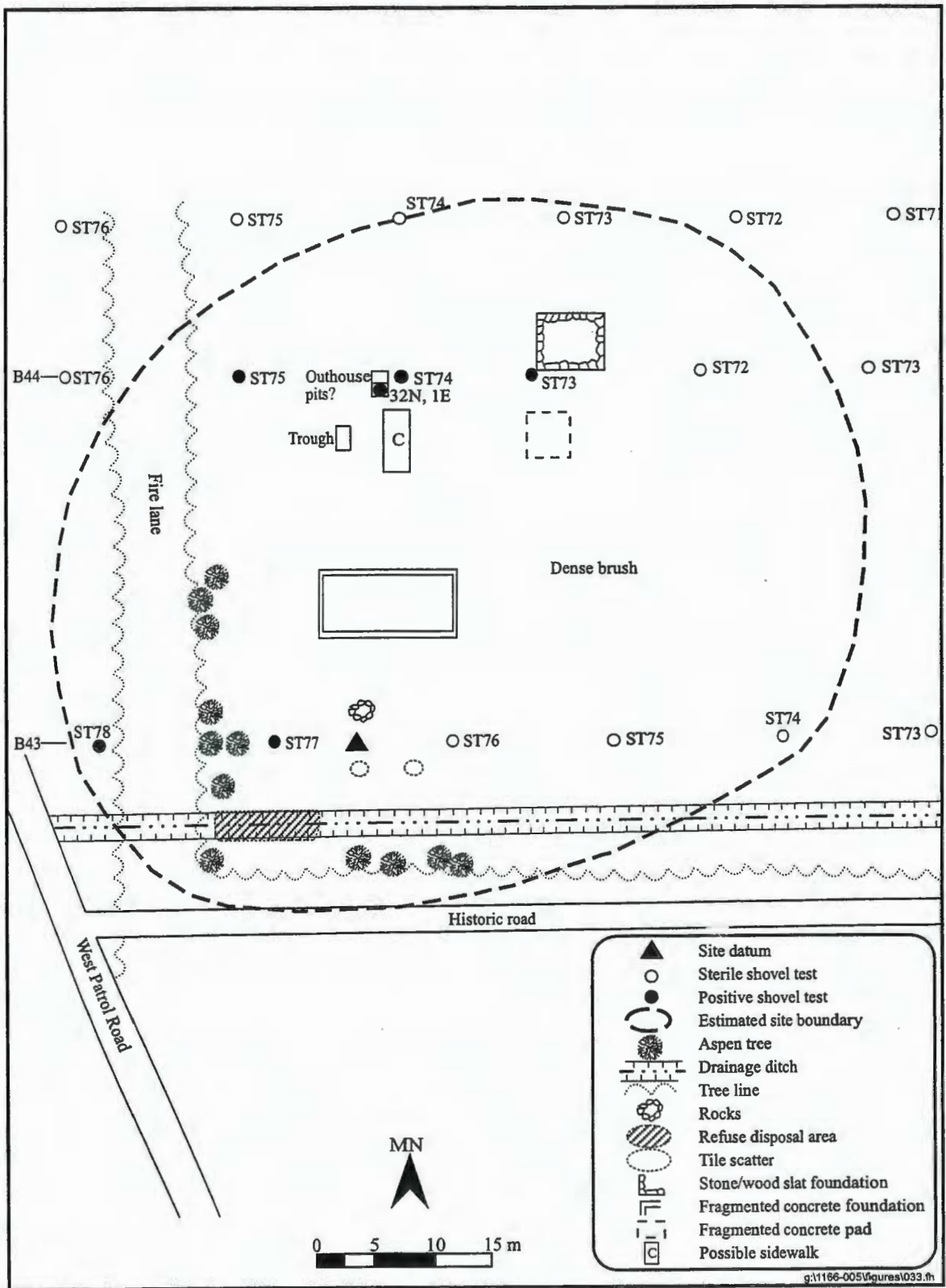


Figure 165. Plan map of site A09909.000029.

Table 67
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000029

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifact/Cultural Material
B43	77	0-20	Metal fragment
B43	78	0-19	Small brick fragment
B44	73	0-21	Clear glass fragments
B44	74	0-10	2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
B44	75	0-25	Wire fragments
NA	32N, 1E	0-26	2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 whiteware fragment, lens of coal ash, small metal fragment



Figure 166. South wall of the large foundation at site A09909.000029.

No well was found at this site. However, fragments of large ceramic tiles directly south and east of the datum could be part of a drilled well casing. A small ring of rocks located 2 m north of the datum appears to have been a flower bed. The only other notable historic feature at the site is the relatively dense scatter of historic materials found along the ditch that is south of the datum but north of the historic road. This area measures roughly 10-x-3 m. It contains a variety of household debris including enamelware vessels (white [post-1900] and gray [1865-1920s] graniteware); tin cans; metal pans; a carriage bolt; stoneware fragments, most of which have a white slip exterior (post-1880) and a brown slipped interior; one stoneware jug that was probably imported from England because of the presence of the “f” symbol on an embossed portion of the jug; broken milk bottles (both pint and quart); one “ATLAS/E Z/SEAL” pint jar (screw-top; post-1900); fragments of shoe leather; green glass ale or soda bottles; part of a seven ounce



Figure 167. View of the possible privy feature at site A09909.000029.

“Coca-Cola” bottle; pink depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; Milk of Magnesia bottles; numerous fractured screw-top bottles and jars (mostly clear glass); and many odd pieces of metal, glass, ceramics, and stoneware. The majority of materials at the site dates to the early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

Gaither et al. (1998) state that Patrick McGinnis built on this location by 1909 (potential historic site number 23), and possibly leased it to W. F. McAfee. The 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map shows that Dominick Komerick owned the property in 1938. The 1941 military acquisition map indicates that Frank Komonek [*sic*] was the owner (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

Recorded activity clearly related to this specific housesite did not appear until very late in the nineteenth century. Certain parcels which, theretofore, had merely been an undeveloped portion of a larger farm were often divided as time passed, and activity, especially construction, occurred for the first time. In less common instances, here, for example, the coming of the railroad—usually in the 1870s—created such a new housesite as well as new legal boundaries. On August 31, 1897, an entry appears indicating that Fred and Fannie Gates had sold W. Scott Smalley a 21-acre parcel in Lot 61, town of Varick. It was described as having been bound on the south by the boundary of Lot 61 and on the east by the Lehigh Valley Railroad right-of-way (*Deeds* n.d.:114:417). By 1904, Smalley had sold the parcel to Patrick McGinnis of the town of Romulus in consideration of \$1,050.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:123:17). By 1918, Patrick and Bridget McGinnis, now residing in Geneva, New York, had sold the parcel to Peter D. Church and Luigi D'Alesandro also of Geneva (*Deeds* n.d.:143:438). In 1924, Peter D. and Felicia Cioci (aka Church) granted their interest in the parcel to Luigi D'Alesandro (*Deeds* n.d.:151:387). In 1925, D'Alesandro sold the 21-acre plot to Frank and Eva Komanek for \$1.00 and "other valuable considerations" (*Deeds* n.d.:153:150). Finally, on December 15, 1941, the Komaneks let the property go to the United States government (*Deeds* n.d.:184:175).

Summary

Site A09909.000029 is a historic site that contains several partially intact features. At least three partial foundations, one with a possible cellar, several other smaller features, and a small refuse disposal area are located at this site. The site appears to have been occupied for only about three to four decades. This site could potentially offer information relating to research of the early part of the twentieth century and provide data for comparisons between turn-of-the-century and early twentieth-century housesites and nineteenth-century farmsteads, and possibly information on ethnic diversity introduced by the railroads in the Finger Lakes region. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000030

Site A09909.000030 is a historic refuse scatter located approximately 250 m west of the North-South Base Line Road and 15 m north of the truck gate road that leads east from Post Number 2 (the truck gate on State Route 96A). This site consists of one small surface scatter of historic artifacts (Figure 168). The estimated site boundary measures 18-x-18 m (324 m²; Figure 169). The elevation is 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in a mature, mixed hardwood, secondary forest (oak, ash, hickory, and maple) with little undergrowth; visibility is quite good.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a transition between Darien silt loam and Romulus silty clay loam, which are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Romulus series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4) with an average depth of 18 cm. The subsoil below this lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran northeast from the West Boundary Road along Wilcox Creek. The surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. No additional shovel tests were excavated at this site because it was surrounded by high probability shovel testing to the north, east, and west and by a roadway on the south. The historic materials found appear to be from the twentieth century. Most of these materials are domestic in nature. A select list of the materials located includes several metal pails; enamelware bowls/basins; an aluminum sauce pan;



Figure 168. View of the central portion of the refuse scatter at site A09909.000030.

one blade from a farm disk; part of a child's baby carriage (toy); a washing machine wringer; part of a fuel can (2- to 3-gal); fragments of green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s); fragments of milk glass dishes and containers; fragments of canning jars (blue-green and clear) with both rubber ring seals and bail closures; fragments of "Watkins" bottles; part of an ACME fruit jar (ca. 1920-1930; Toulouse 1977:1); fragments of solarized/manganese glass vessels; a fragment of a "FELLOWS/SYRUP OF/HYPOPHOSPHITES" manufactured from 1872 to 1948 (Fike 1987:226); two light bulbs (clear glass); brown (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) and white (Bristol; post-1880) slipped stoneware fragments; leather and rubber shoe and boot parts; and numerous fragments of metal, glass, and ceramic. There was no indication of a dwelling at or near the site.

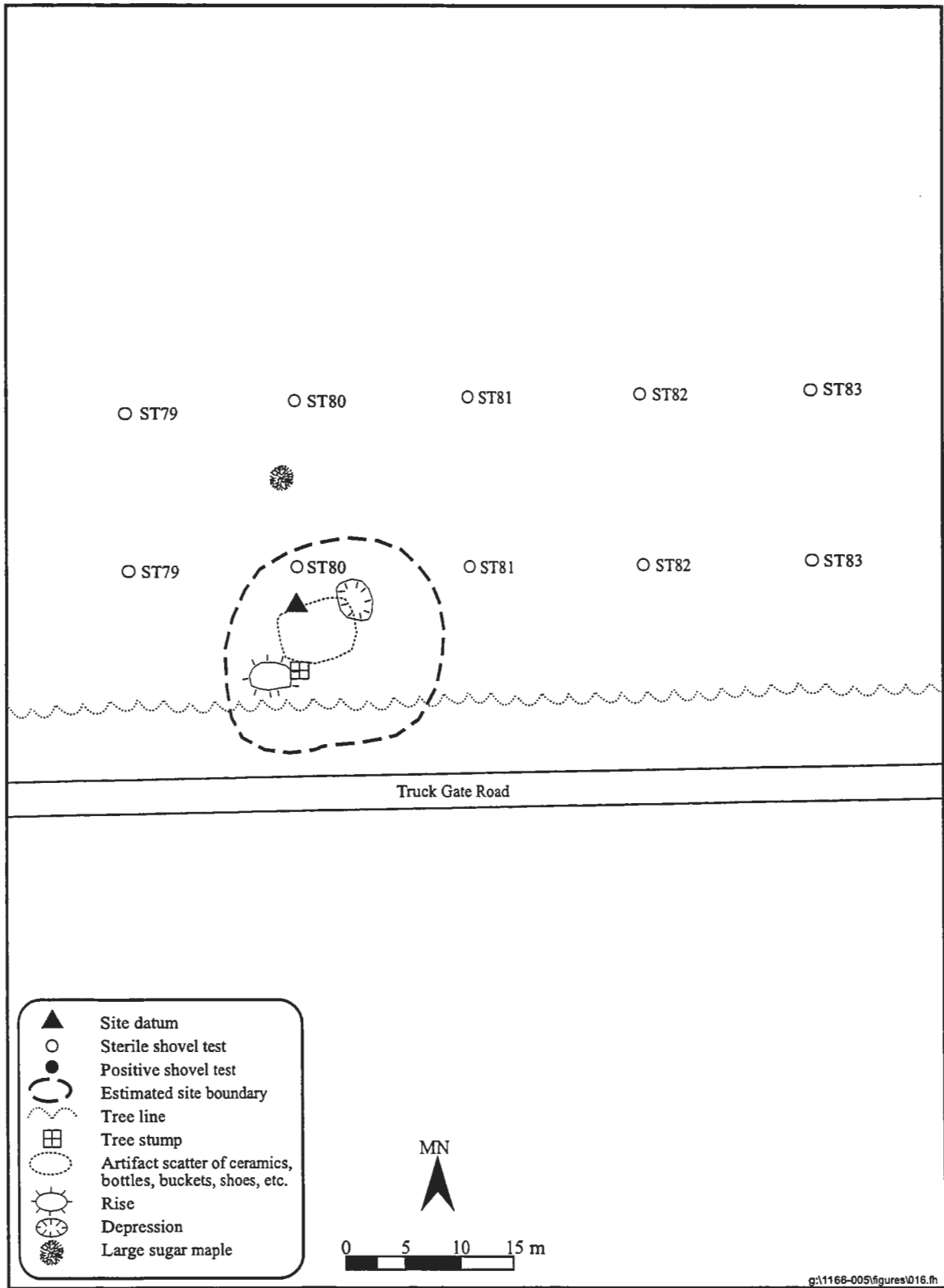


Figure 169. Plan map of site A09909.000030.

Summary

Site A09909.000030 is an isolated area of refuse deposition dating from the twentieth century. The roadway near the site is not a historic road but might have been a farm road in the past. The relatively small concentration is located on or very near the surface and the materials are extremely fragmented. This site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000031

Site A09909.000031 is a historic farmstead consisting of several historic features and a dense surface and subsurface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris (Figure 170). It is located on a rise adjacent to the west side of the North-South Base Line Road, roughly 320 m south of West Romulus Road at 195 m (640 ft) amsl. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwoods, heavy underbrush, and grapevines. A railroad track runs north-south along the eastern edge of the site, and a grassy fire cut/historic driveway runs east-west along the northern edge of the site. A large, ornamental lilac bush is in the eastcentral part of the site, and mature oak trees are in the same area as well as along the fire cut/driveway.

The west side of the North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Five transects near several historic farmstead features had positive shovel tests (Table 68). Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the western site boundary and several of these were also positive. The site boundaries are approximately 120 m north-south by 108 m east-west. Within this area, 20 of 51 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive. The site contains several features including a rise and rock-rubble scatter in the eastcentral portion of the site flanked on the west and south by two filled, rock-lined wells (both approximately 1.25 m outside diameter). These features are surrounded by a surface and subsurface scatter of historic household debris, which indicates the remains of a farmhouse. The housesite has been moderately disturbed, but the wells and portions of the likely rectangular foundation are intact (Figure 171). A second group of features lies in the northwest portion of the site. A mortared stone foundation measures approximately 12 m north-south by 8 m east-west (Figure 172). Two concrete livestock troughs and a filled, rock-lined well (approximately 1.5 m in diameter) lie about 6 m south of the foundation. These features and a scatter of metal machinery parts indicate a barn and barnyard. Scattered household debris and a concentrated refuse disposal area lie in the southwestern portion of the site.

Artifacts on the surface include gray salt glazed (ca. 1800-1900), blue decorated stoneware fragments; brown (natural clay) slip stoneware fragments (ca. 1820s-1900); decorated and undecorated whiteware fragments, including transfer decorated middle nineteenth-century English Staffordshire and blue shell edged whiteware (ca. 1830s-1860s); screw and cork-closure clear, amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized, ca. 1880-1920), brown, green, blue, and white glass medicine bottles; pressed and cut glass fragments; metal and leather harness remnants; unidentified metal fragments; and machinery parts. One gray salt glazed stoneware fragment is marked with "A. O. Whittemore/Havana N. Y." This stoneware pottery was run by Albert Whittemore from 1862 until 1893 in Havana, later renamed Montour Falls, which is about 25 miles southwest of Ithaca (Ketchum 1991:72). Selected vessels with labels include several rectangular screw and cork-closure bottles labeled "THE J. R. WATKIN'S CO." (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); a clear, screw-top, rectangular bottle labeled "MILES LABORATORIES, INC."; a clear, cork-closure rectangular bottle labeled "Rawleigh's/Trade Mark" (1889-1933; Fike 1987:240); a clear glass, cork-closure octagonal bottle labeled "JAUNDICE BITTER/MOSES ATWOOD/GEORGETOWN/MASS" (1840-1920s[?], Fike 1987:37, 166; Figure 173); and a small, clear, round-based cork-closure bottle labeled "WATERMANSINK" (see Figure 173). Because of the dense growth over much of the site, additional concentrations of artifacts and features not visible during the cultural resources survey are likely.

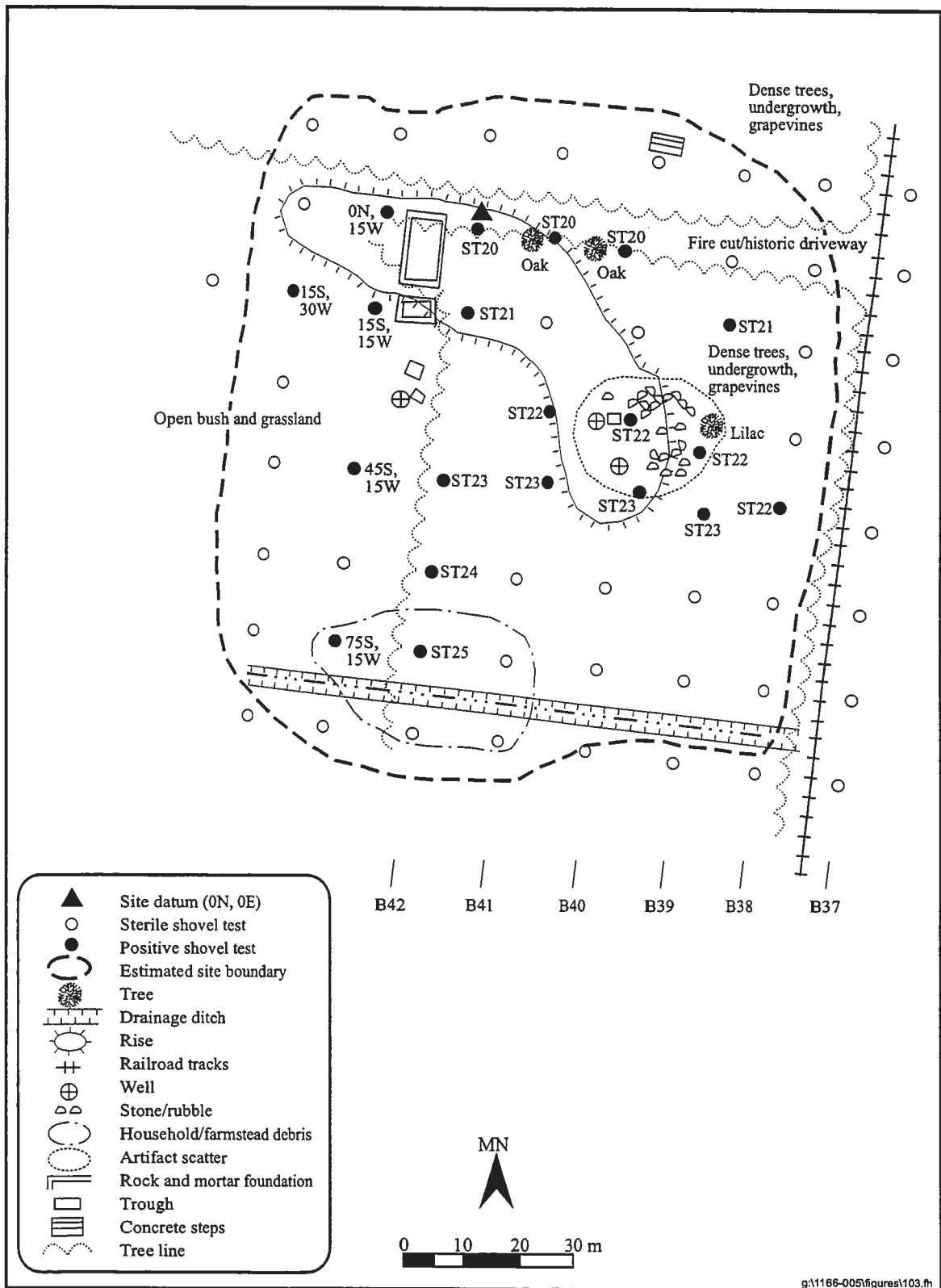


Figure 170. Plan map of site A09909.000031.

Table 68
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000031

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B38	22	0-20	1 undecorated whiteware fragment
B39	21	0-20	3 brick fragments
B39	22	0-20	3 brick fragments
		20-40	2 brick fragments, 1 light green window glass fragment
B39	23	0-20	4 brick fragments, 6 undecorated whiteware fragments
B40	20	0-30	1 brick fragment, 1 clear bottle glass fragment
B40	22	0-40	50 glass fragments, 20 whiteware fragments, metal wire, metal, mortar
B40	23	0-30	1 earthenware fragment
B41	20	0-31	Coal, button
B41	22	0-32	Glass, rubber, cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), large screw, brick fragment
B41	23	0-33	Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), brick fragments
B42	20	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
B42	21	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
B42	23	0-20	6 square corroded nails, 1 metal fragment
B42	24	0-20	7 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 metal spool, 4 pieces of coal, 1 piece of charcoal, 15 pieces of shell, 15 pieces of bone, glass fragment, slag
		20-34	2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 metal fragment, 2 pieces of bone, 9 pieces of shell
B42	25	0-20	2 glass fragments, 1 piece of coal, 4 pieces of wire, 5 metal fragments
NA	0N, 15W	0-18	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
NA	15S, 15W	0-15	Brick fragment
NA	45S, 15W	0-25	Wire
NA	75S, 15W	0-18	1 wire(?) nail (post-ca. 1880)
NA	15S, 30W	0-26	3 nails, 3 metal fragments

All subsurface artifacts were found 0-40 cm below the surface. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect B42, ST20), which is approximately 5 m east of the northeast corner of the barn foundation, was recorded as 21 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 28 cm with grayish brown (10YR 5/2) clay-dominated loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 70) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house had been plotted at site A09909.000031, in the northeast quadrant of Lot 66, since at least as early as 1852. In 1852, the house is labeled E. Gardner; in 1859, it is labeled B. Vannostrand; and, in 1874, Wm. Everett. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894) includes a William and Caroline Everett residing on a 60-acre plot on Route 16 (which is the portion of the North-South Base Line Road adjacent to the site). They are described as having been grain and hay growers and having owned five horses and one cow. In 1909 (Pratt), the house (number 49) was owned by J. M. Sutton and leased by Henry Bolander. In 1938, the house (number 120D) was owned by I. Williams. At the time of military acquisition, the 58.56-acre plot (plot number 90) was owned by Isaac W. Williams.



Figure 171. A portion of the remnant house foundation at site A09909.000031.



Figure 172. View of a portion of the foundation in the northwest quadrant of site A09909.000031.



Figure 173. Selected bottles from site A09909.000031.

Deed-Title Research

On April 8, 1828, it was recorded that Anthony D. Schuyler had conveyed approximately 100 acres in Lot 66, town of Romulus, to Robert Fleming. Selling for \$1,650.00, the parcel was described as "beginning at the north east corner of said Lot (66) and, Running west two hundred and thirty one perches and a half to a stake thence south sixty nine perches to a stake thence east two hundred and thirty one perches and a half to intersect the east line of the Lot thence north with said line to the place of beginning" (*Deeds* n.d.:T:341-342). In April 1833, this plot was subdivided when Fleming sold a portion to Stephen R. Miller. "In consideration of the sum of One thousand three hundred and Seventeen + 65/100 Dollars [Fleming sold Miller] . . . a part of the Military Bounty Lands Beginning at the South East corner of forty acres of Land belonging to Isaac Van Tuyl, on the same Lot and at the East line of said Lot sixty six, and running from thence west along said Van Tuyl's Land two hundred and thirty one and a half perches to the Southwest corner of said Van Tuyl's forty acres, And from thence running south to the Northwest corner of Land belonging to Silas H. Moore on the same lot, And from thence running east along the north line of said Moore's land to intersect the east line of the Lot; And from thence running north, along said line to the place of beginning containing Fifty Eight acres and Nine Sixteenths of an acre of Land" (*Deeds* n.d.:Z:414-415).

By 1841, Stephen R. and Eliza Miller had sold the parcel as described above to Ebenezer Gardner for the sum of \$2,049.68 (*Deeds* n.d.:O2:40-41). In 1854, Gardner sold the same plot to Isaac Van Nostrand (*Deeds* n.d.:56:15), who, in turn, sold what was described as the same parcel to William Everett on April 1, 1867 (*Deeds* n.d.:75:380). On February 20, 1905, William H. (son of William) Everett and Caroline E. Everett sold the same parcel to Charles V. Sutton of the village of Ovid, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:122:386). The Everetts (father and son) had also owned contiguous lands (in Lot 61) to the north of this parcel during a similar period of time (see site A09909.000026 description). A subsequent series of transactions involving the same-sized piece of land took place during the first quarter of the twentieth century. C. V.

Sutton, who died in 1913, willed the property to his son, John M. Sutton (*Deeds* n.d.:137:346). In February 1916, Sutton sold it to George H. Howe of Geneva, New York (*Deeds* n.d.:140:40), and the evidently heavily mortgaged property was transferred from Howe to Isaac W. Williams of Cox's Mills, West Virginia, in 1921 (*Deeds* n.d.:147:324).

To summarize, this property has undergone many transactions over many years, and it is not known whether the owners of the property previous to Ebenezer Gardner (Robert Fleming, 1828-1833, and Stephen R. Miller, 1833-1941) built homes and occupied this site. Gardner, however, definitely built and occupied the site between 1841 and 1852. In 1854, however, he sold to Van Nostrand who occupied the site until 1867 (a 38-year occupation, the longest by far of all occupations), then sold it to William Everett. The Everett family kept the property until 1905, when it was sold to the Sutton family. Between 1916 and 1921, the land was owned by George Howe, who then transferred it to Isaac Williams, who was the owner at the time of government acquisition.

Summary

Although small portions of site A09909.000031 have been disturbed, likely during or shortly after military acquisition, the site contains intact deposits and numerous intact features. The historic maps and cultural materials indicate a middle nineteenth- to middle twentieth-century occupation. It is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000034

Site A09909.000034 is a small barn or possibly housesite located adjacent to the east side of the West Patrol Road in the northwestern quadrant of the depot. The site lies on the nearly level uplands at 183 m (600 ft) amsl approximately 55 m south of a small tributary to Seneca Lake and approximately 2.1 km east of the lake. A historic and modern gravel road runs east from the West Patrol Road on the north side of the stream. The site consists of a small, low rise (less than .3 m high) and a light surface and shallow subsurface scatter of historic farmstead debris and building materials (Figure 174).

Soils are mapped at this location (Hutton 1972) as a boundary between the Aurora Farmington soils, 25 to 75 percent slopes (northern edge of the site to the stream); Angola silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (immediately around and to the south of the site); and Romulus silty clay loam, level to gently sloping (eastern edge of the site). Soils at 0N, 0E (Transect A4, ST33) consist of brown (10YR 4/3) clay-dominated A horizon which contains gravel to a depth of 20 cm underlain by a clay-dominated, brown (10YR 5/3) glacial till mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay and shale regolith. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, grapevines, and moderate to dense undergrowth. Surface visibility is fair on the rise in some exposed areas and poor otherwise. The irregular rise measures approximately 15 m across and is only slightly elevated from the surrounding terrain. No cultural materials were found off of the rise except two unidentified metal fragments found approximately 60 m to the east.

Shallow (0-24 cmbs) subsurface artifacts were found in five shovel tests within the estimated site boundaries (Table 69; see Figure 174). These include two fragments of undecorated pearlware (ca. 1780-1830), orange/red hand-made bricks and brick fragments, one fragment of ribbed, cream colored tile, and thin greenish blue window glass. A low density scatter of window glass, bricks, and brick fragments was also observed on the surface of the rise and in the backdirt of a rodent burrow. A three-tine, hand-wrought pitchfork and several chunks of concrete were found on the surface of the rise. These artifacts indicate an early to late nineteenth-century barnsite or possibly housesite, although the site could also be a refuse disposal area or barnyard remnant. The area north of the site, between the site and the stream, is grassy and

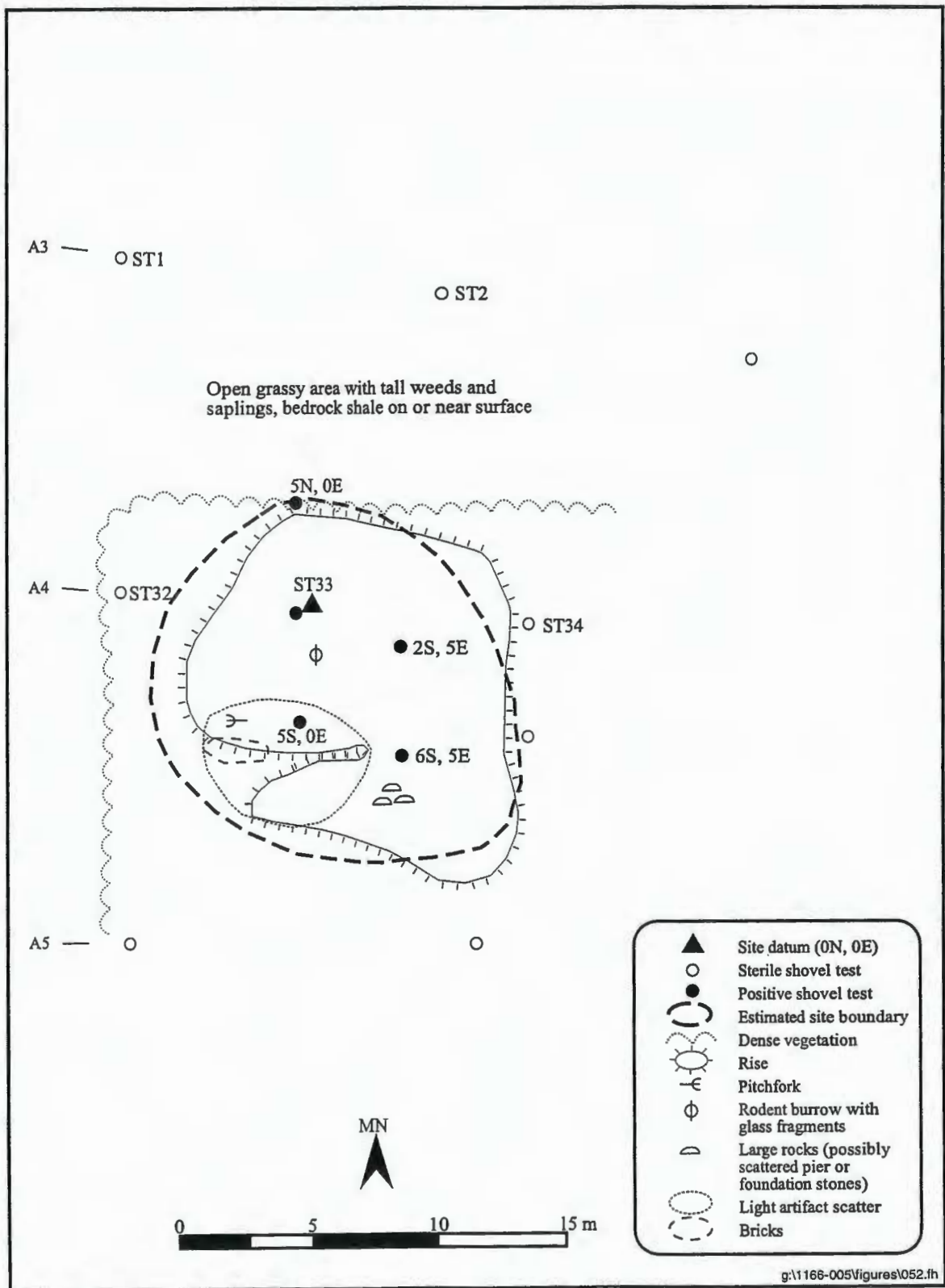


Figure 174. Plan map of site A09909.000034.

Table 69
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000034

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
A4	33	0-20	2 unidentified metal fragments
NA	5S, 0E	0-20	1 whiteware fragment, 33 red/orange brick fragments
NA	5N, 0E	0-10	10 red/orange brick fragments
NA	2S, 5E	0-24	Numerous small red handmade brick fragments
NA	6S, 5E	0-20	Brick fragments, thin green window glass fragment

fairly open. It was transected at 15-m intervals and found to have almost no topsoil; bedrock shale is at or within a few centimeters of the surface. The area south and east of the site was also transected at 15-m intervals and, except for the metal fragments noted above, no additional evidence of features or deposits was found. Additionally, the areas surrounding the site to the west and south are characterized by heavily clay-dominated soils, which do not appear ideal for house locations. It appears, therefore, that little of the barn or housesite remains and that the building and maintenance of the West Patrol Road has likely destroyed the majority of this site.

Archival Investigations

Background research to identify potential historic sites on the depot (Gaither et al. 1998) indicates that a house was plotted in 1874 belonging to A. Kanen (potential site number 15) near the location of the site. Additionally, Gaither et al. (1998) plot a potential housesite slightly north of the Kanen house belonging to T. Mann (potential site number 14) and plotted on a map dating to 1852 (Gibson). An examination of the historic maps indicates that the Kanen house is actually spelled Kunes or Kuns and that the Mann and Kunes houses are likely the same dwelling, or two dwellings of different ages in the same location. The 1850 and 1852 (Gibson) maps both show a house at the site labeled T. Mann. The 1859 (Gray) map indicates a house at the location of the site labeled A. Kuns and the 1874 (Nichols) map plots a house labeled A. Kunes at the same location. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Abram Kuns (b. 1821), his son Charles (b. 1855), and Charles's wife Clara as living in a house together on this road (Route 38 1/2). Abram Kuns is described as a retired farmer and Charles as a farmer who rented farm number 72, with an orchard containing 75 apple trees, 600 plum trees, and 290 pear trees as well as two acres of grapes. Farm number 72 is listed as belonging to Miss Elizabeth M. Kuns, also residing on Route 38 1/2. The business directory lists a David Mann and an Irene Mann (husband and wife but listed separately) on this part of the West Patrol Road (then called Route 38 1/2). In 1909, a house at this location (house number 164) is listed as belonging to M. T. Mann and leased by F. D. Mann. This map, however, shows the house as belonging to David Mann across the West Patrol Road from the site, and the 1874 (Nichols) map, as well as the 1859 (Gray) map, show the same. The 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map indicates a house (house number 72B) near the location of site A09909.000034 belonging to Harold M. Robbins. At the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963), the property (plot number 39) of 127.9 acres, including site A09909.000034, is listed with executor Harold M. Robbins.

Summary

Little remains of the long-occupied farmstead once at the location of site A09909.000034. Much of the site has evidently been destroyed by military activity, likely including the building, widening, and maintenance of the West Patrol Road, which is between this likely barn location and the historic road (now NY Route 96A) to the west. The remaining small, low rise retains only shallow deposits (0-24 cmbs) within a thin, gravelly topsoil, and intact buried features or significant intact deposits are not likely. The scattered deposits and limited features at the site have little research value. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000035

Site A09909.000035 is a housesite located on the south side of a gravel, east-west running, SEDA road/historic road in the northwestern quadrant of the depot. It lies approximately 50 m northeast of a small tributary of Seneca Lake on the nearly level uplands approximately 2.7 km east of the lake at 183 m (600 ft) amsl. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed hardwoods, grapevines, grassy patches (particularly around the cellar), lilies of the valley, and mixed underbrush. Ground visibility was poor.

The site is approximately 55 m north-south by 45 m east-west (Figure 175). The site and the area on the south side of the site were transected at 15-m intervals (Table 70; see Figure 175). The site consists of a rock-lined cellar depression and a light surface and subsurface scatter of historic farmstead debris and building materials. The cellar is rock-lined and the walls are mostly intact, although rounded glacial boulders that have fallen from the walls or were pushed into the depression cover much of the bottom. The top of a brown (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) slipped stoneware jug was found in the bottom of the cellar. Artifacts found in 13 positive shovel tests include one fragment of brown, underglaze transfer decorated whiteware, three small fragments of undecorated whiteware, numerous whole and fragmented orange/red handmade bricks, bits of mortar, clear bottle glass, wire, and a small piece of angle iron. The scatter is spread across the site; however, bricks and brick fragments are most numerous near the cellar depression. No additional features were found on the site. The soil recorded in ST36 from Transect A3 consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loamy clay to a depth of 20 cm, underlain by a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) clay subsoil to a depth of 40 cm.

Archival Investigations

Background research prior to the cultural resources survey (Gaither et al. 1998) identified a house at the location of site A09909.000035 (potential site number 27) on both the 1852 (Gibson) map, owned by Lewis Beach, and the 1874 (Nichols) map, owned by G. King, in the westcentral portion of Lot 56, but not on later maps examined dating to 1909 (Pratt) and 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.). A reexamination of these maps (Gibson 1850, 1852) does not dispute this interpretation. The earlier Gibson map (1850) also shows the owner of the house as C. V. Beach. Additionally, the 1859 (Gray) map illustrates a house owned by L. Beach. A list of the names of residents accompanying the 1894-1895 business directory map compiled by Child (1894) does not contain any Kings or Beaches in the vicinity of the site. The USGS quadrangle map dating to 1902 (updated in 1912) shows no house in the vicinity of the site. The military acquisition map shows the property as plot number 39, 127.9 acres, and the executor of the property is listed as Harold M. Robbins (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). These maps strongly suggest that the house was destroyed or abandoned after 1874 and before 1912, possibly before 1894, and was never reoccupied.

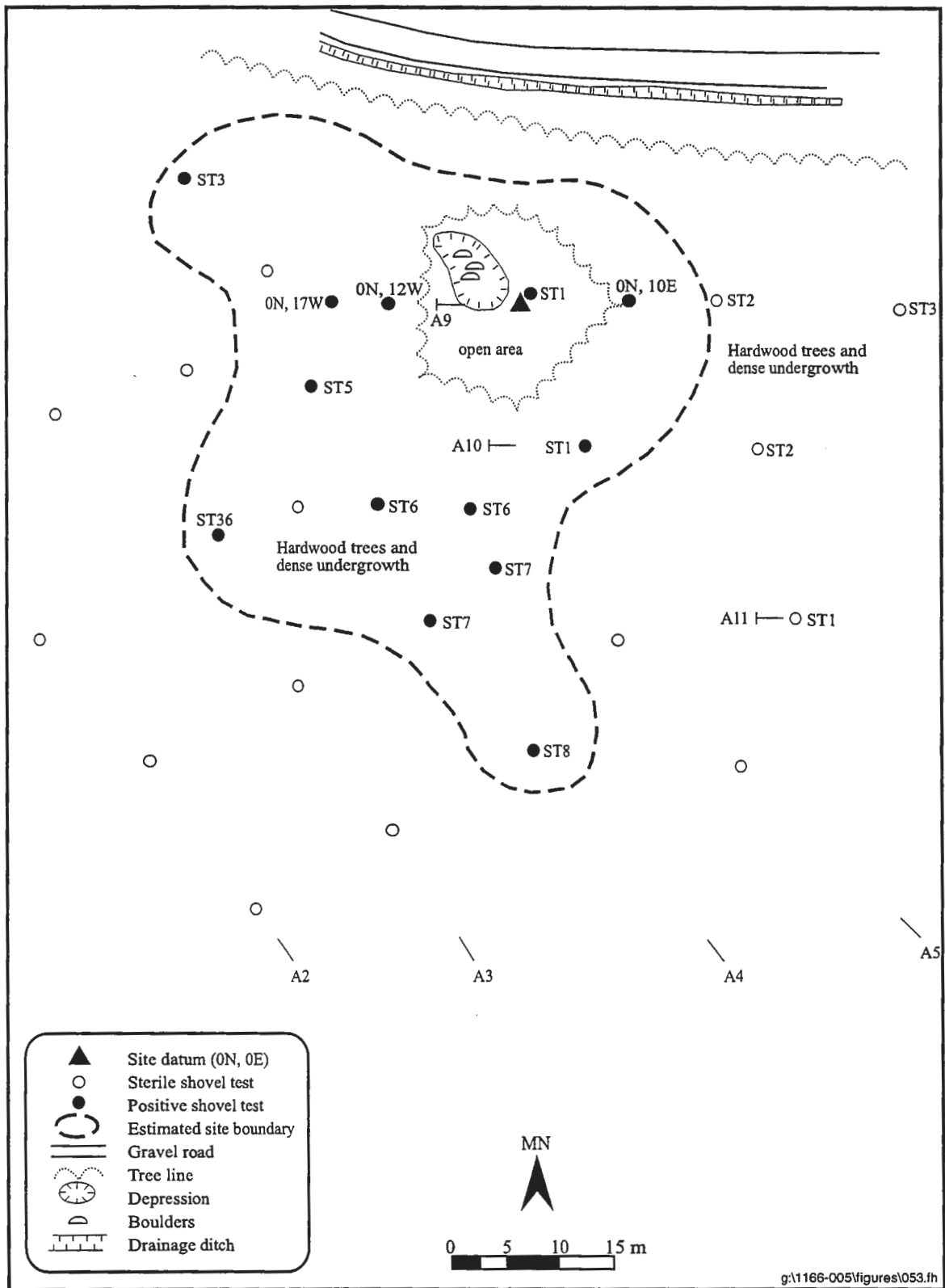


Figure 175. Plan map of site A09909.000035.

Table 70
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000035

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
A3	36	0-20	1 piece of angle iron (½"-x-4"), 2 red brick fragments
A4	6	0-20	14 orange/red brick fragments
		20-40	4 brick fragments
A4	7	0-20	3 brick fragments
A4	8	0-20	1 brick fragments, 1 fragment of unidentified burned material
A5	3	0-20	Whiteware with brown transfer on edge
A5	5	0-16	Brick fragment
A5	6	0-25	Whiteware, brick fragments
A5	7	0-26	Whiteware, wire, unidentified metal fragments
A9	1	0-17	1 whole red brick, 3 large brick fragments, numerous small brick fragments, several bits of mortar
A10	1	0-20	Whiteware, brick, glass
NA	0N, 17W	0-10	Numerous bricks and brick fragments
NA	0N, 12W	0-10	Numerous bricks and brick fragments
NA	0N, 17WE	0-10	Numerous bricks and brick fragments

Deed-Title Research

Transaction records indicate that on October 21, 1794, Benajah Boardman of Onondaga County (later subdivided into Seneca County and other jurisdictions), sold one-half of Lot 56, town of Romulus (later Varick) to a trio of investors by the names of Samuel Ludlum, Henry Beers, and Ezekiel Beach, all from Tioga County, New York (see site A09909.000025 and *Deeds* n.d.:F:76-77 for a detailed description of the parcel boundaries). In 1797, Beach bought 100 acres from his partners in the southwestern quadrant of Lot 56 (*Deeds* n.d.:L:271-273). This transaction began a long-running occupation by Beach and heirs as well as a series of intrafamily subdivisions.

On January 28, 1836, Ezekiel Beach sold a total of 55 acres in Lots 56 and 61 to "Parmelia Beach's heirs." The Lot 56 portion of the conveyance began "at the northwest corner of Jacob L. Lyon, running west to the center of the house, then south to the south side of the barn, then west three rods, then south 22 rods, then west to Thomas Mann's line, then south to Mann's southeast corner, then west six chains and fifty links then south seven chains and seventy links, then east six chains, fifty links then south to John B. Karr . . . then east along Karr's line 53½ rods . . . then north to the place of beginning" (*Deeds* n.d.:R2:476-477).

By the mid-1840s, a number of members of the Beach family had taken up settlement from the center to the southern part of Lot 56, although there is no evidence that every transaction was formally recorded. The surname appears on the first available detailed map (Gibson 1850), and from then on at various housesites within the boundaries of Lot 56. In 1845, Ezekiel granted two acres near the center of the lot to Giles V. Beach. They were "bounded on the north by the highway, on the west by Thomas Mann, on the south by Permelia Beach and her heirs and on the east by John M. Beach . . . excepting and reserving out of the North East corner of the same, the house and the outbuildings and the land on which they stand, together with the doreyard [*sic*] and road in front of the said house" (*Deeds* n.d.:R2:479-480). In 1850, Giles V. and Sally Ann Beach sold 40 acres in Lot 56 to Lewis Beach for the consideration of \$1,600.00. This parcel was described as "beginning at the center of the highway at the northeast corner of Mann's land, bounded on the west by Thomas Mann, Giles Beach and Alexander Karr; . . . south by John B. Karr; . . . east by S. Hathaway and Jacob Lyon and . . . north by the highway" (*Deeds* n.d.:Y2:502-503). In 1861, Lewis Beach

sold 40 acres to Hiram L. Beach for \$1,500.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:63:359). In 1865, the same parcel was sold by Hiram and Olivia Beach, now “of the town of Fayette” in Seneca County, to Cyrus Baldrige for \$1,450.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:72:227).

Again, in 1867, this same plot changed hands. This time, Alexander Baldrige, acting as the guardian of Alexander II, Anna, Cyrus and William Baldrige “all under the age of 21,” sold the parcel to George King for \$1,625.00. The description had changed somewhat: “. . . beginning at the northeast corner of Abram Kunes land in the center of the highway leading east and west thence south on the Kunes line . . . to the lands of said John B. Carr, then east along the north line of Carr’s land to his northeast corner; then northerly on the west line of Stephen Hathaway and Vincent Waters to the center of the highway then west to the place of beginning” (*Deeds* n.d.:73:467-468).

In 1881, George and Matilda King sold the same 40-acre plot to Bartholomew Mahoney for a total of \$2,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:95:469). On May 1, 1899, Bartholomew and Maria Mahoney sold it to James B. Thomas of the town of Ovid (*Deeds* n.d.:116:495). In 1903, Sarah E. Thomas of Farmer, New York, in the town of Covert sold it to Matthias and Helen Mann for \$2,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:122:49). On December 5, 1934, the Manns conveyed the parcel as well as 25 additional acres in Lot 56 to Harold and Gladys Robbins (*Deeds* n.d.:168:525-526); and, finally, in January 1942, the Robbins’s conveyed this and other parcels in Lot 56 (totaling 127.9 acres) to the United States of America (*Deeds* n.d.:184:267).

Summary

The artifacts at this site combined with the background research indicate that the site was likely a farmstead during the nineteenth century that was abandoned before or near the turn of the twentieth century. The assemblage does not appear to be mixed with later historic components (although a small amount of probable road debris such as the clear bottle glass is present). Furthermore, the site contains a relatively undisturbed rock-lined cellar, and large, deep cellars are not common features across the depot. Further investigation of site A09909.000035 could be extremely useful in examining issues such as spatial patterning and in investigations of material culture and market integration in the region during the nineteenth century. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000036

Site A09909.000036 is a historic site located approximately 575 m west of the North-South Base Line Road and 250 m south of the unnamed east-west road that is just north of West Romulus Road (Truck Gate Road). It consists of a historic artifact scatter with some indications of a foundation (Figure 176). The site is estimated to measure 80-x-50 m (4,000 m²). The elevation is 192 m (630 ft) amsl with a slightly sloping terrain. It is located along a small rise that roughly runs north to south. Very dense brush covering much of the site severely limits visibility of features and surface artifacts. A small cluster of dead elms lies approximately 15 m south of the datum, which is located in a grove of trees with grapevines covering most of the trees. One old pear tree is located on Transect B63 near ST21.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil layer was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 3/3-4/3) and averages 27 cm in depth. The subsoil matrix under this becomes clay-dominated and lightens to grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4). This site was located through two positive shovel tests on high probability (15-m interval) Transects B62 and B63 (Table 71). The estimated site boundary contains 21 shovel tests and seven of these were positive. Three additional high probability transects (15-m intervals) excavated south of the site boundary and four high probability transects excavated north of the site boundary were all negative.

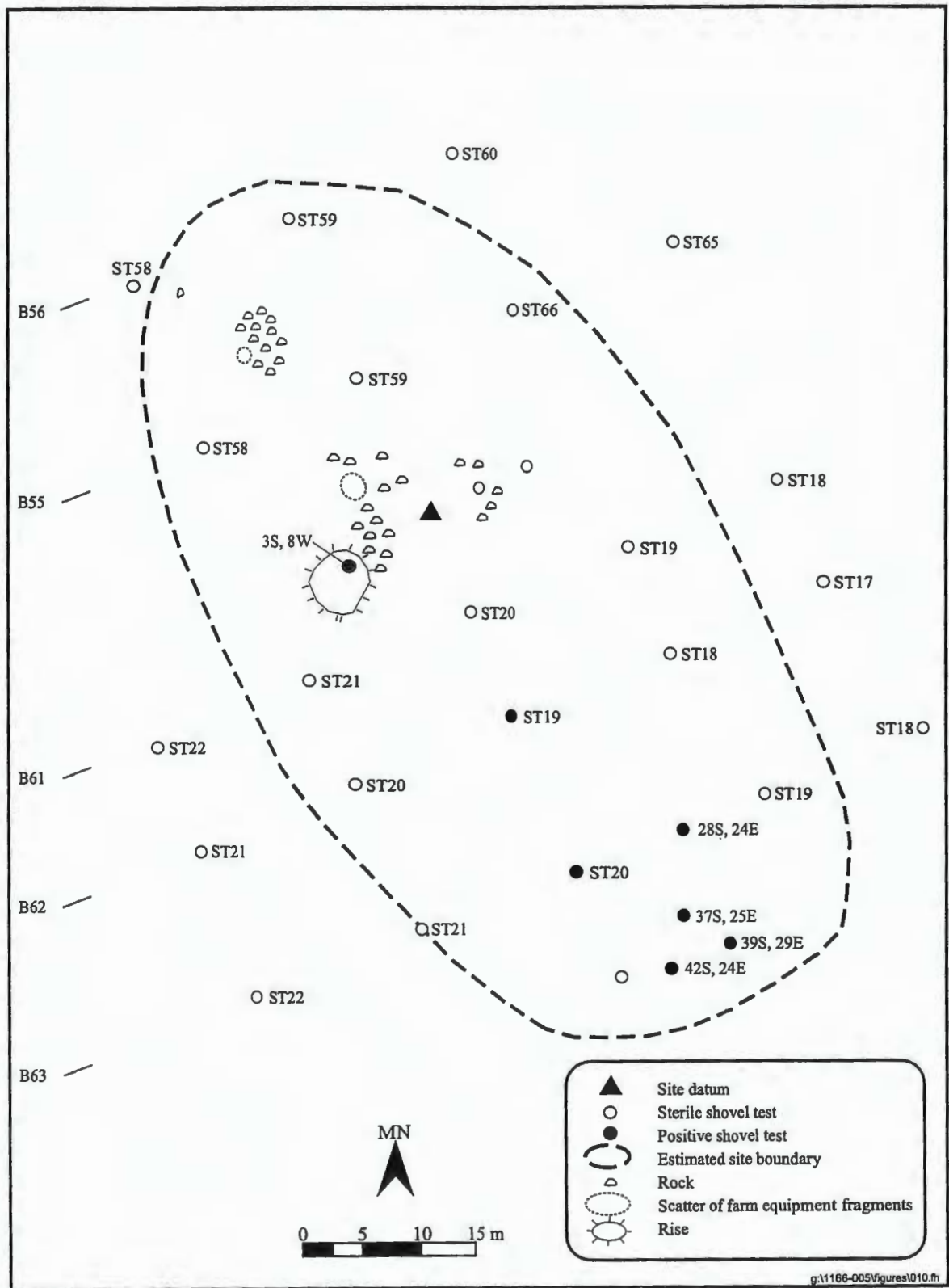


Figure 176. Plan map of site A09909.000036.

Table 71
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000036

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B62	19	0-20	1 brick fragment
B63	20	0-28	Numerous brick fragments
B63	37S, 25E	15-20	1 whiteware fragment, 1 light blue transfer fragment, 4 brick fragments
NA	3S, 8W	8-20	Possible wire nail (post-ca. 1880), unidentified metal
NA	42S, 7E	0-20	Brick fragments, whiteware, 1 salt glazed stoneware fragment
NA	46S, 4E	0-20	Brick fragments, 1 light blue Staffordshire fragment
NA	42S, 24E	0-20	Brick fragments, 3 whiteware fragments, 1 stoneware fragment

The single visible feature at the site is the large group of glacial rocks that are roughly aligned and are interpreted as being part of a barn area. This is primarily due to the artifact assemblage found at this location. Approximately 6 m northwest of the datum, a single tooth from a spring tooth harrow (approximately 50 cm in diameter), a three-tine hay fork (possibly hand wrought), a large hand-wrought strap hinge (61-x-7 cm), and a horseshoe were found on and very near the surface (Figure 177). No household artifacts were detected near this portion of the site. An additional shovel test was placed on a rise 8 m west and 3 m south of the datum. This revealed one unidentifiable metal fragment and one probable wire nail (post-ca. 1880). Approximately 20 m north and 14 m west of the datum is a pile of fieldstones (5-x-6 m) along with the remains of a spring tooth harrow. One brick fragment was located on the surface near this fieldstone pile.



Figure 177. View of the metal surface artifacts and foundation rock at site A09909.000036.

Approximately 20-45 m south of the datum is another historic artifact concentration. The growth pattern of the vegetation (low grasses) indicates that the earth is more compact in this area, which in contrast to the first, yielded strictly domestic artifacts. Most historic artifacts at this area of the site are subsurface, although an occasional brick fragment is observable on the surface south of Transect B62. Six positive shovel tests from this area produced two sherds of light blue transfer decorated whiteware (1830-1845) (Laidacker 1951), numerous brick fragments, undecorated whiteware fragments, and salt glazed stoneware fragments (ca. 1800-1900). Other than one wire nail (post-ca. 1880), the artifacts from this site all indicate a nineteenth-century affiliation.

Archival Investigations

This site, assigned the potential historic site number 249 by Gaither et al. (1998), was apparently only occupied for a short time. It does not appear on the Gibson 1850 map but is on the 1852 (Gibson) map (Lot 61), listed as belonging to Dr. Watson. Neither the Gray (1859) nor any later maps illustrate a dwelling at that location. The property, tract number 63, was owned by Leah E. Thorpe at the time of military acquisition.

Deed-Title Research

Only two transactions were discovered clearly relating to a parcel of land in Lot 61, town of Varick, which had at one time been owned by a Watson ("Dr. Watson," see Gibson 1852). The first shows that on May 6, 1834, Cornelius and Mary Van Horne of the town of Varick sold a portion of Lot 61 to Ethan Watson of the town of Romulus. It was described as comprising two pieces of land. The first was "a subdivision of . . . said lot by Humphrey Howland being the equal undivided west half or moiety of subdivision number four containing fifty acres one half and six perches of land. Also, one other piece of land situated on the same Lot beginning two chains east of the northwest corner of land belonging to Ezekiel Beach in the north line of said Lot + running from thence east along said north line fourteen chains and twenty six links, thence south twenty five chains and seventy seven links thence west sixteen chains and twenty six links thence north twenty chains and seventy seven links thence east two chains thence north five chains to the place of beginning containing forty acres and one hundred and forty eight rods of land." The total purchase price was \$2,250.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:Q2:180-181). This description references the fact that certain early owners or speculators divided their holdings into surveyed "subdivisions." A mapped record of these subdivisions was not kept with the written record but, evidently in these instances, the lot(s) was divided into six equal parcels containing approximately 100 acres each. The next transaction was recorded in March 1855 and indicates that Ethan Watson sold the same two parcels in Lot 61 to Jacob C. Garrison for \$3,640.00. "Both pieces [were] to contain [a total of] ninety-one acres of land" (*Deeds* n.d.:56:213-214).

Summary

Site A09909.000036 likely represents an early site for this area. Importantly, it does not appear to have been occupied for any length of time and, possibly, for as little as a decade or two. Although it is probable that the area was farmed at some point in the past (not necessarily plowed), it seems to retain some contextual integrity. Household/domestic artifacts are not mixed with the farm/barn artifacts. An area of large rocks, roughly aligned in a rectangle, lies on the surface of an area designated as the barnsite. No well was found, but the vegetation is prohibitive in this area and small features might not be evident on the surface. The possible wire nail found at the barnsite and the spring tooth harrow could potentially extend the timeframe of utilization of the barn area to the late nineteenth century. However, due to the limited occupation period (ca. 1834-1855) of the house area, possible contextual integrity, and early timeframe, the site could have research value. It is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000037 (historic)/A09909.000038 (prehistoric)

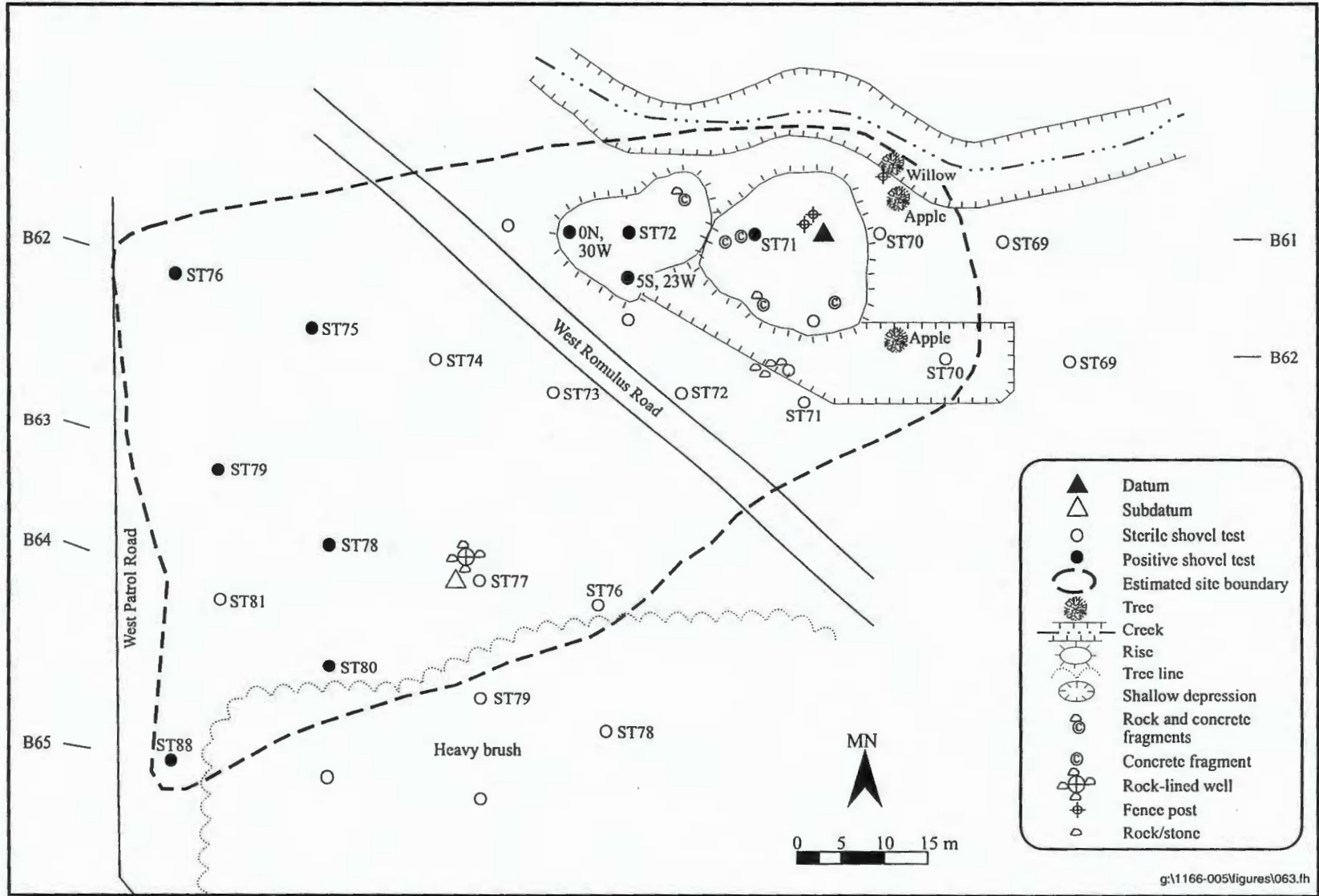
Site A09909.000037/A09909.000038 is a multicomponent site located at the extreme western end of West Romulus Road and on the south side of Wilcox Creek. It consists of a remnant foundation, a rock-lined well, and historic and prehistoric artifact scatters estimated to occupy an area of 100-x-60 m (6,000 m²; Figure 178). This portion of West Romulus Road has been altered and swings to the north instead of continuing due west. Additionally, there is an unnamed gravel road that runs northwest from West Romulus Road where it connects to another unnamed road near Post Two (the truck gate on State Route 96A). The site is located between the unnamed gravel connector road and the West Patrol Road and lies on both sides of the western end of West Romulus Road. The elevation of the site is approximately 183 m (600 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. It is covered in heavy brush with a fairly dense growth of locust, elm, maple, and ash. Several fruit trees are on the eastern portion of the site. Ground visibility is fairly poor.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained. Hutton states that Darien silt loams are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain (1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) with an average depth of 28 cm. The subsoil below this is a mottled clay recorded as yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) but generally is lighter in color and contains a high percentage of clay. Just west of the site, the soil is recorded as Ilion silty clay loam that is moister and receives runoff from the Darien series (Hutton 1972).

The site consists of one scattered remnant foundation, one filled, rock-lined well (Figure 179), a subsurface historic artifact scatter, and a small, low density prehistoric artifact scatter. It was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the south side of Wilcox Creek with positive shovel tests on five transects (Transects B61, B62, B63, B64, and B65; Table 72). Twenty-one high probability transect shovel tests were placed within or very near the estimated site boundary; nine tests were positive. Besides the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing, three additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the depth and extent of the prehistoric component. These were placed south and west of Transect B61, ST72, which was positive with a prehistoric tool. Two shovel tests of the three additional shovel tests were positive. All shovel tests excavated along Transect B66, 15 m south of the southern site boundary, were negative.

The site datum was placed 11 m south of Wilcox Creek and approximately 30 m northeast of West Romulus Road. This portion of the site is situated on an irregularly shaped low rise. Two standing, square (10-x-10-cm), wooden posts are 2 m northwest of the datum. One has part of a mounted metal hinge. Numerous rocks and concrete pieces are scattered around this area and appear to be part of a foundation. These fragments were not regular in shape or placement, which indicates some disturbance. Very few historic artifacts are located in this portion of the site. Wire fragments, one wire nail (post-ca. 1880), brick fragments, and a concrete fragment were recovered from subsurface shovel testing. It appears that this is the barnsite or an outbuilding that was disturbed at the time of military acquisition, or at a later date during road construction.

The other portion of the site containing historic materials lies between West Romulus Road and the West Patrol Road. A subdatum was placed 2 m west of Transect B63, ST77, near the filled, rock-lined well, for mapping purposes. The well appears to be quite large (slightly under a 2-m diameter) but is filled and surrounded with large rocks. No other visible features are on this part of the site; however, a low density subsurface scatter lies on this side of the road and consists mainly of domestic artifacts. The historic materials here date from the middle nineteenth century to the early part of the twentieth century. It is probable that the housesite was near this location but has been subsequently destroyed.



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Figure 178. Plan map of site A09909.000037 (historic)/A09909.000038 (prehistoric).



Figure 179. View of the filled, stone-lined well at site A09909.000037.

Table 72
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000037/A09909.000038

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B61	69	0-17	1 piece of wire
B61	71	0-30	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), concrete fragment, brick fragment
B61	72	0-20	Chert uniface scraper ("thumbnail"), 1 piece of wire
NA	S5, W23	0-30	Small gray interior flake, possible fire-cracked rock
NA	N0, W30	0-25	Angular chert fragments (possibly cultural)
B62	75	10-20	3 metal pieces, 1 bone fragment, 2 small pieces of coal
		20-40	1 unidentified metal fragment
B62	76	10-20	2 whiteware fragments, 1 rusted and melted metal piece
B63	78	0-30	Bone fragment, a metal piece (possibly a car jack 50 cm in length)
		30-35	Small clear glass fragments, nails, a ceramic fragment
B63	79	0-30	1 brick fragment
B64	80	0-20	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 coal fragment
B65	88	0-20	2 fragments of whiteware with carmine underglaze transfer scalloped edge

The small prehistoric component of the site is located on the east side of West Romulus Road and about 10 m south of Wilcox Creek. It was discovered with a positive shovel test (72) on Transect B61. This test produced a unifacial end/side scraper which has a thick, blocky cross section (Figure 180). It is 30.1 mm in length, 20 mm wide at the basal end, and narrows to an excurvate (in plan view) bit end. It is approximately 12.5 mm thick at the basal end and about 3 mm thick at the bit end with a steep bit angle. Basal polish (or light grinding) is present, which could be indicative of hafting and/or use wear. It is made from a rough, angular, mottled gray and white chert fragment that shows evidence of fine retouching along the distal end and along one lateral edge.



Figure 180. Chert unifacial scraper from site A09909.000038 (Scale 1:1).

Three additional shovel tests were placed near Transect B61, ST72. Two of these were placed south of B61, ST72 at 5 m and 10 m, respectively. The shovel test that is 5 m south (S5, W23) produced a small gray and white interior flake and a possible piece of fire-cracked rock. The shovel test placed 10 m south was negative. The third additional shovel test was placed 7.5 m west of B61, ST72 (N0, W30). This test produced several small gray angular chert fragments that appear to be angular lithic tool manufacturing debris. No additional shovel tests at the site produced prehistoric materials.

Three additional shovel tests were placed near Transect B61, ST72. Two of these were placed south of B61, ST72 at 5 m and 10 m, respectively. The shovel test that is 5 m south (S5, W23) produced a small gray and white interior flake and a possible piece of fire-cracked rock. The shovel test placed 10 m south was negative. The third additional shovel test was placed 7.5 m west of B61, ST72 (N0, W30). This test produced several small gray angular chert fragments that appear to be angular lithic tool manufacturing debris. No additional shovel tests at the site produced prehistoric materials.

Archival Investigations

Gaither et al. (1998) indicate that B. Swarthout had built near this location by 1852 and was still plotted as the owner in 1874 (potential site number 22). The authors note that, in 1909, a G. D. Smalley owned this property (Gaither et al. 1998). At the time of military acquisition, the site is located near the boundary of two properties and could belong to either Violet Yates (tract number 68) on the north or Charles J. Baldridge (tract number 71) on the south.

Summary

Site A09909.000037/A09909.000038 is a multicomponent site that consists of a disturbed historic site and an apparently small and low density prehistoric site. The historic portion contains one intact feature, a filled, rock-lined well. Otherwise, the historic portion of the site is extremely disturbed and likely has little research value. The prehistoric portion of the site appears to be a small, extremely limited upland lithic scatter situated on the south bank of Wilcox Creek, likely deposited during a brief procurement foray. The prehistoric artifact scatter was of low density and produced one nondiagnostic tool, a gray mottled chert end/side scraper. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000039

Site A09909.000039 is a historic site located approximately 100 m east of the West Patrol Road and 75 m south of the unnamed road that leads east from the truck entrance (truck gate road). The estimated site boundary is 90-x-45 m (4,050 m²; Figure 181). The elevation is 186 m (610 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. The site is heavily vegetated, primarily in weeds, briars, low undergrowth, and a few

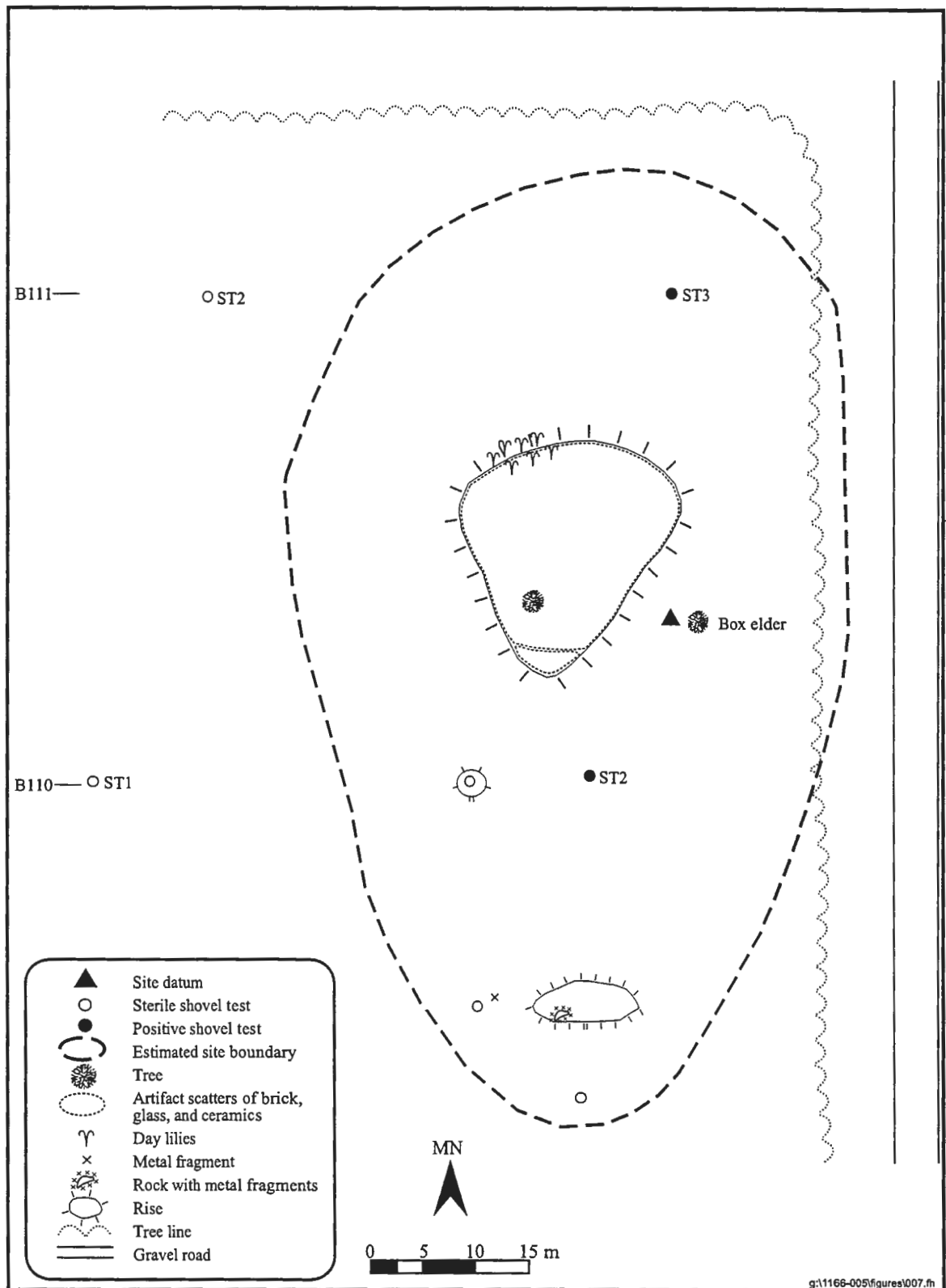


Figure 181. Plan map of site A09909.000039.

young saplings (elm, ash, and maple). One large boxelder tree is 3 m east of the datum, a large lilac is approximately 15 m west of the datum, and a patch of day lilies is 20 m northwest of the datum. Ground visibility is limited. The soil is mapped as a Romulus silty clay loam. The Romulus soil series is poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 3/2-4/3) and the lower matrix was documented as dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2-5/4). The subsoil becomes clay dominated and is mottled. The average depth of the upper soil matrix is 21 cm.

The site was located by two positive shovel tests excavated during the low probability (50-m interval) survey. The estimated site boundary contains five shovel tests. Because of obvious and severe disturbances, including one extremely large bulldozer pushpile and two additional smaller pushpiles, the additional shovel tests excavated on this site were placed judgmentally. Two of these tests, Transect B110, ST2 and B111, ST3, were positive (Table 73). There are no distinguishable historic features (i.e., a well or foundation) at the site. A pedestrian reconnaissance of the area around the site revealed no historic deposits or features. Additionally, the land surface to the west and south is quite hummocky and displays characteristics of low moist lands. The large mound area north and west of the datum is approximately 1-2 m in height and 16-18 m in diameter (Figure 182). This portion of the site is thinly scattered with historic materials that primarily consist of thin window glass fragments; fragments of small screw-top jars; small fragments of manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920), clear, and aqua glass; brick fragments; brown slipped (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900); white slipped (Bristol; post-1880) and salt glazed (ca. 1840s-1900) stoneware fragments; a milk glass lamp base; whiteware fragments; and metal fragments. Some of the glass has been burned. Historic ornamentals, including lilacs and lilies, are located on portions of the mound.

Table 73
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000039

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
B110	2	0-28	Brick fragments, unidentified metal
B111	3	0-17	1 brick fragment

The other two mound areas are much smaller and are south of the datum. Although thinly scattered, additional historic artifacts, which consist mostly of metal (sheet metal, wire, and unidentified pieces) and a very few household materials, are visible on and around these mounds. Three additional shovel tests were placed in this area to determine site extent and depth with no positive results. The two smaller and the large pushpile amply demonstrate that this site has been bulldozed and nearly or completely destroyed. It is apparent that the site has experienced much disturbance, contains no features, and retains little contextual integrity.

Archival Investigations

The site is situated in the westcentral portion of Lot 61 of Varick Township. Gibson's (1850) map plots the home of J. Baldrige [*sic*] near this location, although the correlation between this site and the historic house is not exact. The same situation occurs for the slightly later Gibson (1852) and Gray (1859) maps. The Nichols (1874) map plots a R. Baldrige near this location. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory does not list a Baldrige for this location, but other entries in the directory state that the family has been in this area of the county since 1798. It appears that J. J. Sperr owned the property in 1909 (Pratt), and, that by 1941, the land belonged to Fred C. Thorpe (Seneca Army Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).



Figure 182. General view looking northwest from the datum toward the large pushpile at site A09909.000039.

Summary

Site A09909.000039 is a historic site containing an artifact scatter, several areas of mounded earth, and no intact features. It is possible that this site was occupied from at least the middle nineteenth century, but that cannot be confirmed and the artifacts observed at the site do not support this conclusion. The majority of the materials observed appear to be from the late nineteenth to the earlier twentieth centuries. The cultural materials are sparse, scattered, and very disturbed. For these reasons, this site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000040

Site A09909.000040 is an area of sporadic historic refuse disposal measuring approximately 100-x-160 m (16,000 m²; Figure 183). It is situated in the southcentral portion of Lot 61 of Varick Township, approximately 200 m north of West Romulus Road and approximately 150 m west and slightly north of a military storage building (building number 217). The elevation is 189 m (620 ft) amsl with gently sloping terrain. Portions of this site, especially the south and western areas, are very poorly drained and border swamplands. The vegetation is predominantly ash, oak, and hickory (secondary growth) with very little undergrowth.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Romulus silty clay loam and Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The Romulus series is very poorly drained. It appears that the area southwest of the site is very poorly drained with the other portions being poorly to moderately drained. During the low probability (50-m interval) survey of the vicinity, many low, swampy areas were encountered. When shovel testing was possible, soils were recorded as dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3-4/4) silt loam to an average depth of approximately 20 cm underlain by dark to light yellowish brown (10YR 4/4-6/4) clay-dominated subsoil.

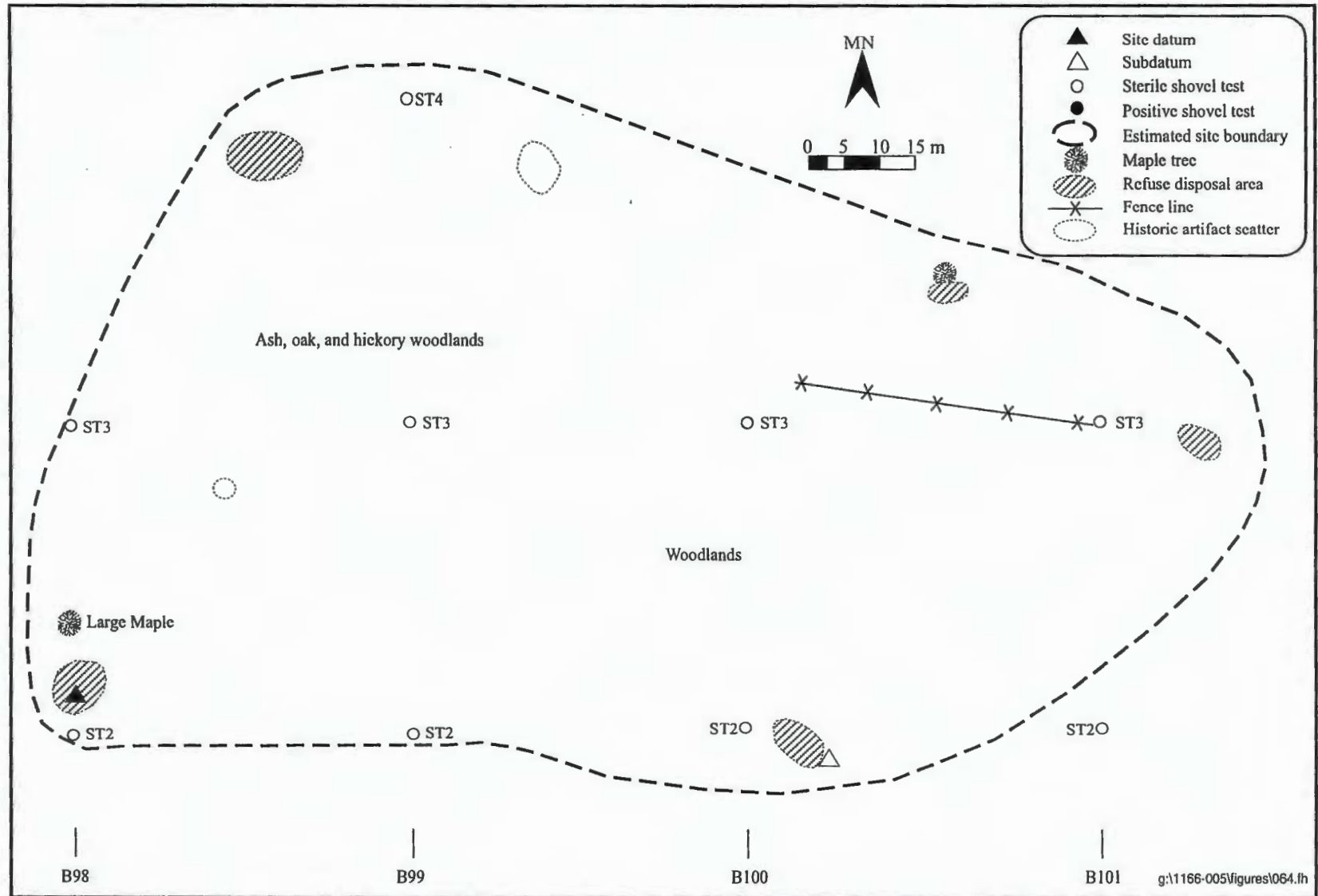


Figure 183. Plan map of site A09909.000040.

This site was originally mapped as two sites in the field that were combined after artifact comparisons indicated similar materials and date ranges. This site contains seven distinct refuse scatters (Figure 184). The site datum is located in the southwestern portion of the scatter. All seven of the refuse deposits are very shallow (< 10 cm) and are likely representative of sporadic refuse disposal, with no single area used as the main refuse disposal location. No positive shovel tests were excavated. The historic materials are all on or near the surface. Most materials are domestic or household goods and date to the early twentieth century. A partial listing includes numerous "J. R. Watkins Co." bottles (cork-closure, post-1868; Fike 1987:82); a screw-top Sloan's Liniment jar (ca. 1929-1954; Fike 1987:137); screw-top "Rawleighs" bottles (post-1933; Fike 1987:240); one Phoenix beverage bottle from Buffalo, New York (brown glass); brown glass Certo bottles; several license plates ("1935 7X67-81" and a "NY 33/7X6863"); numerous broken green crown-cap bottles (post-1895; 1 quart); numerous fragments of depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s; pink, green, and yellow); one broken cast iron pot (approximately 2-3 gal); enamel pots and pans (blue and white [1880-1920], gray [1865-1920s], black and white, and blue, post-1900); several "Chas. H. Fletcher Castoria" bottles (post-1890s); at least two coal hods; part of a cast iron heating stove; numerous fragments of clear and blue/green fruit jars (both Ball and Mason's Improved); metal barrel hoops; yellow ware fragments (some with blue linear design); kerosene lamp parts; salt glaze (ca. 1800-1900) and Albany (natural clay) and Bristol slipped (1890-1915) stoneware fragments; and one horse bit. Three different loci produced dark green crown-cap bottles labeled "SOURCE PERRIER" on the bottom. Of particular interest are a few medicine bottles with maker's marks. These consist of one "Haskin's Nervine" which was advertised in the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record in 1910 (Fike 1987:190); one Dr. Miles, who also made a nervine and was listed as producing products from 1882-1907 (later became Miles Laboratories, Inc.; Fike 1987:103); and Dr. Daniel's Colic Cure No. 1 and No. 2, which were advertised between 1898 and 1910 (Fike 1987:97). In addition, uncountable fragments of glass, stoneware, ceramic, and metal are present.



Figure 184. General view of refuse scatter east of Transect B100 ST 2 at site A09909.000040.

Archival Investigations

No single housesite can be assigned that is positively associated with this site. However, the closest potential housesite on the same block is one that Gaither et al. (1998) plot as two separate sites. No separation between these two potential sites was identified in the field. The western site, labeled potential historic site number 67 by Gaither et al. (1998), appears only on the Gibson (1852) map as the property of S. Van Tuyl, while the main portion of the site, potential historic site number 66 (Gaither et al. 1998), does not have a home plotted until 1859 (Gray). Gray shows this as the home of W. Everett. Gaither et al. (1998) also show W. Everett as the property owner in 1874 (labeled number 66). The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894) indicates that Wm. Everett was survived by his wife, Catharine, who rented the land (50 acres) to her son Irvin. Child indicates that Irvin possessed one horse, one cow, and 14 sheep. The 1909 (Pratt) map of Seneca County has a home plotted at this site and 50 acres owned by Joseph McGuire. Child's business directory lists a Joseph McGuire who owned a home and one acre on the block northeast (ECM area) of site A09909.000026 and states that he was a farm laborer born in 1854. The Rural Directories, Inc. (1938), map indicates that John White owned this property, and it was still in his ownership at the time of military acquisition of the land in 1941 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09909.000040 is a historic refuse disposal area containing seven distinct loci. All areas are of shallow deposition (< 10 cm) and the majority of the cultural materials can be placed in the twentieth century. The refuse disposal site is not related to other significant historic deposits. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000042

Site A09909.000042 is a small, light density prehistoric lithic scatter located adjacent to an unnamed intermittent tributary to Kendig Creek (Figure 185). The site is approximately 375 m west of the East Patrol Road and 200 m north of West Romulus Road at 210 m (690 ft) amsl (Figure 186). Both sides of the south-north running tributary stream were transected at 15-m intervals. One positive shovel test (Transect G119, ST17), containing a single interior chert flake, was excavated approximately 35 m east of the stream (Table 74). No additional shovel tests were positive; however, several artifacts were noted on the surface including an interior flake, a partially reduced core, and several angular chert fragments (possibly lithic tool manufacturing debris). No evidence of features or artifact concentrations was encountered.

Soils in the area are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum was recorded as 13 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain by dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay subsoil. Subsoils with heavy clay mottling were generally encountered in the site vicinity between approximately 15 and 25 cm.

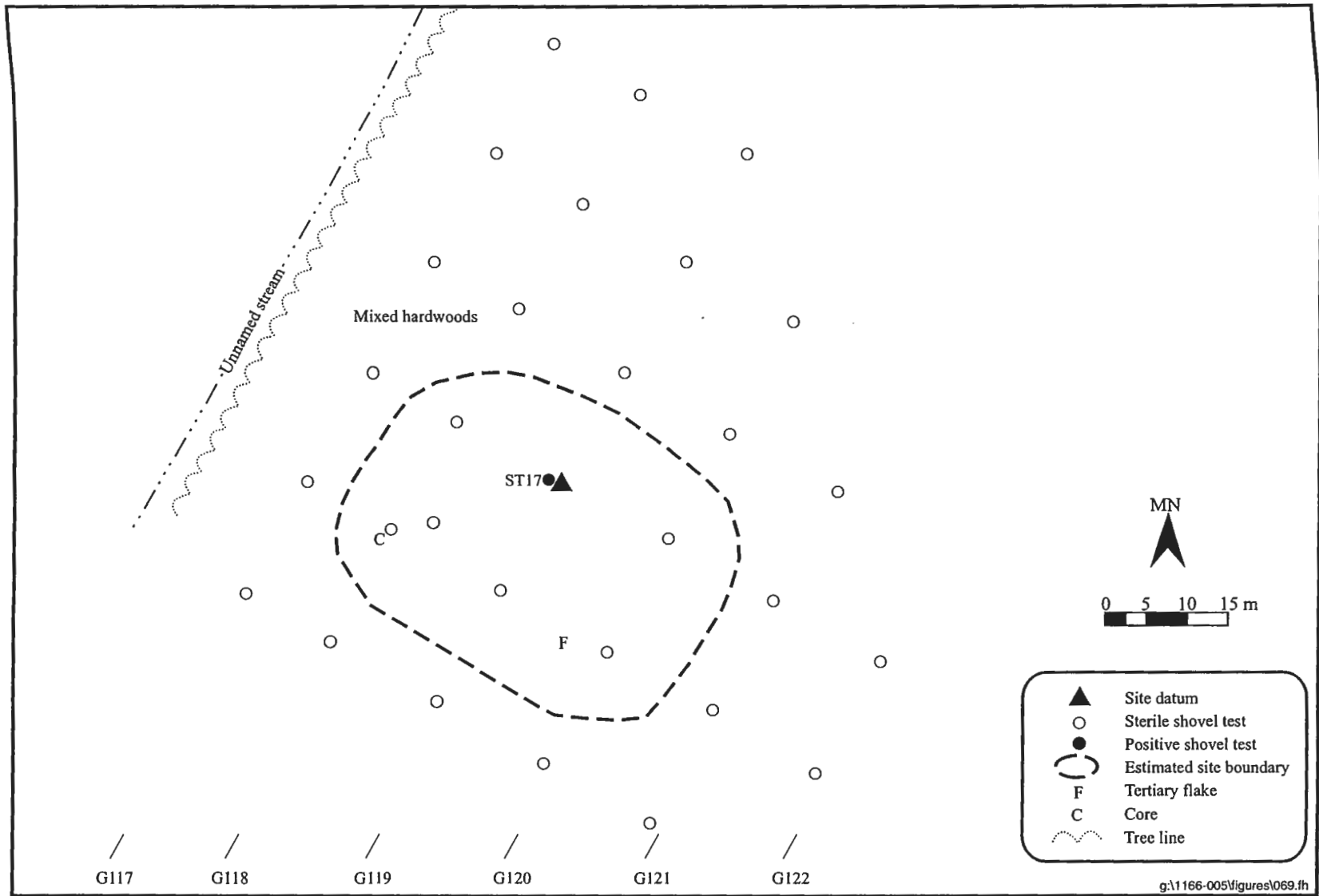


Figure 185. Plan map of site A09909.000042.



Figure 186. Site overview looking north from southern portion of site A09909.000042.

Table 74
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000042

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G119	17	0-13	1 tertiary flake

Summary

This light prehistoric lithic scatter has very limited, shallow deposits not likely associated with features or artifact concentrations. The site has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000043

Site A09909.000043 is a historic site located adjacent to a historic and presently gravel road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of the dam and pond area in the northeast quadrant of the installation. This is the northern end of what is now called Fayette Road. It is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 1.1 km south of the intersection with the East Patrol Road. The site datum was placed approximately 70 m west of Fayette Road. The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping.

This site contains at least two remnant foundations, two wells, and several historic artifact scatters (Figure 187). It covers an estimated area of 65-x-50 m (3,250 m²). The vegetation consists of a mixture of young trees with areas of extremely heavy brush, briars, grapevines, and weeds. One large maple tree stands slightly west of the datum. Ground visibility is quite poor except for under areas of extremely dense vegetation where the light is too low for ground cover growth.

The soil is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 23 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is fairly low and appears to be periodically inundated with standing water.

This site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing along the west side of Fayette Road. Twelve transect shovel tests were placed in or very near the estimated site boundary; four were positive (Table 75). One additional shovel test (negative) was excavated to determine the western boundary of the site. No additional tests were excavated because the site is bound on the east by Fayette Road, on the west by the military security fence, and on the north and the south by high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing.

No large foundation remnants were located that would indicate the presence of a substantial house. The remains of a small foundation with an associated thin artifact scatter were discovered 8 m north and 15 m east of the datum. This feature measures about 4-x-3 m with a slight depression in the center that could indicate a filled cellar. This surface scatter of historic materials contains several stoneware fragments (brown and tan, natural clay [ca. 1820s-1900] slipped and white [Bristol, post-1880] slipped), leather fragments, whiteware fragments, and small clear and aqua glass fragments. Approximately 7 m northwest of the datum is a stone-lined well. This well is only evident by a small opening in the rock and soil (Figure 188). It is quite deep and estimated to be about 3 m to the water surface. The soil is somewhat mounded around this feature. This is either the backdirt from the well or, more likely, indicates that it was purposely covered during an attempted fill.

Another foundation feature, a concrete pad measuring approximately 5-x-6 m, is located 30 m west and slightly north of the datum. A shallow trench formed into the center of this pad parallels the long axis. It likely functioned as a trench for the removal of manure from stanchioned livestock. It is reasonable to assume that this area was a barn and barnyard. Additionally, a scattering of glacial stones that could have been part of a foundation is just south of the concrete pad (Figure 189). These are arranged in an approximately linear fashion but are at an angle to the pad area. A filled, rock-lined well is located 6 m northeast of the concrete pad. Two small stone piles are situated between the datum and the concrete pad. The function of these rocks is not known. They could be part of a disturbed foundation or merely piles of stone that either served another purpose or were just conveniently placed at this location.

Two historic artifact scatters are associated with the western portion of the site. They contain materials of both a domestic nature and those that could be associated with farming activities. These are shallow and fairly low density scatters that include the following materials: metal buggy or wagon parts; two large triangular metal hinges; a metal pulley; a rubber shoe sole; concrete fragments; a metal harness ring; leather harness fragments; leather shoe fragments; twisted galvanized wire; a white enamelware cup; coal fragments; a 1939 license plate that reads "WORLD'S FAIR" "8X45-68"; whiteware fragments; a fragment of a salt glazed crock (ca. 1800-1900) with a hand-applied blue design; and miscellaneous metal, glass, and ceramic fragments.

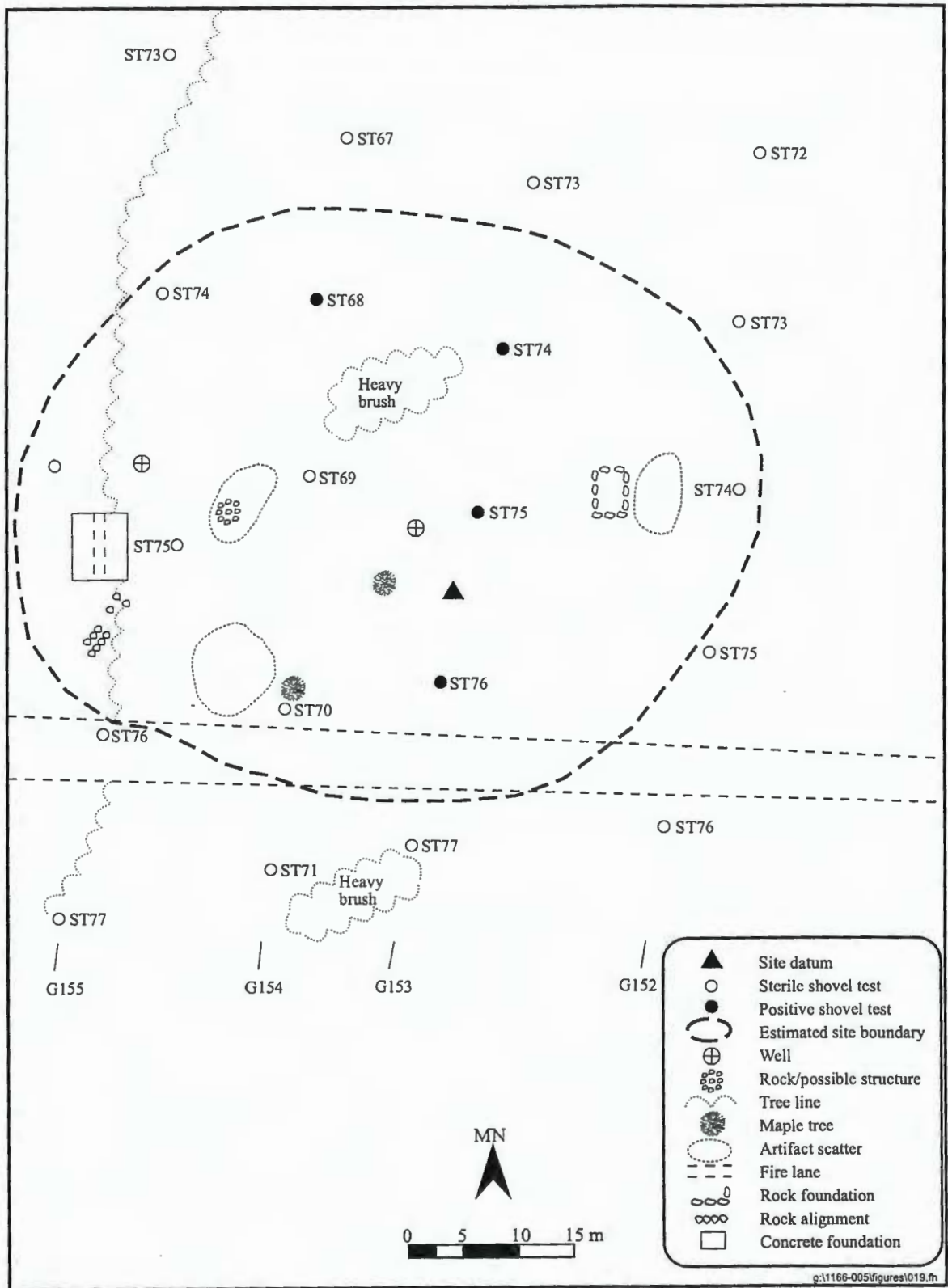


Figure 187. Plan map of site A09909.000043.

Table 75
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000043

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G153	74	0-23	Bone fragment, whiteware fragment, small vessel glass fragment, cut nails (ca.1840-1880)
G153	75	0-21	1 brick fragment, piece of melted glass
G153	76	0-20	Rusted metal, charcoal fragment
G154	68	0-30	1 hand-painted ceramic fragment



Figure 188. View of the opening to the deep rock-lined well northwest of the established datum at site A09909.000043.

Relative to many of the other historic sites located on the SEDA, there are few artifacts on the surface. It is possible that some of the site was located to the west in an area that is now off limits and/or disturbed by military construction and activity. The site represents the remnants of a family farmstead occupied from at least the 1850s to the 1930s.



Figure 189. View of the possible rock foundation south of the cement pad at site A09909.000043.

Archival Investigations

This site first appears on the Gibson map of 1852 and is plotted as the home of M. Townley. The 1874 Nichols map indicates that Mrs. E. Townley was in possession of this property. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that Eliza Townley was the resident but A. S. Townley and Warren Townley were the owners. At that time, there were 67 acres of land, five horses, and three cows at the vicinity of this site (Child 1894). In 1909, the property is listed as belonging to A. S. Townley (Pratt 1909). Shortly before the military acquisition of the property, George Townley is listed as the owner (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938). By 1941, the First National Bank of Waterloo owns this parcel, which is labeled as tract number 37 on the military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09909.000043 is a historic site that was occupied at least as early as the 1850s until the 1930s by one family, the Townleys. This site consists of two partial foundations, two rock-lined wells, and several low density artifact scatters. The artifacts indicate a late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century occupation that is supported by the historic maps of the area. No feature resembling a house foundation was detected at the site. It is possible that the home was removed, was located to the west inside the security fence, or was completely destroyed upon military acquisition of the depot. While there are several partially intact features at the site, the artifact scatter is thin and it is likely that the site was severely disturbed when the military acquired the property and/or during construction activity to the west. For these reasons, this site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000044

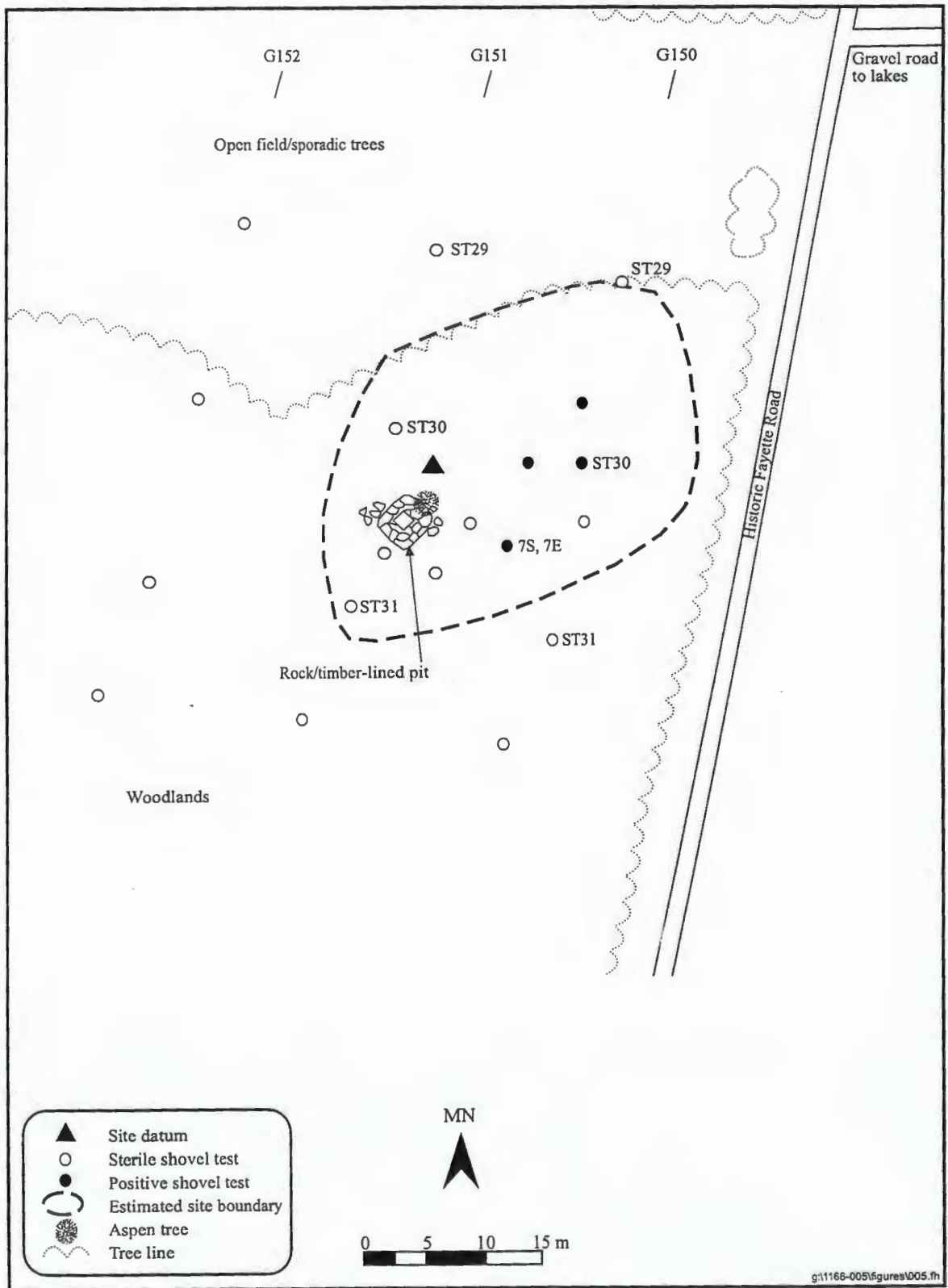
This historic site is located in the extreme northeast corner of Lot 57 of Varick Township. The site is on a historic and presently gravel road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of the dam and pond area in the northeast quadrant of the installation. It is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 450 m south of the intersection with the East Patrol Road. The site is adjacent to the road and extends approximately 40 m to the west. The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. It is a fairly small and discrete site covering an area of approximately 15-x-40 m (600 m²; Figure 190). The vegetation consists of young overgrowth with numerous elm saplings and mixed underbrush. Ground visibility is generally poor.

The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). This is a relatively poorly drained soil and is the dominant soil on the installation. The A horizon as recorded in the field is a dark grayish brown silt loam (10YR 4/2) which extends to an average depth of 28 cm at this site. The subsoil here quickly lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) and contains a high clay content.

Twelve shovel tests were conducted on or around the site (Table 76). Four produced historic artifacts which consisted of two whiteware fragments, one cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), one unidentified metal fragment, two thin window glass fragments, and one piece of melted bottle glass. Because there are no features near the historic road in proximity to the artifact scatter, it is possible that this portion of the site has been plowed in the past or that it was merely a thin scatter with no other associated features.

The site has one distinctive pit-like feature on the western portion. It is a log and rock-lined pit that is approximately square (164-x-153 cm) and is currently open to an average depth of 170 cmbs (Figure 191). It appears that this feature, during construction, was excavated well below the naturally occurring shale layer, the top of which is encountered at approximately 150 cm below the surface. Four logs, one to a side (approximately 22-25 cm in diameter), were placed on top of the shale layer. The logs appear to function as a base or foundation upon which the rock-lined walls were built (Figure 192). This method of construction was employed because the shale layer was prone to erosion and would not have provided a stable foundation. The rock-lined walls are constructed of rounded glacial rocks and small boulders. The walls are mostly intact but some rocks have fallen into the feature from the top and there is a general widening of the feature at the surface as the result of erosion.

A shovel test was excavated in the northwest corner of the feature to check for cultural materials and to determine the depth of the feature. This excavation was approximately 40-x-40 cm and reached a depth of 70-75 cm below the current bottom of the feature where it was terminated without reaching the bottom of the feature. The materials removed from this shovel test consisted of rounded glacial rocks, shale, and noncultural organic materials. This mixture was not compact and was not a developed soil. At 50 cm, a small log (8 cm in diameter) of undetermined length running across the hole was encountered. At 60 cm another small log (10 cm in diameter) of undetermined length, which appears to be squared on all sides, was discovered (Figure 193). Both logs were lying roughly parallel with the ground surface. Below these logs were areas of shale and humus that were not compact, indicating that the bottom of the feature was not yet encountered. No cultural materials were found in this shovel test. The only artifact found to be closely associated with this feature was a small, corroded spring-type scale, which was found mostly buried under humus near the top of the south rock wall. It is possible that the timbers discovered were part of a collapsed roof or covering that was buried by materials eroded from the upper edges of the pit. Its shape/size is unique when compared to other subsurface features encountered in this area, and its function remains unknown. It is likely that this is a cool storage facility such as an icehouse or a root cellar.



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Figure 190. Plan map of site A09909.000044.

Table 76
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000044

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G150	30	0-26	Melted bottle glass
G150	5 m N of ST30	0-28	Whiteware, unidentified metal, cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
G150	5 m W of ST30	0-27	2 thin window glass fragments
G150	S7, E7	0-25	1 whiteware fragment



Figure 191. View of the field supervisor in the pit-like feature at site A09909.000044.

The eastern portion of the site contains no visible features and consists of a thin and relatively shallow subsurface scatter of historic materials. A few modern artifacts were observed on the site surface, including a plastic coated tablecloth, a pink plastic baby bottle, a piece of a concrete culvert, and a tire. These are modern refuse and not associated with the historic site.

Archival Investigations

This site could possibly be related to one or more nearby sites plotted on the historic maps, although no house appears at this exact location on the 1850 and 1852 (Gibson), 1874 (Nichols), 1909 (Pratt), or 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) maps. However, the correlation between recorded sites and houses plotted on historic maps is often tentative due to the variability of map scales. In 1941, at the time of military



Figure 192. View of the log and rock construction of the wall in the pit-like feature.

acquisition, this site falls very near the border of two tracts, numbers 28 and 33 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963). Tract number 28 to the north is assigned to the ownership of Paul Olsowske and tract number 33 to the south is assigned to the estate of Albert J. Kreutter.

Summary

While one portion of this site has been disturbed, the log and rock-lined feature is intact. Archival investigations combined with the small artifact assemblage tentatively indicate a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date range for the site. It is likely that part of the site was disturbed by farming during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because the intact cellar/storage feature is unique when compared to other features observed at other historic sites recorded at SEDA, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 193. View of square timber in the shovel test at the bottom of the pit-like feature.

Site A09909.000046

Site A09909.000046 is a historic site located on a historic, presently gravel road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of the dam and pond area in the northeast quadrant of the installation. This is the northern end of what is now called Fayette Road. This site contains at least two remnant foundations (one with a cellar depression), two to four wells, several historic artifact scatters, and a low density surface scatter of historic materials over much of the site, which covers an estimated area of 80-x-70 m (5,600 m²; Figure 194). It is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 570 m south of the intersection between north Fayette Road and the East Patrol Road. The site datum was placed approximately 35 m west of Fayette Road. The elevation is approximately 201 m (660 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of mixed young and older hardwoods with areas of heavy brush, briars, and weeds. Several domestic lilac bushes and some fruit trees are present that have either gone wild or grown from root stock. Ground visibility is fair in some locations and poor in others.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 22 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is fairly low and appears to be periodically inundated with standing water.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing along the west side of Fayette Road. Seventeen transect shovel tests were placed in or very near the estimated site boundary. Three of these tests were positive (Table 77). No additional shovel tests were conducted because the site is bound on the east by Fayette Road, and all other directions were covered in the high probability (15-m

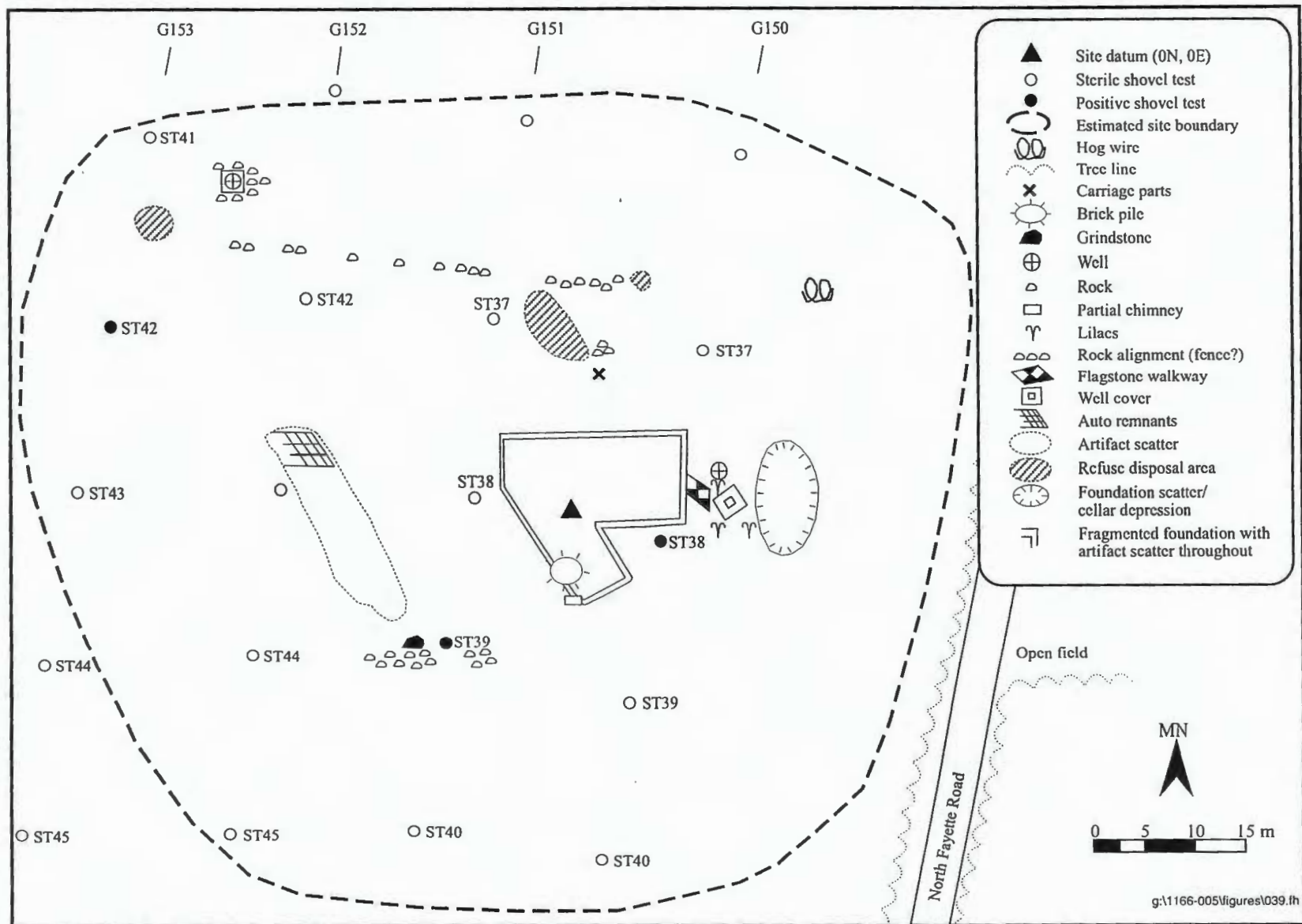


Figure 194. Plan map of site A09909.000046.

Table 77
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000046

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G150	38	0-25	Whiteware fragment, bead glaze ceramic fragment, 1 tooth (animal incisor)
G151	39	0-20	Brick fragments
G153	42	0-20	Wire fencing fragments

interval) survey including two high probability transects (G153 and G154) conducted adjacent to the western boundary of the site which were negative.

The remnant foundation associated with a depression is assumed to be the location of the house and cellar (Figure 195). It is constructed of rounded glacial rock of variable size. The remnant rocks are estimated to cover an area of 10-x-6 m. These are in and around a shallow depression. A thin scattering of historic materials is within this feature and includes thin window glass fragments, a piece of whiteware with an underglaze light blue transfer (1830s-1850s), part of a gold-plated cufflink, numerous whiteware fragments, and several glass vessel fragments. Approximately 4 m west of this feature is a rock-lined well (Figure 196). The well is approximately 1 m in diameter and open to about 1.5 m below the ground surface. No water is visible, and it appears to have been partially filled with debris. A square concrete pad that is roughly 2 m across is located 2 m south of the well. It has a small square hole in the center and appears to be a well cover. This pad has either been moved or the well has been filled, as there are lilacs growing through the center opening.

Immediately west of this well cover is an area of fragmented paving or flagstones. These stones run in a northwestern direction for 2 to 3 m and end at a rather large scatter of rock and brick. Approximately 5 m south of the datum is a brick pile. It is roughly 2-x-2 m and 30 cm high. Adjacent to this is a hollow rectangular grouping of bricks that could be part of a collapsed chimney. It is not clear if this brick pile is associated with the rock and brick feature to the north. While they appear separated, several bricks, rocks, and historic artifacts could tie them together. The function of this area(s) is not known, but summer kitchens or other outbuildings constructed of brick would not be unheard of in this region. Furthermore, part of a cast iron stove that lies directly south of the brick pile could be associated with this feature.

Fragmented rock piles and alignments are evident 25 m north and 15 m southwest of the site datum. These are interpreted as fence lines and cleared field stones. Some historic artifacts are associated. Along the south rock pile/alignment is one-half of a grindstone approximately 50 cm in diameter (Figure 197). It is the type utilized for implement sharpening. Parts to an old (early 1900s) car or truck along with other glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts are located 5 m north and 25 m west of the datum. What appears to be a standpipe well is situated in the northwestern portion of the estimated site boundary. This is merely a pipe (4-in diameter) protruding from the earth surrounded by numerous glacial rocks.

Several historic artifact concentrations are also present on the surface. They are quite similar in content and mainly contain household materials, although an occasional farm-related artifact appears. In general, these artifact concentrations held a great variety of materials including the following: pieces of a wagon or buggy; the metal parts of a treadle sewing machine; part of a hand-operated iron fruit corer/peeler; metal pans; an iron damper from a stovepipe; a large silver-plated spoon; one old bicycle or tricycle rim; two



Figure 195. View of the possible cellar depression at site A09909.000046.

fancy cast iron items that might have been lamp bases; an iron clock face with a cherub-like face (Figure 198); unidentified tin items; enamelware; numerous pieces of cork and screw-top medicine bottles; one small aqua bottle embossed with "THOMAS' ECELECTRIC OIL" on one face and "FOSTER MILBURN & CO." on the other with the side panel that reads "INTERNAL & EXTERNAL" (produced from the late 1860s to the late 1940s; Fike 1987:197); numerous milk glass liners for zinc fruit jar lids; a variety of other glass fruit jar lids; numerous whiteware fragments; whiteware with transfer (blue) designs; whiteware with multicolored (i.e., rose pattern) transfers; a decorated majolica-like ceramic fragment; glazed redware fragments (ca. 1790-1860); one fragment of earthenware with a Bennington-type glaze (ca. 1820-1890); stoneware fragments with brown (natural) clay slips (ca. 1820s-1900) and salt glazes (ca. 1800-1900); leather shoe fragments; auto parts; a small manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) screw-top bottle embossed with "LARKIN CO./BUFFALO"; and numerous fragments of metal, glass, and ceramics. John D. Larkin, a soap manufacturer in Buffalo, produced products between 1875 and 1942 (Fike 1987:67). In general, much of the surface scatter of historic artifacts at this site is of low density. Another possible well (not mapped) was located about 55 m west and 50 m south of the datum. This is a circular depression



Figure 196. View of the rock-lined well east of the established datum at site A09909.000046.



Figure 197. Grindstone at site A09909.000046.

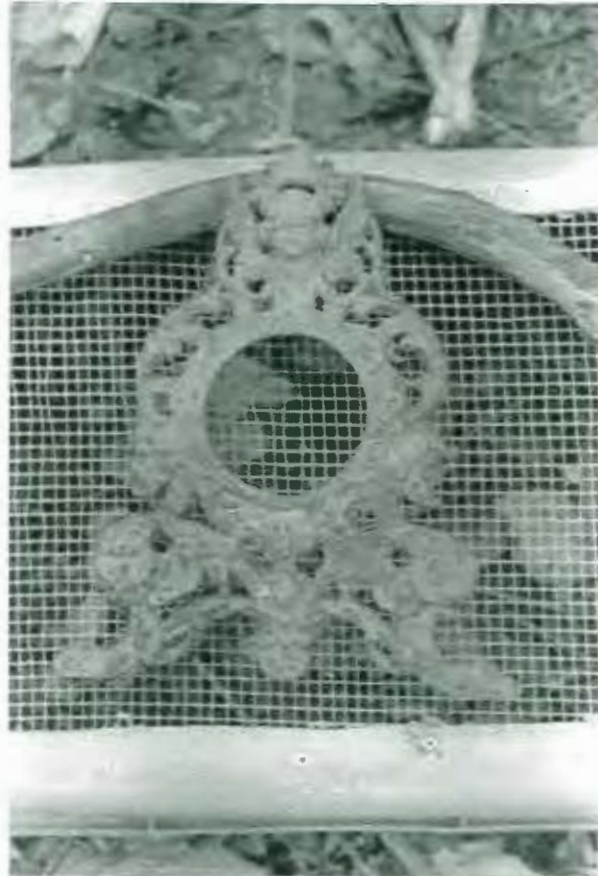


Figure 198. Iron clock face with Cherub-like face at site A09909.000046.

that is approximately 1 m in diameter and filled with rounded glacial rock. No other historic materials or features were located around this well although the area was carefully examined visually and during the pedestrian survey.

One small refuse area produced materials strictly from the nineteenth century. It is located at the eastern end of the northern rock alignment and is approximately 2-x-2 m in size. This small area produced several artifacts from the surface and from the openings of rodent burrows, including dark flow blue underglaze transfer on pearlware (ca. 1780-1830); glazed redware fragments; underglaze transfer in carmine, blue, brown, and black; blue shell edged pearlware (ca. 1790-1830); and blue shell edged whiteware (ca. 1830-1860).

The site likely represents a homestead with a primary dwelling, one or more outbuildings, at least two wells, several shallow but concentrated historic artifact scatters, and a wide area of low density artifact scatter. This site has material remains that range from the 1830s to approximately the 1930s. No feature at the site was identified as a barn. It is possible that the barn-like feature (site A09909.000060) to the south

(about 70-90 m) is associated with this particular site. Alternatively, it is possible that there never was a large barn at this site, but that does not seem reasonable as the archival work below indicates that at least several head of livestock were held at this location in the late 1800s. It is possible that the barn was removed and little evidence remains.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000046 is located in the northeast quadrant of Lot 57 in Varick Township and was assigned the potential historic site number 242 by Gaither et al. (1998). The Gibson maps of 1850 and 1852 show a home, the Jesse Abbot homestead, situated near but slightly south of this site. The Nichols map of 1874 indicates that the J. G. Ditzel farm is near this location. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists the owner as Mary E., widow of John G. Ditzel. It also notes that Henry A. Ditzel, who was born in 1856, farmed for his mother and they had three horses and two cows. At the time of military acquisition, the First National Bank of Waterloo owned the land, tract number 37 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

Property ownership data indicate that on April 1, 1825, Thomas Winslow of the town of Romulus had sold 278 acres in Lot 57 to John McKnight, "late of Pennsylvania, now of Ontario County." McKnight paid \$4,500.00 for the parcel, "being the north part of Lot fifty seven," reaching both its northwest and northeast corners. It was further described as being bound by "Isaac Atchleys land to the south and on the North by Charles Lemmon's and Thomas Sample's line" (*Deeds* n.d.:S:17-18). In 1832, John and Elizabeth McKnight transferred 100 acres in the northeast quadrant of Lot 57, town of Varick, to James W. McKnight (*Deeds* n.d.:A2:60-62). Three years later, James W. and Ann McKnight conveyed a parcel described as containing 98.8 acres, but otherwise the same in overall description as the previously described parcel, to Margaret and Patrick Hagan of the town of Fayette for \$2,200.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:C2:599-601).

In 1836, Margaret, Patrick, and Mary Hagan sold the same 98.8-acre parcel to Jesse Abbot of the town of Varick (*Deeds* n.d.:F2:61-62). By 1854, the land had again been subdivided and sold. Having received \$5,367.60, Jesse and Catharine Abbott [*sic*] conveyed 48.8 acres to John B. Seeley, "being the south half of the 98 4/5 acres [which was] . . . conveyed to Jesse Abbott on December 8, 1836." The sale also included a large parcel in Lot 58 (104.56 acres) which lay across the road from the Lot 57 parcel (*Deeds* n.d.:54:48-49). By 1859, John B. and Jane Seely [*sic*] had sold the 48.8 acres in Lot 57 for \$1,800.00. The buyer was listed as Mary L. Randall (*Deeds* n.d.:61:50). On March 26, 1867, Randall sold it to John G. Ditzel of the town of Fayette in consideration of \$2,684.00. The parcel was described more fully as "part of Lot 57 . . . beginning at the east line of said Lot at the south east corner of John Gambes land . . . then south along the highway to the lands of Obadiah S. Frazey," then west, north, and east, respectively, to the point of beginning, containing 48.8 acres (*Deeds* n.d.:75:189).

Activity did not occur again until 1916 when "the legatees" of John Ditzel, deceased, granted the same parcel to Henry and Eva Ditzel (*Deeds* n.d.:146:469-470). By 1933, it was entered that Henry A. Ditzel, widower, had conveyed the property to Jesse L. Ditzel (*Deeds* n.d.:164:398). Finally, in 1940, Jesse Ditzel had conveyed the land to the First National Bank of Waterloo. The conveyance was described as being subject to a mortgage held by the grantee (*Deeds* n.d.:178:450).

Summary

Site A09909.000046 is a historic site with at least two partial foundations (one with a cellar depression), two wells, a low density historic scatter spread over much of the site, and several areas of concentrated historic artifacts. The site appears to date from the 1830s to the early or middle twentieth century. While the historic maps seem to indicate that the early Abbot home was situated to the south of this site, it is possible that it was near the area where the early materials are located, or that the early materials are associated with the Abbott farm. The spatial translations and plotting are not always accurate between historic hand-drawn maps of different ages, even assuming that the original middle nineteenth-century plotting was accurate. Much of the housesite appears to be intact and the intact features, along with the associated deposits, could have research value. Site A09909.000046 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000048

Site A09909.000048 is a historic subsurface and surface artifact scatter containing household and structural debris (Figure 199). It is located adjacent to the north side of West Romulus Road, roughly 200 m west of the East Patrol Road, at 210 m (690 ft) amsl. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed walnuts and pines, light to moderate underbrush, and tall grass and weeds. A grassy fire cut runs north-south through the center of the site.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect G43, ST20) was recorded as 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam, underlain to a depth of 33 cm with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay, and from 33 to 39 cm with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay mottled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay.

Both sides of West Romulus Road were transected east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on two transects adjacent to the north side of the road. The site boundaries are approximately 28 m north-south by 34 m east-west. Within this area, three of four shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 78). All subsurface artifacts were found between 0 and 39 cm. No features or evidence of intact deposits were found. One fragment of undecorated whiteware was found on the surface. The ground surface is extremely rutted and disturbed across the site, indicating that the site has been severely disturbed by either historic farming and plowing or subsequent military activities, or both.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) does not indicate a potential historic site in this location. A reexamination of historic maps (Gibson 1850, 1852; Gray 1859; Nichols 1874; Pratt 1909; Rural Directories, Inc., 1938) confirms that no houses or other historic structures are plotted on or near site A09909.000048. At the time of military acquisition, the surrounding 76-acre plot of land (plot number 83) was owned by Emma S. Bolles (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

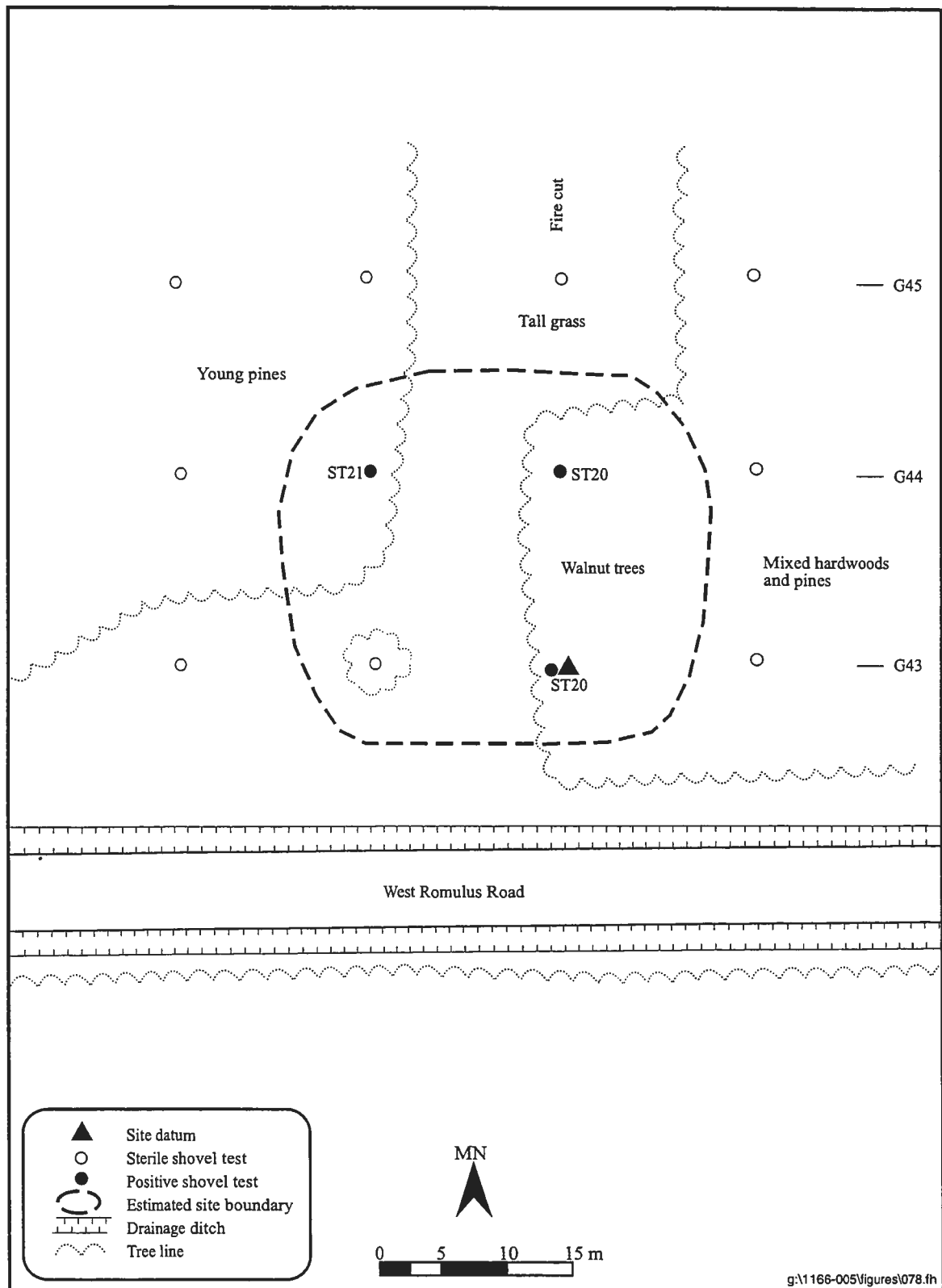


Figure 199. Plan map of site A09909.000048.

Table 78
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000048

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G43	20	0-20 21-33	4 brick fragments, 2 pieces of undecorated whiteware 1 small brick fragment, 1 small cut nail (ca. 1840-1880)
G44	20	0-39	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 13 brick fragments, shell, 2 pieces of burned bone, charcoal
G44	21	0-32	Clear glass

Summary

Site A09909.000048 contains materials that indicate a date range of the middle to late nineteenth century. It is likely either a briefly occupied, completely destroyed housesite, or a scattered, single episode refuse disposal site. The site has been severely disturbed as indicated by an extremely rutted and uneven ground surface. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000049

Site A09909.000049 is a portion of a historic farmstead consisting of a moderately dense subsurface and surface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris, two refuse disposal areas, and several historic features (Figure 200). It is located adjacent to the north side of West Romulus Road, roughly 375 m west of the East Patrol Road, at 210 m (690 ft) amsl. Vegetation across the site consists of mixed hardwoods, light to moderate underbrush, and one large oak tree. The site is bordered on the north by mixed young trees, tall grass, and weeds.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect G45, ST32), which is approximately 6 m southwest of a possible cellar, was recorded as 20 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam underlain to a depth of 40 cm with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.

Both sides of West Romulus Road were transected east-west at 15-m intervals to 100 m north and south of the road. Positive shovel tests were found on six transects near several historic farmstead features on the north side of the road. The site boundaries are approximately 84 m north-south by 210 m east-west. Within this area, 16 of 47 shovel tests excavated at 15-m intervals were positive (Table 79). Most (n=13) of the positive shovel tests clustered within an area approximately 45 m across in the central portion of the site near several historic features. All subsurface artifacts were found 0-28 cmbs and most of these were from 20 cm or less.

The features clustered in the central portion of the site, near the majority of the positive shovel tests, include a shallow rectangular depression that is a possible cellar, approximately 6.5-x-3 m by 0.5 m deep oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 201). A concentration of surface artifacts lies several meters northwest of the possible cellar. Artifacts in this scatter include clear and blue screw-top bottles, jars, and fragments; blue and white speckled enamelware (1880-1920s); stoneware fragments; clear cork-closure bottles; a fragment of blue shell edged pearlware (ca. 1780-1830); and a metal rod. About 20 m south of

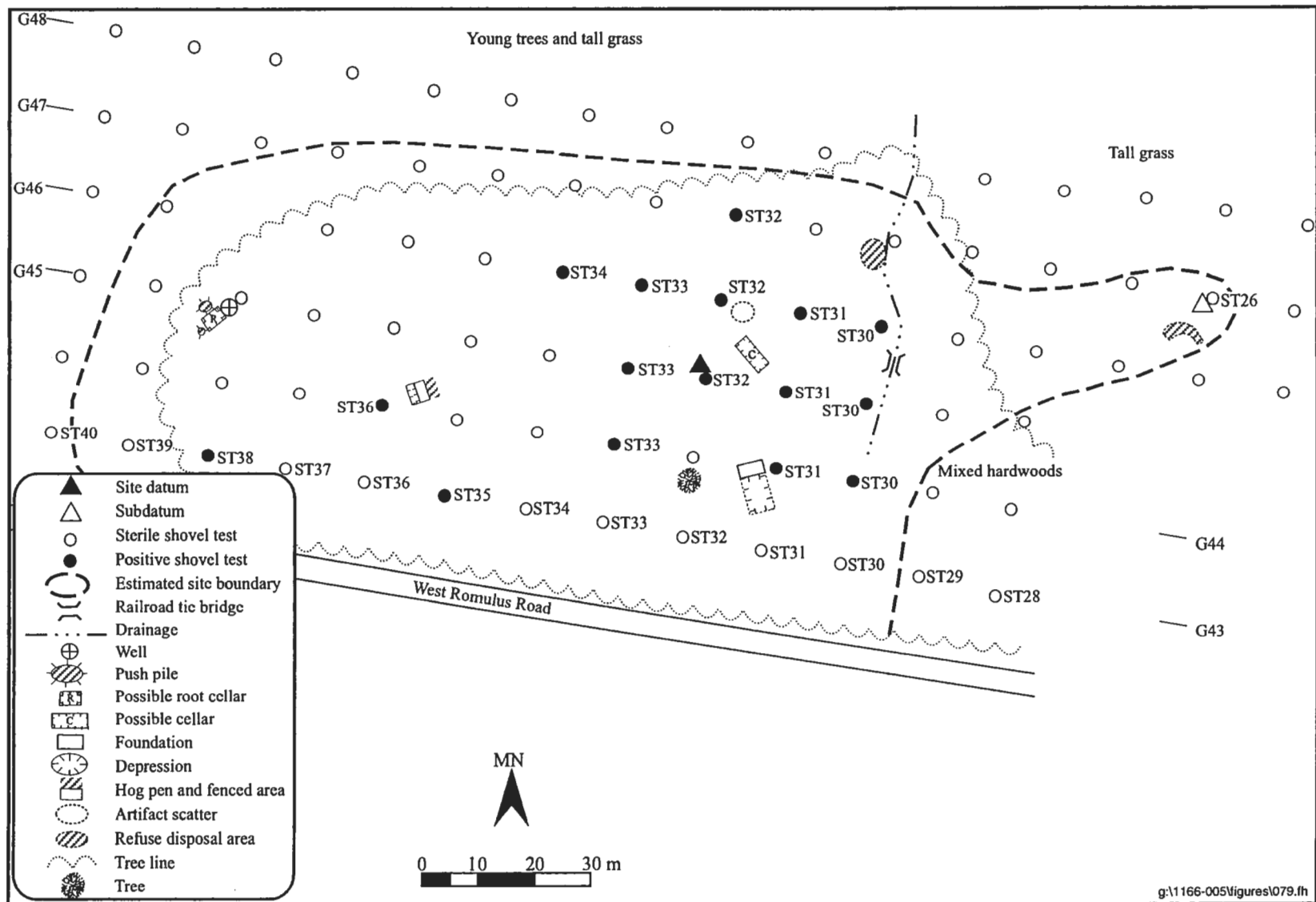


Figure 200. Plan map of site A09909.000049.

Table 79
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000049

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G43	35	0-18	4 small brick fragments
G43	38	0-18	1 brick fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 brick
G44	30	0-28	Whiteware fragment, slag, brick fragment, clear glass fragment
G44	31	0-21	Brick fragment
G44	33	0-18	Brick fragment, wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
G44	36	0-22	Metal fragments, 5 nails, clear glass fragment, 6 stoneware fragments
G45	30	0-18	2 whiteware fragments, 1 brick fragment
G45	31	0-20	1 whiteware fragment
G45	32	0-20	10 brick fragments, 1 green painted whiteware fragment, 1 shell
G45	33	0-25	7 brick fragments, 1 clear window glass fragment
G46	30	0-18	Window glass fragment, burned ceramic fragment, milk glass fragment
G46	31	0-18	Brick fragment
G46	32	0-20	Window glass, whiteware fragment, brick fragment
G46	33	0-17	Brick fragment, window glass
G46	34	0-17	Brick fragments, glass jar top fragment
G47	32	0-26	1 amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized, ca. 1880-1920) bottle glass fragment



Figure 201. View of the possible cellar depression just east of the established datum on site A09909.000049.

the possible cellar depression, lies a mortared rock foundation measuring 2-x-4 m with a depression on the southeast side measuring roughly 4-x-8 m, but with indistinct boundaries. A large oak tree stands about 8 m west of this feature. Although partially intact, this group of features does not appear to be the remains of a housesite, but rather several outbuildings and/or root cellars. Approximately 24 m east of the possible cellar is a ground-level, cross-tied bridge made of railroad ties spanning a small drainage ditch (Figure 202). About 15 m northwest of this bridge is a small refuse disposal area containing clear and green glass wine bottles, medicine bottles, and ceramics. The front of one brown, rectangular medicine bottle is labeled "FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE/LOWELL, MASS" and "MADE IN U. S. A." near the base. This company was in business as early as the 1850s (Fike 1987:146). Other marked or labeled bottles include the following: an aqua glass, round-based, crown-top bottle labeled "PLUTOWATER/AMERICA'S PHYSIC" on the side and with a jester-like figurine and the word "PLUTO" molded on the bottom; a clear glass bottle labeled on the front "STERLING/SOLUTION/ CITRATE OF MAGNESIA/THE STERLING MAGNESIA CO. INC./NEW YORK NEWARK CHICAGO," and on the back "DOSE, ADULTS ONE HALF TO ONE BOTTLE/CHILDREN IN PROPORTION TO AGE/THIS BOTTLE NOT RETURNABLE." A second refuse disposal area containing brown, green, and clear bottles; a metal barrel; metal stove parts; milk bottles; and screw-top glass jars is located about 75 m east-northeast of the possible cellar.



Figure 202. View of the wood tie bridge on site A09909.000049.

On the western edge of the site, about 90 m west of the possible cellar, is a rectangular depression, possibly a root cellar, measuring 3.5-x-2 m (oriented northeast-southwest) by 1 m deep. Timbers overlie the depression and the walls contain glacial till rocks. A small depression about 0.25 m deep and 1 m in diameter lies on the northeastern edge of the possible root cellar. This depression is also rock-lined and is a

possible well. About 35 m east of the root cellar is a rectangular depression flanked on its northeast side by a rectangular pen made of posts and wrapped barb wire. This is a modern feature, a training facility created by the military (this information provided by Tom Enroth, USACE, NY District, Seneca Area Office).

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000049 is located slightly west of center on the southern edge of Lot 63, Varick Township. During the background research (Gaither et al. 1998), this location was given the potential historic site number 214. On Gibson's 1850 and 1852 maps, a house labeled Jo Wyckoff is plotted near this location. The Gray (1859) and Nichols (1874) maps also plot a house owned by J. Wyckoff. The 1909 (Pratt) map and directory shows that John Monroe owns this land. At the time of military acquisition, William O'Marra owned the housesite with two acres of land (plot number 83a), and Emma S. Bolles owned 76 acres of the surrounding land.

Deed-Title Research

On January 7, 1812, Egbert Benson, executor for John Laurence of New York City, sold approximately 125 acres in the southwest quadrant of Lot 63 in the town of Romulus (later Varick). Charles Mosher, the grantee, paid a total of \$729.49 (*Deeds* n.d.:F:155-156). In June 1827, the records show that Peter and Anna Wickoff had transferred 114 acres in the southwest quadrant of the same lot to Joseph Wickoff. For \$1,950.00, Joseph received a parcel that was bound by both the south line of Lot 63 as well as its southwest corner. It is not clear in the records as to whether there was an intervening transaction between Mosher and the Wickoffs. It is clear, however, that at some point 11 acres had been sold from the northeast corner of the 125-acre parcel (*Deeds* n.d.:S:508-509).

On April 25, 1887, David Monroe, executor, arranged the transfer of Joseph Wyckoff's [*sic*] real estate to a Joseph N. Wyckoff in consideration of \$6,000.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:103:171). Two years later, Joseph N. and Mary Wyckoff sold the farm to a John Monroe for a total of \$6,250.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:106:300). That owner of the 114 acres died in 1900, leaving legal ownership to his wife, Esther J. Monroe. By 1913, Esther's son, John, was in full ownership. In that year it was recorded that the property had been sold through bankruptcy proceedings. The purchasers, Henry J. and Julia E. Nuhn, paid \$1,431.59 (*Deeds* n.d.:132:94-95).

On September 11, 1928, it was recorded that Julia E. Litchfield (formerly Nuhn) had conveyed ownership to G. Carleton Nuhn (*Deeds* n.d.:158:108). During the following year, G. Carleton and Ella M. Nuhn, now of Poughkeepsie, New York, sold the premises to a Frieda Friend of Washington, D.C., for \$1.00 and other considerations (*Deeds* n.d.:159:120-121). By 1931, Friend, Litchfield, and other defendants had sold the parcel through a court-appointed referee to the Geneva Trust Company (*Deeds* n.d.:162:363-364). In July 1933, the Geneva Trust Company sold a diminutive two-acre parcel from their larger holding to William and Frances O'Marra for \$2,500.00. The subdivision was described as being near the south center of the former parcel, abutting the highway (*Deeds* n.d.:167:105). The O'Marras conveyed the two acres to the United States in December of 1941 as part of the SEDA acquisition project (*Deeds* n.d.:184:173).

Summary

Site A09909.000049 is a portion of a historic farmstead with cultural materials that date from the middle nineteenth century to the early-middle twentieth century. The cluster of historic features in the central portion of the site appears to be the remains of farmstead outbuildings rather than a historic housesite. The

housesite has likely been destroyed by the widening and maintenance of West Romulus Road. The artifact scatter associated with this feature includes materials from the mid-nineteenth century throughout the twentieth century and no areas of temporally discrete deposits were found. Some portions of the site have also been disturbed by military training exercises. This site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000056

Site A09909.000056 is a historic site located at the apex of the East Patrol Road and the north end of Fayette Road. The site consists solely of a thin subsurface scatter of historic debris and no features were found (Figure 203). The site datum is located about 10 m east of Fayette Road and 14 m west of the East Patrol Road. The estimated site boundaries are 75-x-25 m (1,000 m²). The elevation of site A09909.000056 is 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of mostly open grassland with scattered copses of very dense brush (dogwood; Figure 204). The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil horizon was recorded in the field as dark grayish to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2-4/4) and averages 25 cm in depth. The subsoil under this becomes clay dominated and lightens to brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3-5/4).

This site was first identified with positive shovel tests on a high probability (15-m interval) transect (G156, ST85 and ST88). The estimated site boundary contains a total of 11 shovel tests and five of these were positive (Table 80). The housesite has apparently been destroyed as there are no large rocks or other indicators of a foundation, cellar, or well. It is possible that the construction of the East Patrol Road has contributed to the destruction of the site. The five positive tests contained historic household and structural debris, including whiteware fragments; one possible pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment; clear bottle glass fragments; some brick fragments; one animal bone (metacarpal or metatarsal); and one unidentified metal object. These materials likely date from the middle nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

The site lies in the southwest quadrant of Lot 53, Varick Township. Gaither et al. (1998) assigned this location potential historic site number 247. The Gibson 1850 map does not have a home located at this site. However, Gibson's 1852 map plots a home for Joseph Gambee here. The Gray map of 1859 places W. S. Lobdell at this location. According to Gaither et al. (1998), H. Bell lived here in 1874, and by 1909 Robert Hawkes owned the property. At the time of military acquisition (1941), the SEDA Project Ownership Map (1941-1963) indicates that Harry Guilfoos et al. owned the property.

Summary

Site A09909.000056 is a historic site dating from the middle nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. No discernible features are present (above or below the surface) and there appears to be little if any contextual integrity at this site. Due to the severe disturbances at this location and the lack of features, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

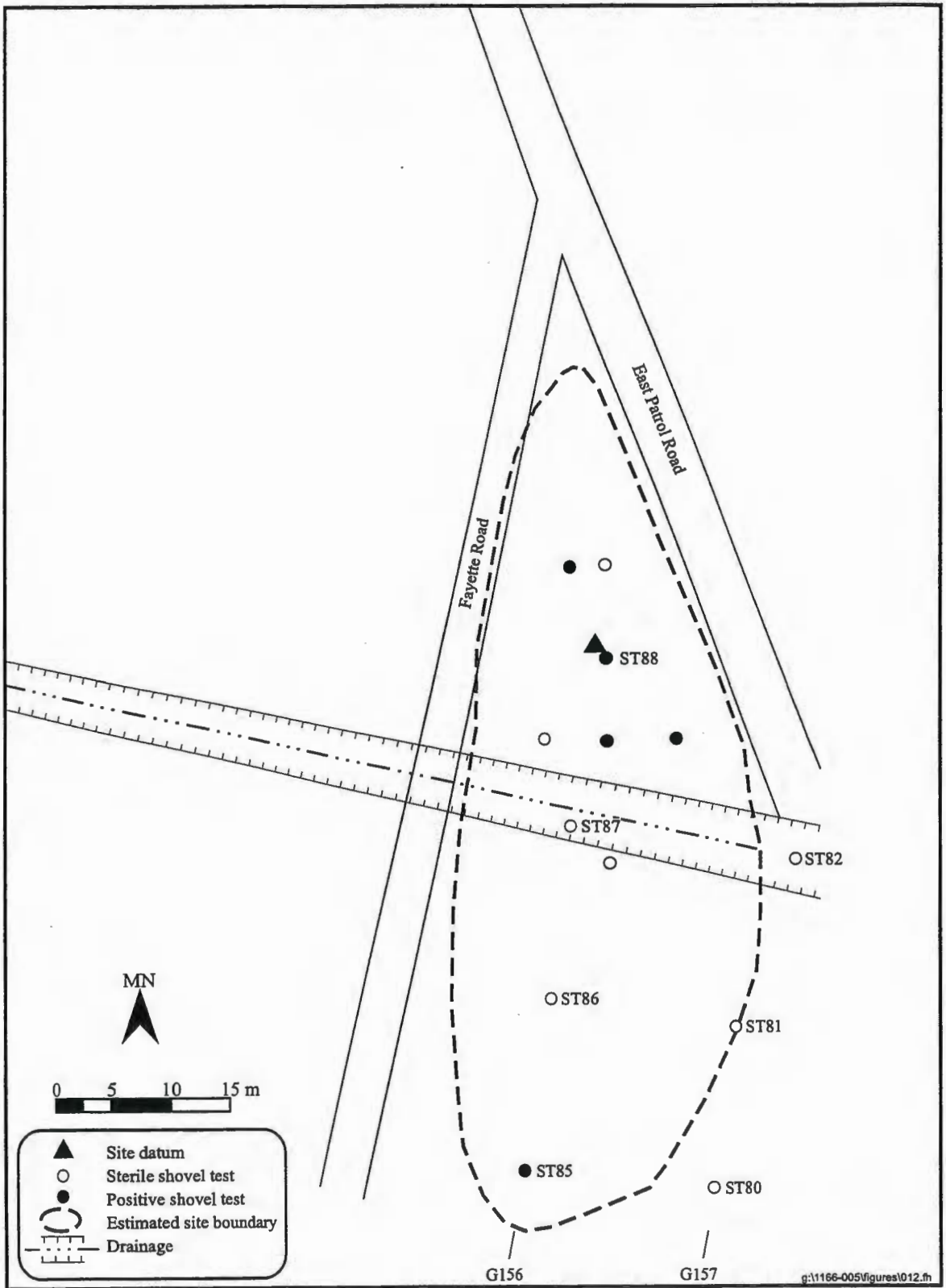


Figure 203. Plan map of site A09909.000056.



Figure 204. Overview of site A09909.000056.

Table 80
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000056

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G156	85	20-35	1 brick fragment
G156	88	0-24	1 whiteware fragment
NA	7.5 m S of datum	0-20	2 brick fragments, 1 metal fragment
NA	7.5S, 5E	0-30	1 whiteware fragment
NA	7N, 3W	0-20	1 whiteware fragment, 1 pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment, clear bottle glass, bone, metal

Site A09909.000057

Site A09909.000057 is a shallow, moderate density surface and subsurface prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 205). It is located on a slight rise about 175 m west of the East Patrol Road and 0.9 km north of West Romulus Road at 207 m (680 ft) amsl. A southeast-northwest-running gravel, one-lane, military road borders the eastern edge of the site and a deep (1-2 m), wide (3-4 m), east-west-oriented ditch borders the northern edge of the site. The modified upper headwaters of Kendig Creek lie approximately 75 m west of the site. Vegetation consists of tall grasses and weeds with patches of bushes and undergrowth.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum (Transect G134, ST31) was recorded as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam to a depth of 25 cm, underlain to a depth of 32 cm by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

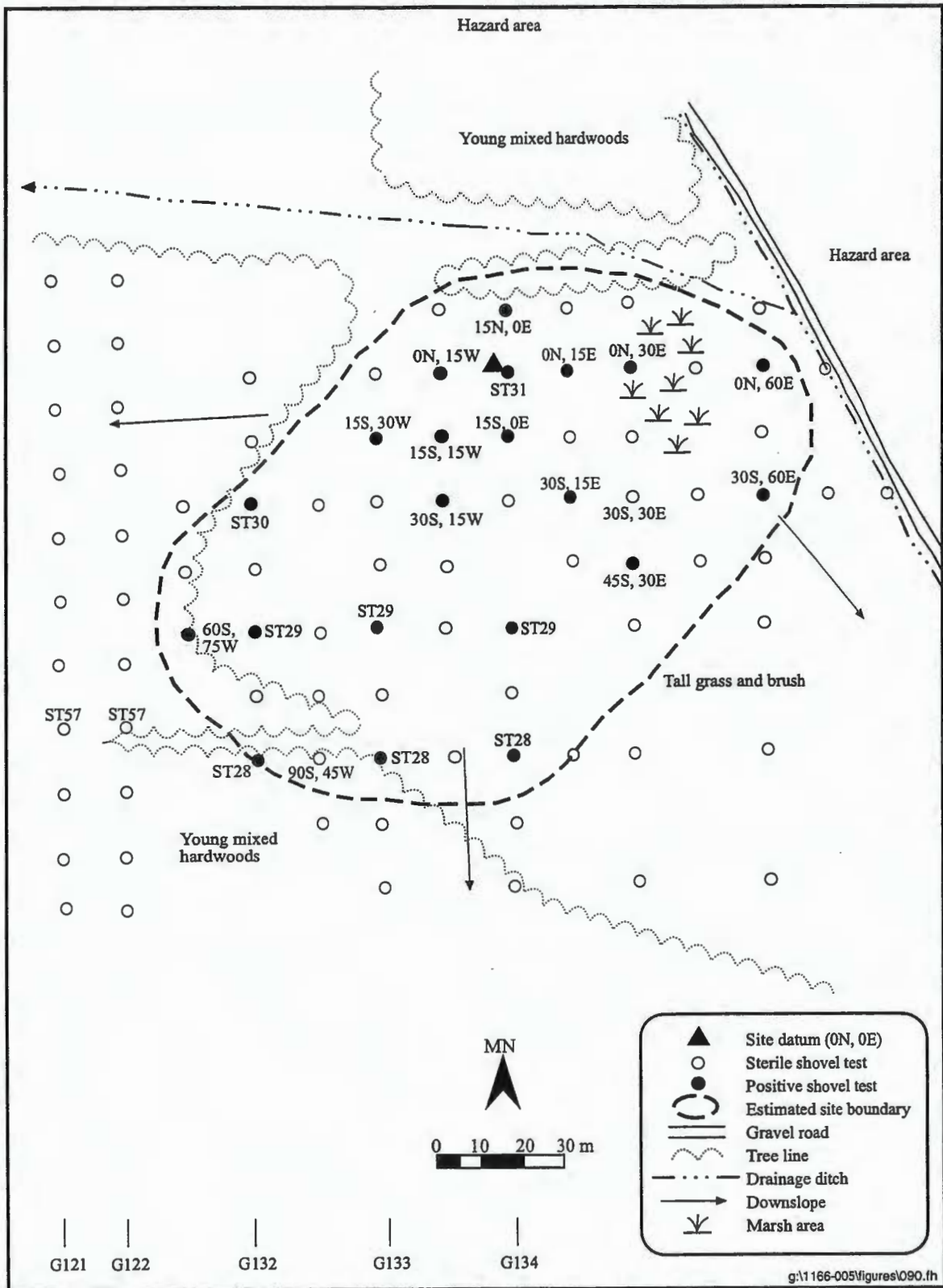


Figure 205. Plan map of site A09909.000057.

Both sides of the creek were transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west and east of the stream, then at 30-m intervals between 100 m and 200 m east and west of the stream. Positive shovel tests were found on three of the 30-m transects on the east side. A total of 49 shovel tests was excavated within the estimated site boundaries; 21 were positive (Table 81). All artifacts were found 0-32 cm below the surface. Angular fragments of lithic manufacturing debitage were noted in a few bare, disturbed areas. The site measures approximately 126 m (north-south) by 147 m (east-west).

Table 81
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000057

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G132	28	0-15	2 flakes, 8 angular fragments, blocky natural chert
G132	29	0-15	1 chert interior flake
G132	30	0-22	12 angular fragments, 2 primary flakes, 3 interior flakes, blocky natural chert
G133	28	0-25	2 angular chert fragments
G133	29	0-20	3 angular chert fragments
G134	28	0-20	11 angular chert fragment, 3 interior flakes, 1 bullet shell
G134	29	0-20	1 angular fragment
G134	31	0-20	5 angular fragments, 1 interior flake
		20-25	1 angular fragment
NA	15N, 0E	0-25	2 angular fragments
NA	0N, 15W	0-28	8 angular fragments
NA	0N, 15E	0-25	5 angular fragments
NA	0N, 30E	0-20	1 heat-treated interior flake, 12 angular fragments
		20-27	2 interior flakes, 7 angular fragments
NA	0N, 60E	0-28	1 angular fragment
NA	15S, 30W	0-28	8 angular fragments, 1 utilized interior flake
NA	15S, 0E	0-27	3 angular fragments
NA	15S, 15W	0-29	3 angular fragments, 1 interior flake
NA	30S, 15W	0-26	1 angular fragment
NA	30S, 15E	0-20	2 interior flakes
NA	30S, 60E	0-18	1 possibly utilized interior flake
NA	45S, 30E	0-20	1 angular fragment
NA	60S, 75W	0-32	1 core, 1 angular fragment, 4 pieces blocky natural chert

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and its function is not known. Additionally, no evidence of features was encountered. This site has likely been plowed during the historic occupation and deep tire tracks, likely from military vehicles, were encountered across the entire area. These disturbances are extensive and severe to at least a depth of 20 cmbs.

Summary

Site A09909.000057 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with an unknown function. No diagnostic tools were found during the cultural resources survey. Deposits are moderately dense compared to several other upland lithic scatters recorded at SEDA during this project. The upper 20 cm of the site, however, have been severely disturbed by military vehicles and historic plowing, and it is not likely that the site contains intact features or deposits in the upper soil horizon. Nonetheless, upland prehistoric sites are extremely

rare at SEDA and few have been recorded in the area. Additionally, this site is larger than the few other lithic scatters recorded during this project and appears to contain a moderately higher density of lithic debris. Truncated features and possibly some areas of undisturbed deposits are possible below the plowzone and vehicular disturbances. A more thorough examination of the lithics at this site could produce information regarding site function and, if diagnostics were recovered, temporal affiliation. It is therefore recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000059

Site A09909.000059 is located on the extreme eastern edge, and approximately midway north to south, of Lot 57 of Varick Township. It consists of a fairly discrete housesite and historic artifact scatter covering an area of approximately 55-x-35 m (1,575 m²; Figure 206). The site lies adjacent to a historic and presently gravel road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of a dam and pond area, in the northeast quadrant of the installation. This is the northern end of what is now called Fayette Road. The site is situated on the west side of the road, extends approximately 35 m to the west, and is approximately 850 m south of the intersection with the East Patrol Road. The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. The vegetation consists of fairly young elm, locust, and maple. One large maple tree stands 4 m northeast of the datum and a row of older maples and locusts is near the road. Ground visibility is fair.

Soils in the vicinity are mapped as a transition between Darien silt loam and Romulus silty clay loam which are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The Romulus series receives runoff from the surrounding Darien silt loam. The upper soil matrix at the site was recorded in the field as a dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 18 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to a brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is quite low and shows evidence of periodic standing water.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the west side of the historic road. Four transect shovel tests and two additional shovel tests were excavated to examine the depth and extent of the cultural deposits (Table 82). No further shovel testing was necessary because the site is bound on the east by the road and all other directions were covered by high probability transects. A total of nine shovel tests was excavated in or very near the estimated site boundary and six of these were positive. The site contains one remnant foundation surrounded by a scattering of building materials that might indicate a larger structure (Figure 207). One small concentration of historic artifacts lies in the northern portion of the site and a substantial pile of rounded glacial rocks lies on the western portion of the site. One circular concrete slab (approximately 1.25 m in diameter) with a small opening in the center was located about 12 m east of the datum and 11 m north of the foundation area (Figure 208). This slab is likely a well cover; however, it has either been moved or the well is filled, as soil is evident directly under the hole and the cover rests at a slight angle.

The remnant foundation is made of rock and concrete and is roughly square in shape (3-x-4 m). A scatter of rocks, bricks, and concrete lies around, but mainly to the north, of the foundation. A small, doorstep-like piece of concrete (1-x-0.3 m) lies 6 m north of the foundation. These materials could indicate a larger structure or merely the scattering of materials at the time of site abandonment/destruction. One whole brick was embossed on the narrow side with "WYANDOT." The rock pile near the western edge of the site does not appear to have been part of a structure and there was no evidence of mortar or cement on the rocks. It is probably the result of rocks cleared from a field or garden area.

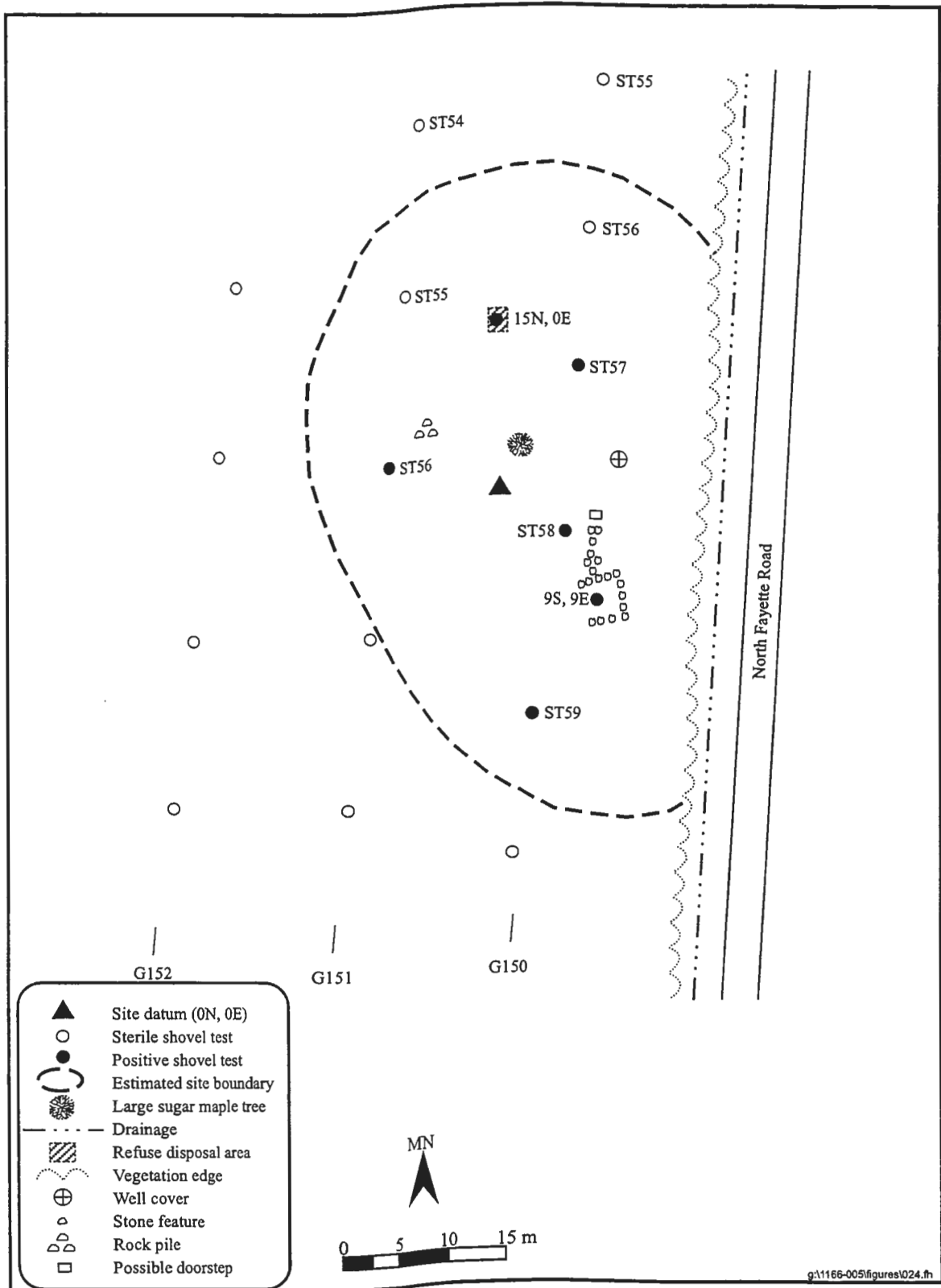


Figure 206. Plan map of site A09909.000059.

Table 82
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000059

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G150	57	0-26	Brick fragments
G150	58	0-21	Bottle glass fragments, whiteware fragment
G150	59	0-23	Brick and bone fragments
G151	56	24-30	1 brick fragment
NA	9S, 9E	0-25	1 brick, 1 large round spike, clear glass fragments
NA	15N, 0E	0-10	Brown (natural clay) slipped stoneware (ca.1820s-1900) fragment, clear glass fragment, metal fragment



Figure 207. View of the remnant rock foundation at site A09909.000059.

The refuse scatter on the north side of the site is quite small and has a low density of deposits. It measures approximately 2-x-2 m and deposits are extremely shallow. A shovel test (15N, 0E) was placed in the center of the deposit and produced a small clear glass fragment, a brown (natural clay) slipped stoneware (ca.1820s-1900) fragment, and an unidentified metal fragment, all from 0-10 cmbs. The surrounding surface scatter contains a variety of historic artifacts: several small, clear, screw-top jars that appear to be pickle/condiment-type vessels; a clear glass salt shaker with an aluminum top (ca. 1920s-1950s); a blue milk glass salt shaker with a diamond-type quilted pattern pressed in the glass (ca. 1920s-1940s); a small brown screw-top medicine bottle; a "J. R. WATKINS COMPANY" screw-top bottle (post-1868; Fike 1987:82; a brown and white (natural clay and Bristol) slipped stoneware (1890-1915) fragment; a stoneware bowl fragment with a light brown (natural clay; ca. 1820s-1900) slip that has small stars and



Figure 208. View of the circular cement slab interpreted as a well cover at site A09909.000059.

moons impressed; small pieces of leather; and unidentified metal fragments. Additionally, scattered around the site was a variety of artifacts including a small enamelware gray-blue bowl (1865-1920s); a ceramic drain tile; manganese decolorized (solarized; ca. 1880-1920) glass fragments; whiteware fragments; "ATLAS E-Z SEAL" fruit jar fragments (post-1896; Toulouse 1977:3); green depression glass (ca. 1920s-1950s) fragments; brown and white (natural clay and Bristol; 1890-1915) slipped stoneware fragments; coal; blue sponge-like decorated whiteware fragments; fragments of unidentified bone; a screw-top baby food jar; brick fragments; a redware fragment with a brownish glaze (ca. 1790-1860); and a badly rusted drawshave.

This site appears to be heavily disturbed. The only structural feature remaining is a partial foundation. While there are no pushpiles at this site, there is relatively little that suggests the presence of significant deposits or features with contextual integrity. It is possible that the house and/or other structures were completely removed from the site just prior to or at the time of military acquisition.

Archival Investigations

This site could possibly be related to one or more sites plotted on the historic maps. This correlation is not always exact due to the variability of map scales. It does not appear on Gibson's 1850 map; however, it is possibly the home of O. Frazey on Gibson's map of 1852. Gray's 1859 map also shows a home near this location belonging to O. S. Frazer (the spelling is not clear). The previous background research compiled for this project by Gaither et al. (1998) indicate that this property was in the hands of J. Bonard in 1874. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory states that John Bonard was born in Germany in 1829 and owned a house and 14 acres near this spot. Furthermore he had one horse and one cow. A Mrs. J. Bonard is listed as the occupant on the 1909 Pratt map. The house does not appear on the 1938 map (Gaither et al. 1998). In 1941, at the time of military acquisition, it appears that the First National Bank of Waterloo owned this piece of property, tract number 37 (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Summary

Site A09909.000059 is a historic housesite with a sparse artifact scatter, one partial foundation, and a small refuse area. All deposits appear to be shallow and of low density. The site appears to have been disturbed and offers little contextual information. While the early maps indicate that this site could have been occupied in the mid-nineteenth century, the artifact assemblage does not support this timeframe. The material found would better support an occupation in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. It is not likely that further archeological investigations would result in the recovery of significant information about the historic occupation of this region of the country. Site A09909.000059 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000060

Site A09909.000060 is a historic barnsite located on a historic, presently gravel road that runs north from the southeast portion of Block A of the ECMs and intersects the East Patrol Road directly west of the dam and pond area, in the northeast quadrant of the installation. This is the northern end of what is now called Fayette Road. The site consists of several features including a barn or outbuilding area and a historic artifact scatter covering an estimated area of 42-x-42 m (1,764 m²; Figure 209). The site is situated on the west side of the road and is approximately 650 m south of the intersection with the East Patrol Road.

The datum was placed approximately 23 m west of Fayette Road. The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. Vegetation consists of mixed young trees with areas of heavy brush, briars, and weeds. Ground visibility is fair in some locations and very poor in others. The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-4/3) with an average depth of 27 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to brown or yellowish brown (10YR 5/3-5/4) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is fairly low and shows evidence of periodic standing water.

The site was identified during the high probability survey (15-m interval) along the west side of Fayette Road. Eight transect shovel tests were excavated in or very near the estimated site boundary. None of these tests were positive. One shovel test was excavated in a small refuse scatter, and no deposits were present below those evident on or very near the surface. No additional shovel tests were excavated because the site is bound on the east by the road, and all other areas around the site were examined during the high probability survey. The site has at least one remnant foundation, a possible rock-lined well, a driveway/ramp, a possible privy, and a historic artifact scatter.

A driveway was constructed into this site and the relatively large ditch that parallels Fayette Road is bridged by a rock and concrete culvert. This driveway leads approximately 10 m west where it gently ramps to terminate on a low rise. This is not an uncommon feature for barns and outbuildings in the region. A few miscellaneous pieces of rusted metal on the surface around this feature appear to be parts of old farming equipment. One piece, in particular, appears to be the gas tank from a tractor. Approximately 10 m south of the datum is a small grouping of rocks roughly forming a small rectangle (4-x-7 m). These could either be the remnants of a small outbuilding or the result of coincidental alignment at the time of site destruction.

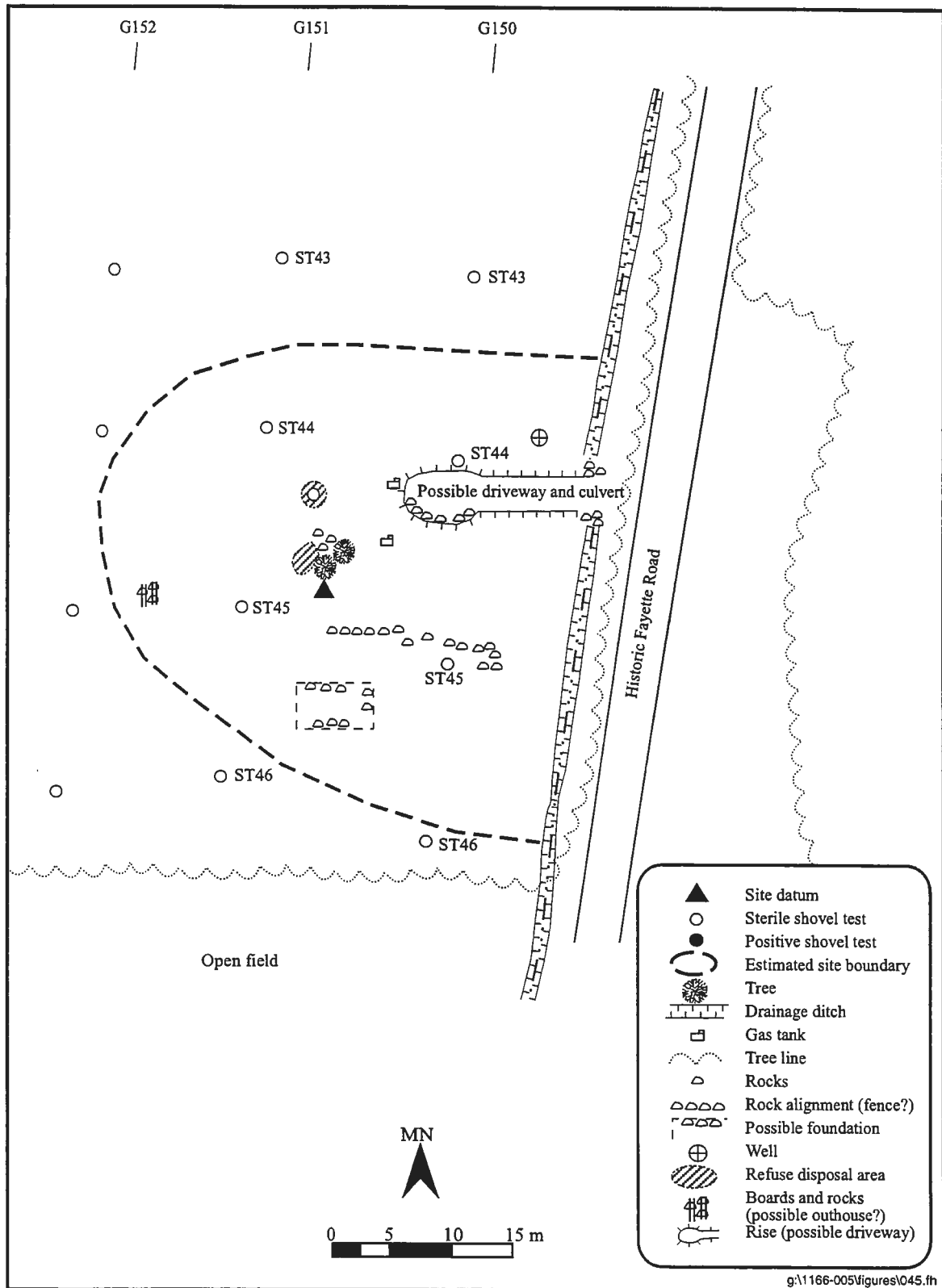


Figure 209. Plan map of site A09909.000060.

Located 15 m west of the datum is a small, square area (2-x-2 m) with a few boards, rocks, and pieces of concrete. The function of this small feature is unknown but it is possibly a privy remnant, although no depression was noted (Figure 210). North and slightly west of the datum are two small areas of refuse that are shallow and discrete. They contain fragments of household debris: a light blue glazed ceramic vase or dish with an impressed *fleur de lis*-type design; whiteware fragments; a whiteware fragment with a multicolored rose transfer design; part of an aqua "ATLAS E-Z SEAL" jar (post-1896; Toulouse 1977:3); a piece of a cork-closure medicine bottle; a salt glazed stoneware (ca. 1800-1900) fragment with hand-applied blue designs and a stamped maker's mark, "NEW YORK/STONEWARE CO./FORT EDWARDS N.Y.," which operated from 1859-1891 (Ketchum 1991:68; Figure 211); fragments of fencing; metal fragments; and parts of a leather harness. While there are some household artifacts, the foundation remnants appear to be farm-related and no remnants of a residence were found. The remaining feature at this site is a depression lined with rock that appears to be a filled well located 13 m north and 19 m east of the datum. The only observable artifacts associated with this feature were two fairly large metal barrel hoops.



Figure 210. View of the small rock and board feature at site A09909.000060.



Figure 211. Fragments of salt glazed stoneware at site A09909.000060.

While it is not definite, it is reasonable to speculate that this site is associated with either the housesite at site A09909.000046 or site A09909.000016. The former, a fairly large and substantial site lacking any indication of a barn, is approximately 80 m north on the same side of the road; the latter, the remains of a large structure which appears to be a barn, is almost directly across the road from A09909.000060. It is possible that this site (A09909.000060) is a barn area associated with the homestead 80 m to the north.

Archival Investigations

The historic maps dating to 1850 and 1852 (Gibson) of the area show a house labeled J. and Jessey Abbott near this site location. Later maps do not show a house plotted at the site. At the time of military acquisition of the property, the site location is on the border of two plots: Henry S. Huster is listed as the executor of the parcel on the north (plot number 33) for Albert J. Kreutter, and the First National Bank of Waterloo owns the parcel to the south (plot number 37). The relationship between this site and the nearby historic farmsteads is unclear.

Summary

Site A09909.000060 is a historic site with one large partial foundation (a likely barn area), a rock-lined well, a possible privy, a driveway, and two small refuse areas or historic scatters. Archival investigations and historic deposits suggest a tentative date range of the middle nineteenth through early or middle twentieth centuries. The deposits and features have been moderately disturbed, although some portions of features are intact. No house foundation was found; however, the site could be associated with a housesite approximately 80 m to the north (site A09909.000046). The apparent lack of significant subsurface deposits, however, suggests that additional examinations would result in little additional information. It is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000061

Site A09909.000061 is on the east side of Fayette Road. An unnamed gravel road crosses the southern edge of the site. The site is directly west (approximately 80 m) of the dam and pond area in the northeast quadrant of the installation. It consists of a housesite/farmstead and historic artifact scatter covering an area of approximately 120-x-80 m (6,600 m²; Figure 212). The elevation is approximately 204 m (670 ft) amsl and the terrain is level to gently sloping. It is situated in a small wooded area with some underbrush; some of the trees are fairly large. Ground visibility is fair in some locations and poor in others. The soil at this site is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). These soils are generally located in the uplands on nearly level to gently sloping terrain. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as grayish brown (10YR 4/2) with an average depth of 24 cm. The subsoil below this is a lighter brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3-5/4) mottled clay.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the east side of Fayette Road. Thirty-four transect shovel tests were placed in the estimated site boundary. Six of these tests were positive (Table 83). The site contains two remnant foundations (one with a cellar), one concentrated area of historic artifacts, and a large low density historic artifact scatter. A marsh and pond area lies adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.

The remnant foundation located just south of the datum is constructed of glacial rock of variable size and is roughly rectangular in shape (8-x-10 m). A shallow depression is in the center portion of this feature that is tentatively interpreted as a partially filled cellar. Some older ceramics were found adjacent to this feature, and Transect G59, ST95 produced historic materials from near the northwest corner to over 40 cmbs (mainly brick). The ceramics from this locale include a pearlware (ca. 1780-1830) fragment with a blue underglaze transfer design; fragments of carmine transfer printed ware; and green shell edge fragments. Some of these materials can date to ca. 1830-1850s.

Another remnant foundation lies approximately 60 m northeast of the datum. This foundation measures about 16-x-10 m. The western portion of the feature has a paved appearance, with an orderly placement of numerous small glacial stones and brick fragments on the ground surface. The eastern portion is a rough rectangular outline of glacial rock (Figure 213). Due to the lack of household materials, this feature is tentatively interpreted as a barn.

In addition to the general low density artifact scatter, there is one area of concentrated deposition. This is located approximately 15 m west of the datum. This scatter is about 8 m in diameter and contains a wide variety of materials, including numerous bottle fragments (dark green, green, clear, manganese decolorized [solarized; ca. 1880-1920], and aqua); a fragment of a milk glass cup; part of a clear glass kerosene lamp base; a milk glass liner to a zinc fruit jar lid; several stoneware fragments; part of a disk; other machinery pieces; metal barrels; piles of fencing; plaster; brick fragments; and other fragments of unidentified and burned materials. It is possible that some of the materials were deposited at this site by the military after the acquisition of the land in 1941. Several pieces of melted glass indicate a fire at some time in the past.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000061 is located in the extreme southwest corner of Lot 58 in Varick Township. This location was designated a potential historic site number 224 by Gaither et al. (1998). The Gibson (1850, 1852), the Gray (1859), and the Nichols (1874) maps all show that Wm. Bainbridge residing at this location. By 1894-1895, he apparently did not reside at that location because Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory lists Wm. Bainbridge as a retired farmer born in 1815, but states he was boarding

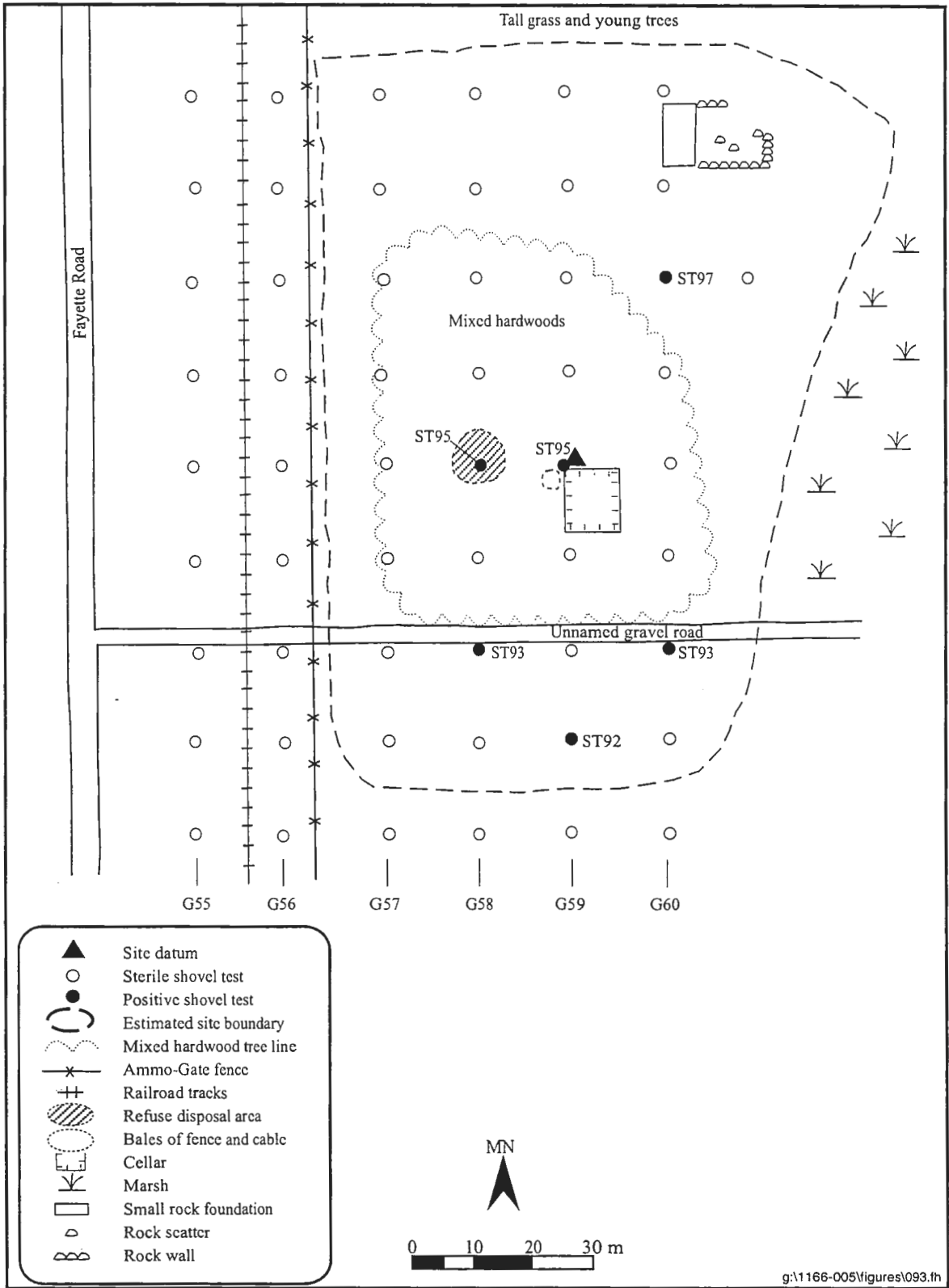


Figure 212. Plan map of site A09909.00006.

Table 83
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000061

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G58	93	0-20	1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 3 rusted nails, 1 aqua glass fragment, 2 metal fragments
G58	95	0-20	Clear glass fragments
G59	92	0-20	Terra cotta fragment
G59	95	0-20	1 wire fragment, 1 glass fragment, charcoal fragments, > 100 small brick fragments
		20-40	1 nail, numerous small brick fragments
		40-44	Ca. 15 brick fragments
G60	93	0-16	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880)
G60	97	0-18	1 aqua window glass fragment, 1 whiteware fragment, 1 metal fragment



Figure 213. View of a portion of the large rock foundation at site A09909.000061.

with Wm. S. French at a different location. No home is plotted at this spot on the Pratt (1909) or the 1938 (Rural Directories, Inc.) map. At the time of military acquisition this land, tract number 50 was owned by Walter B. Keefer. It appears that site A09909.000061 was occupied as a housesite from at least as early as 1850 to possibly around the turn of the century. It is possible that the house was burned around that time as it is not plotted on the 1909 map (Pratt).

Deed-Title Research

Although not recorded until 1830, the records indicate that in 1817 Nicholas Fish of New York City received \$525.00 from John Bainbridge for 150 acres in the extreme southwest corner of Lot 58, town of Varick (*Deeds n.d.:W:291-292*). On March 6, 1841, John and Mary Bainbridge conveyed a 54-acre portion of their holdings to Peter Busenbark for \$1,620.00 (*Deeds n.d.:L2:310-311*). Three years later, Peter and Margaret Busenbark sold 38.42 acres in the extreme southwest corner of the lot to William Bainbridge for \$1,152.60 (*Deeds n.d.:P2:461-462*). Near this time, Bainbridge also acquired approximately 52 acres to the north of, and contiguous to, this parcel from John Bainbridge (*Deeds n.d.:N2:12*).

The next record did not appear until 1899 when Anna French, executor for William Bainbridge, deceased, sold the combined parcels to a Katharine White of the nearby town of Ovid. Another same-day transaction indicated that White immediately sold the 90+ acres back to French (*Deeds n.d.:117:358*). On March 7, 1912, Anna D. French of Boston, Massachusetts, conveyed the same real estate to Lew and Clara Gambee of the town of Varick (*Deeds n.d.:130:440*); and the Gambees in turn conveyed the land to Charles G. and W. Benjamin Keefer on June 13, 1917 (*Deeds n.d.:140:519*). A year later, Charles G. quit claim to his share of the property, and W. Benjamin became the sole owner (*Deeds n.d.:143:285*). By 1941, Keefer had conveyed the farm to the U.S. government in exchange for \$9,100.00 (*Deeds n.d.:184:153*).

Summary

Site A09909.000061 is a historic site with a moderate surface and subsurface artifact scatter, one large partial foundation with a possible cellar depression, one large foundation that is likely a barn, and an artifact concentration or a refuse area. Moderate disturbances at the site can likely be attributed to the construction of a railroad, fence, and road in the area. The early maps and archival research indicate that this site was occupied from at least the mid-nineteenth century to around the turn of the century. Early materials were found at this site, especially around the foundation just south of the datum. However, later debris, such as a "Coca-Cola" bottle, was also found here which was likely deposited on the site after military acquisition of the land. Although portions of the site have been moderately disturbed, some features are intact and portions of the nineteenth century deposits are not likely mixed with deposits from the twentieth century. The site could contain information relevant to understanding the nineteenth-century farmsteads in this portion of the state. Site A09909.000061 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000062

Site A09909.000062 is a large historic site located on a rise on the southwest corner of the East Patrol Road and the extreme northern end of Fayette Road. This site contains at least two remnant foundations, two wells, and several historic artifact scatters. It covers an estimated area of 120-x-90 m (10,800 m²; Figure 214). The site datum was placed approximately 35 m west of Fayette Road and 75 m south of the East Patrol Road. The elevation is approximately 201 m (660 ft) amsl and the terrain is gently sloping. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of a mixture of young walnut trees, areas of extremely heavy brush, and one large maple tree located slightly north of the datum. Ground visibility is generally poor due to grasses, brush, and other ground cover vegetation.

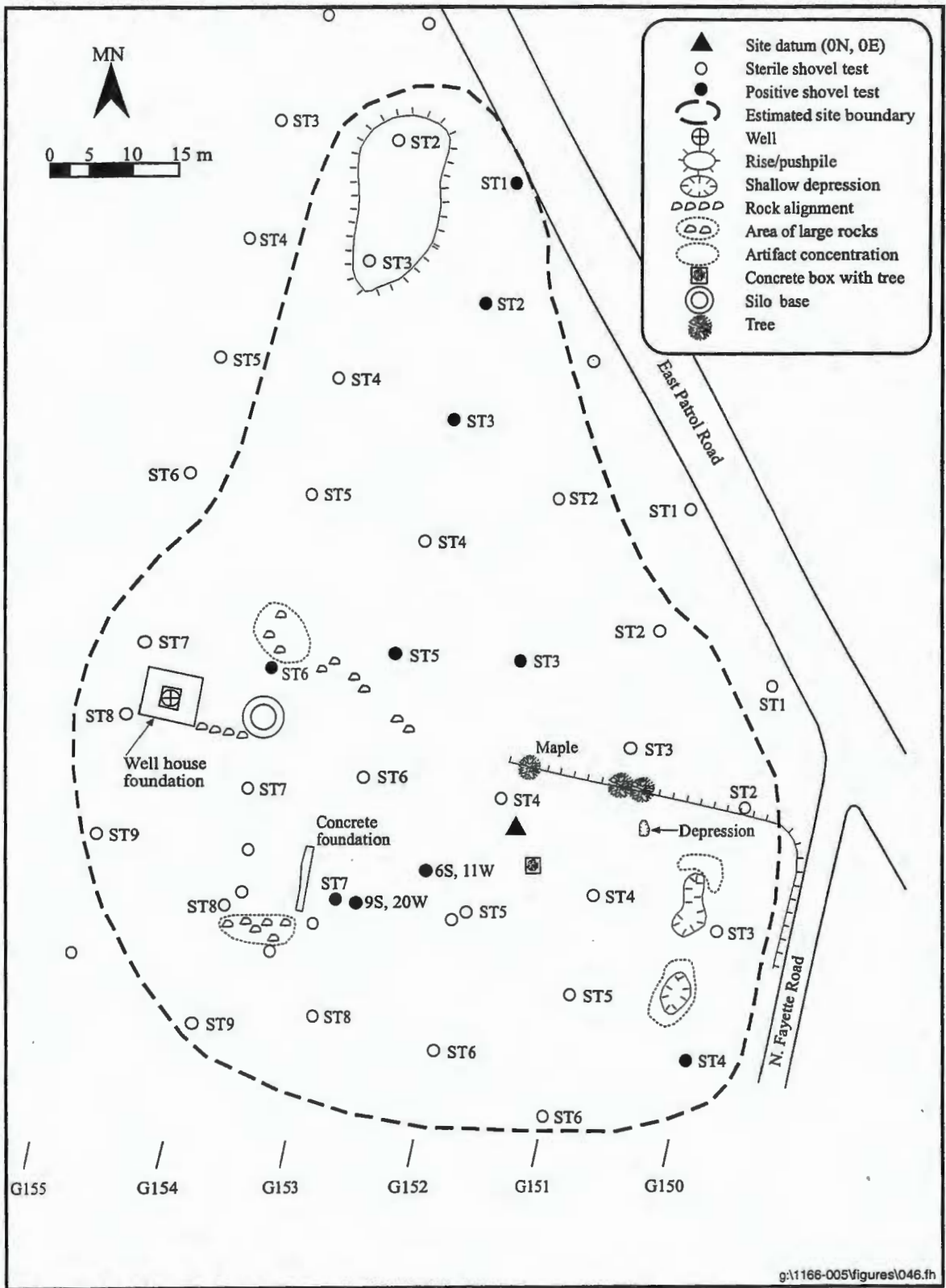


Figure 214. Plan map of site A09909.000062.

The soil at the site is mapped as Iliion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). However, because this site is physically located on a rise with lower elevations all around, it is more likely Darien silt loam. Both soil types are formed in the glacial till and are somewhat poorly drained. The Iliion series is lower, moister, and receives the runoff from the surrounding higher Darien soil (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as brown (10YR 4/3) with an average depth of 22 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) with a high clay content. Much of the land surrounding the site is fairly low and shows evidence of periodic standing water.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing along the west side of Fayette Road. Thirty-six transect shovel tests were placed in or very near the estimated site boundary. Eight of these tests were positive (Table 84). Six additional shovel tests were excavated, mainly around the concrete foundation remnant in the southwestern portion of the site, and two of these tests were positive. The site is bound on the east by Fayette Road; the west by the transect shovel tests, low lands, and pedestrian survey; the north by the East Patrol Road; and the south by high probability (15-m interval) shovel testing.

Table 84
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000062

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G150	4	0-29	1 brick fragment
G152	3	0-18	2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880)
G153	1	0-20	1 brick fragment
G153	2	0-20	1 brick fragment, 1 aqua glass fragment
G153	3	0-20	1 wire rusted nail (post-ca. 1880)
G153	5	0-20	1 metal hinge, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), coal fragments
G153	7	0-20	Brick fragment
G154	6	0-24	Twisted wire fragment, ceramic drain tile
NA	6S, 11W	0-23	Brick fragments, burned coal fragments
NA	9S, 20W	0-22	Brick fragments

No large foundation remnants were found that would indicate the presence of a house. However, it appears that the house was located east and slightly south of the datum, as this area has two slight depressions that might be a filled cellar. Additionally, this area contains fragments of materials that could be indicative of a house (i.e., wood fragments, plaster fragments, window glass, drain tiles, and copper pipes). It is possible that the cellar is a filled but intact feature. Five meters south of the datum is a concrete box with an open top with a young tree growing up through it. This box is approximately 1.5-x-1.5-x-0.75 m. The function of this feature is unknown but it could be a spring/well or milk house-type structure. About 25 m west and slightly south of the datum are the remnants of a foundation. This is a low rock and concrete foundation that runs north to south for about 8 m. South and west of this feature is a grouping of large glacial rocks that might be additional foundation materials. This area appears to be a barn or other outbuilding. Several additional shovel tests were excavated in this region (see Table 84) and two of these were positive. One shovel test (6S, 11W) contained burned materials that might have been coal but could also be another burned substance like roofing material. Two of the large rocks in the area are fractured and appear to have been heated to very high temperature. These materials indicate that this structure burned at some point in the past.

Approximately 20 m north of the previously mentioned foundation (15N, 30W) are two additional foundations. One is interpreted as a silo base. This feature is circular, about 5 m in diameter, and constructed of formed rocks and concrete (Figure 215). From the southern edge of this feature runs a line of rocks that heads west about 6 m where it connects to another foundation. This foundation is somewhat fragmented, constructed of rock and concrete, and is about 6-x-6 m square. In the center of this square foundation is a well. The well is rock-lined and appears to have water at approximately 3 m below the surface. The well is capped with a 2-x-2-m concrete cover with a hole in the center. This collective feature appears to be a well house. The function of the linear formation of rocks that connects the silo and the well house is not known, but it was likely a foundation for a wall. This wall could be part of the larger barn structure that might have been located to the south. Another line of rocks is approximately 8 m northeast of the silo. Again, the function is not known but a foundation is probable.



Figure 215. View of the silo base at site A09909.000062.

Relatively few artifacts are visible on the surface: a pint-sized, round brown glass medicine bottle with a cork-closure lip; one clear glass round cork-closure medicine bottle that might have been quart-sized; one small square-shouldered, cork-closure medicine bottle; one pint-sized, wide-mouthed, square brown jar; several unidentified pieces of metal; fragments of clear, aqua, and brown glass; and a piece of shoe leather.

In the very northwest corner of the estimated site boundary is a large pushpile. No artifacts were recovered from the two shovel tests placed on this mound. No additional pushpiles are on the site, although it appears that the cellar hole(s) was likely filled when the military acquired the property. This site represents the remnants of a farmstead occupied from at least the 1850s to the 1930s.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000062 is located in the southeast quadrant of Lot 52 of Varick Township. Gaither et al. (1998) assigned a potential historic site number of 248 to this location. Gibson's 1850 map does not plot a home at this location, but his 1852 map shows a house labeled James Sample. The Gray map (1859) also indicates a J. Sample. Child's 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory still plots James M. Sample at this location and relates that J. Sample was born in 1820 in Pennsylvania, had a wife, Catharine P., and rented his farm to Abner and Warren Townley on shares (118 acres). Furthermore, he owned two horses, one cow, 20 sheep, and two acres of orchard at that time. The Pratt map of 1909 shows M. B. Secor as the owner with F. E. Secor leasing the land (Gaither et al. 1998; Pratt 1909). The 1938 map (Rural Directories, Inc.) shows a home at this site; but a matching owner cannot be found in the accompanying list, which could indicate that the house is vacant. The military (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) indicates that Paul Olsowske owned this land prior to military acquisition.

Deed-Title Research

On April 15, 1837, Charles and Hannah Semmond of the town of Varick sold a 50-acre parcel in Lot 52 to Thomas Sample, also of Varick (*Deeds* n.d.:H2:125-126). It is evident that by 1850 Sample owned additional acreage in the lot, as in that year, he conveyed 100 acres to James M. Sample. For \$3,000.00, the latter Sample acquired a parcel which began at the southeast corner of Lot 52, "thence running west 100 rods, thence north 160 rods, thence east 100 rods, thence south to the place of beginning" (*Deeds* n.d.:X2:85).

Fifty-five years passed before it was recorded that on March 30, 1905, H. M. Burton, executor for James M. Sample, deceased, conveyed the latter's real estate holdings to Myron Secor of the town of Varick. At the time of this record, the parcel contained approximately 118 acres, composed of a 20- and a 100-acre parcel, less a narrow strip deeded for a railroad right-of-way in 1873 (*Deeds* n.d.:122:418). By 1931, Myron B. and Catherine E. Secor had sold the 118 acres to Paul and Sadie Olsowske (*Deeds* n.d.:161:353). Ten years later, the resurveyed parcel was conveyed to the federal government for a price of \$6,900.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:184:145-146).

Summary

Site A09909.000062 is a historic site that was occupied from at least the 1850s until the 1930s. The property belonged to the Sample family, who were early settlers in the region, for much of this time. This site consists of several partial foundations, one rock-lined well, and shallow depressions associated with low density artifact scatters that might be filled cellars. The artifacts indicate a late nineteenth to early twentieth century timeframe for occupation. The spatial arrangements of early farmsteads can possibly be better understood due to the relatively intact and unique features at the site. This site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000063 (prehistoric)/A09909.000064 (historic)

Site A09909.000063/A09909.000064 is a small multicomponent site located approximately 50 m east of the northern end of Fayette Road and 900 m south of the East Patrol Road. This site consists of a low density historic and prehistoric artifact scatter that is estimated to measure 25-x-53 m (1,325 m²; Figure 216). The site is approximately 30 m west of the artificially dammed and ponded area formed from the headwaters of Kendig Creek. The elevation is 204 m (670 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is

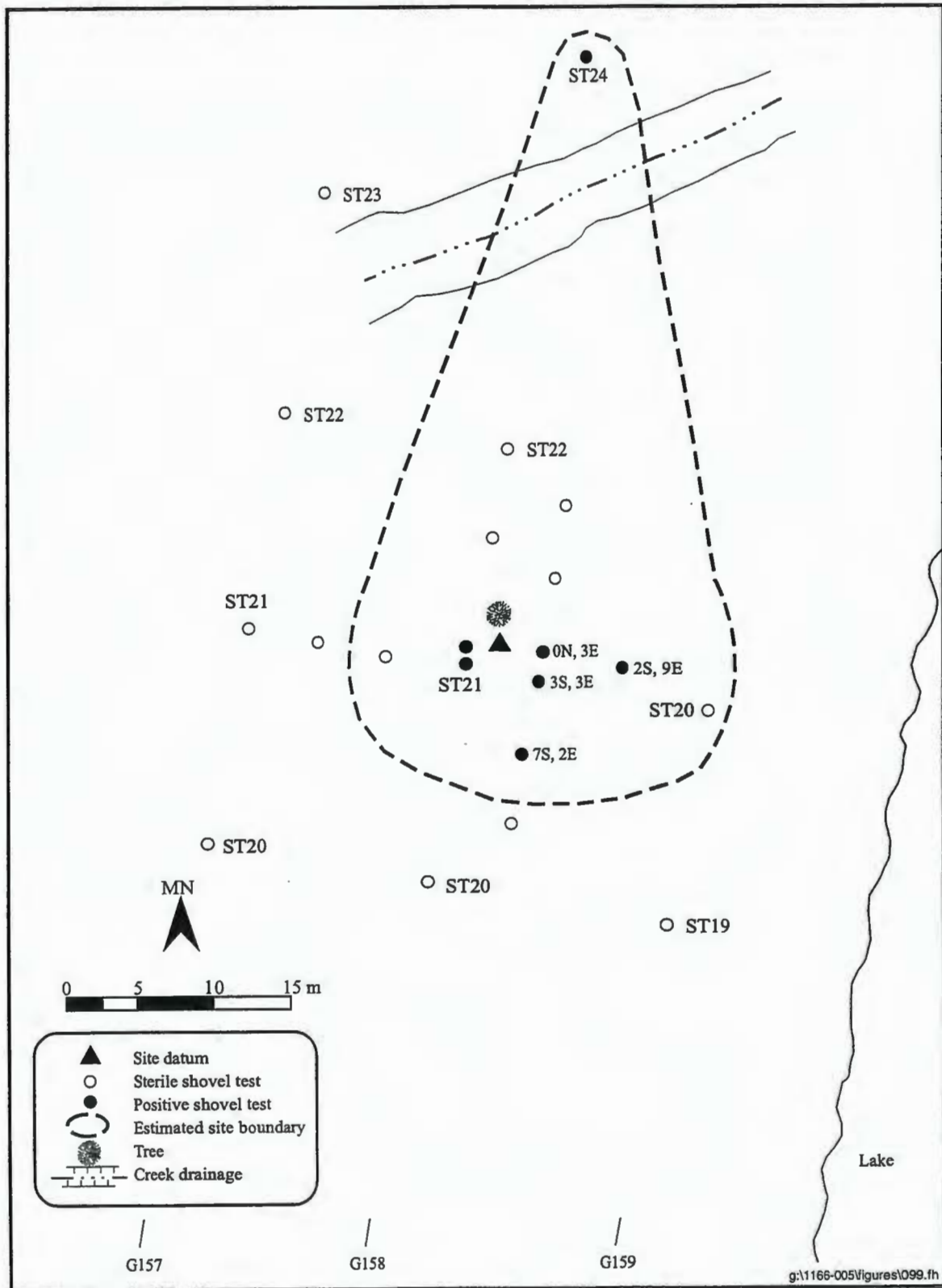


Figure 216. Plan map of site A09909.000063/A09909.000064.

situated in a mixed hard/soft wood forest (ash, locust, quaking aspen, and a few oaks) interspersed with some fairly thick undergrowth (brush and briars). A drainage ditch about 30 m north of the site datum appears to be altered or enhanced.

The soil is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) with an average depth of 20 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with a high clay content. The land surrounding the site is low and shows evidence of intermittent standing water, swampy areas, and is ponded to the east.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey along the east side of Fayette Road. The subsurface deposits were initially identified through the excavation of ST21 on Transect G158. This test produced two lithic flakes (Table 85). One of these is a utilized flake of black chert, about 4 cm long by 1.5 cm wide. It has an arched or concave cross section both perpendicular and parallel to the long axis and is similar to some bifacial thinning flakes, although a bifacial edge was not present. Another shovel test was excavated adjacent to C158, ST21 and produced two chert flakes and one quartz flake. The chert flakes are small and angular in nature, and the quartz flake is approximately 16.2-x-10.2 mm and 4-5 mm thick with a triangular or blade-like cross section. Flake scarring appears on both lateral edges but the somewhat blocky nature of the quartz makes this difficult to determine. According to Fiedel (1998), quartz artifacts are extremely rare in this portion of New York. Additionally, during a previous cultural resources survey a possible Paleo-Indian spurred graver made from a quartz flake was found along the north bank of Kendaia Creek between Highway 96A and the west security fence (Fiedel 1998). Fiedel (1998:35) also mentions that Paleo-Indian artifacts made of quartz have been found on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

Table 85
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000063/A09909.000064

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G158	21	0-20	2 secondary flakes
G158	50 cm NE of ST21	0-20	1 quartz flake, 2 small black chert flakes
G158	24	0-20	1 small black chert flake, charcoal fragments
NA	0N, 3E	0-20	1 gray chert flake
NA	2S, 9E	0-20	1 cobalt blue shell-edged fragment (ca. 1830-1860), 1 whiteware fragment with a hand-painted light blue line
NA	3S, 3E	0-20	2 angular chert fragments
NA	7S, 2E	0-20	1 small black chert flake, charcoal fragments

No positive shovel tests were found on the transect lines 15 m to the east or west of Transect G158. A cruciform of shovel tests was placed around the two initial positive tests to identify site boundaries and look for artifact concentrations.

Ten additional shovel tests were excavated in the immediate area and four of these were positive. Two shovel tests produced prehistoric materials and two produced historic materials. The shovel test at 0N, 3E of the datum produced what appear to be a small secondary flake of gray chert, while ST3S, 3E produced two small angular fragments of a dark gray chert. ST2S, 9E produced one fragment of shell-edged whiteware with a cobalt blue underglaze edging (ca. 1830-1860) and one fragment of a whiteware with a

light blue, hand-applied, thin linear design. ST7S, 2E produced one small, unglazed redware (ca. 1790-1860) fragment. All artifacts were retrieved from less than 20 cm of depth (see Table 85). Additionally, Transect G158, ST24 also contained possible cultural material. This test produced one small, possibly natural black chert flake and a small rounded glacial rock under which several small pieces of charcoal were found. This shovel test was not included in the estimated site boundary due to the ambiguous nature of the findings, as the charcoal could have easily come from a natural fire. Furthermore, the chert fragment was very small and there are naturally occurring cherts within the solum.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000063/A09909.000064 is located on the western edge of Lot 58 in Varick Township and is approximately 610 m (2,000 ft) north of the southern boundary of the lot and the northern boundary of Lot 63. No structures are shown at the site on historic maps beginning in 1850. The property is owned by Burt Van Riper at the time of military acquisition (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963).

Deed-Title Research

On April 10, 1832, John Bainbridge of the town of Ramapo sold a small parcel in Lot 58, town of Varick, to Samuel Blain of the town of Varick. Blain paid \$427.50 for property, which was described as beginning on the north line of a 150-acre parcel lying at the southwest corner of Lot 58 "at a stake standing seven chains and thirty three links and one third of a link west of the Northeast corner of said one hundred and fifty acres before mentioned and runs from thence north eighty nine degrees west, twenty chains to a Stake standing four links west of a black ash tree; from thence south one degree west, Eleven chains and twenty five links to a Stake standing twelve links from a black ash saplin marked said tree being south fifty degrees and thirty minutes west from said Stake, thence South eighty nine degrees East, twenty chains to a Stake two links west of a small soft maple marked on three sides; thence north one degree east, Eleven chains and twenty five links to the place of beginning, containing twenty two acres and a half of land" (*Deeds n.d.:Y:182-183*).

In 1846, it was recorded that Benjamin Adams, Seneca County sheriff, had conducted an auction at which the same 22-acre parcel, as well as another one in Lot 46, was sold for a total of \$6.00. The grantee was Stephen Ludlum of the town of Varick (*Deeds n.d.:S2:227-229*). The very next year, Ludlum sold 11.25 of the 22.5 acres in Lot 58 to a John G. Blain for a price of \$10.00. The subdivision was "bounded on the east by lands of Augustus D. Ayres; on the south by . . . William Bainbridge . . . west by . . . William Blain . . . and on the north by . . . Jesse Abbott" (*Deeds n.d.:U2:105*). In 1848, John G. conveyed the same small parcel to William V. F. Blain for \$250.00 (*Deeds n.d.:V2:252-253*).

On May 7, 1849, William V. F. Blain again subdivided the parcel, conveying 6 acres to Samuel H. Doughty for \$125.00. He acquired a parcel described as "beginning at the southwest corner of Land owned by Jesse Abbott lately deeded to him by John G. Blain, bounded on the south by . . . William Bainbridge . . . on the west [also] by . . . William Bainbridge . . . on the north by . . . Wm. V. F. Blain . . . and on the east by . . . Jesse Abbott" (*Deeds n.d.:W2:419-420*). As a side note, Doughty, the grantee by 1852, was shown as residing in the northern part of Lot 61 not far to the south of this locale (Gibson 1852). The last available record which clearly involves this 6-acre parcel in Lot 58 was entered in 1904, indicating that Theodore, Montgomery and Clara Doughty had conveyed it to Abner S. Townley for \$120.00 (*Deeds n.d.:124:296*).

Summary

Site A09909.000063/A09909.000064 is a small, low density multicomponent site located on a slight rise west of lowlands that are currently under the water of a man-made pond and the historic headwaters of Kendig Creek. This positioning potentially enhances this area as a possible prehistoric and/or historic camp or area of utilization. Although small and somewhat shallow, the prehistoric component could contain diagnostic artifacts and tools that could help to explain prehistoric usage of small upland locales. The historic component could have been an early frontier site abandoned before 1850, not included in Gibson's 1850 or 1852 maps as it is located off of the main road, or it was never a housesite but was a domestic refuse disposal locale. Additional examinations of the site could result in data relevant to interpretations of both the early historic and prehistoric activities at this location. The site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000065

Site A09909.000065 is a historic refuse scatter located approximately 320 m west of the North-South Base Line Road and 35 m south of the truck gate road that leads east from Post 2 (the truck gate). This site consists of one small surface scatter of historic artifacts. The estimated site boundary measures 17-x-16 m (272 m²; Figure 217). The elevation is 192 m (630 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site is situated in a mixed hardwood, secondary forest (oak, ash, hickory, and maple) with some fairly thick briars and undergrowth. The refuse scatter is located on both sides of a small unnamed drainage that appears to have been modified/straightened.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam, which formed in the glacial till and is somewhat poorly drained (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4) with an average depth of 17 cm. The subsoil below this lightened to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4-5/6) with a high clay content.

The site was identified during the high probability (15-m interval) survey that ran northeast from the West Boundary Road along Wilcox Creek. The surface deposit was located visually; there were no positive shovel tests. The artifact scatter on the south side of the drainage was examined to check the depth of cultural deposits, which were found to be confined to the surface. No additional shovel tests were excavated at this site because it was surrounded by high probability transect shovel testing. The historic materials found appear to date to the twentieth century. Most of these materials are farm- or construction-related and not domestic in nature. For example, there are several fuel containers (both barrels and rectangular tanks; Figure 218), steel cable, angle iron, sheet metal, a 5-gal gas can, and a large metal tub. Additionally, there is one enamelware metal basin. It is possible that these materials are post-military acquisition. There was no indication of a structure at or near this site.

Summary

Site A09909.000065 is an isolated area of refuse disposal dating from the twentieth century and could possibly date from post-military acquisition. The relatively small concentration is located on or very near the surface. It is impossible to attach this site to any single housesite in the area and the materials are not domestic in nature. For these reasons, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for additional archeological investigations.

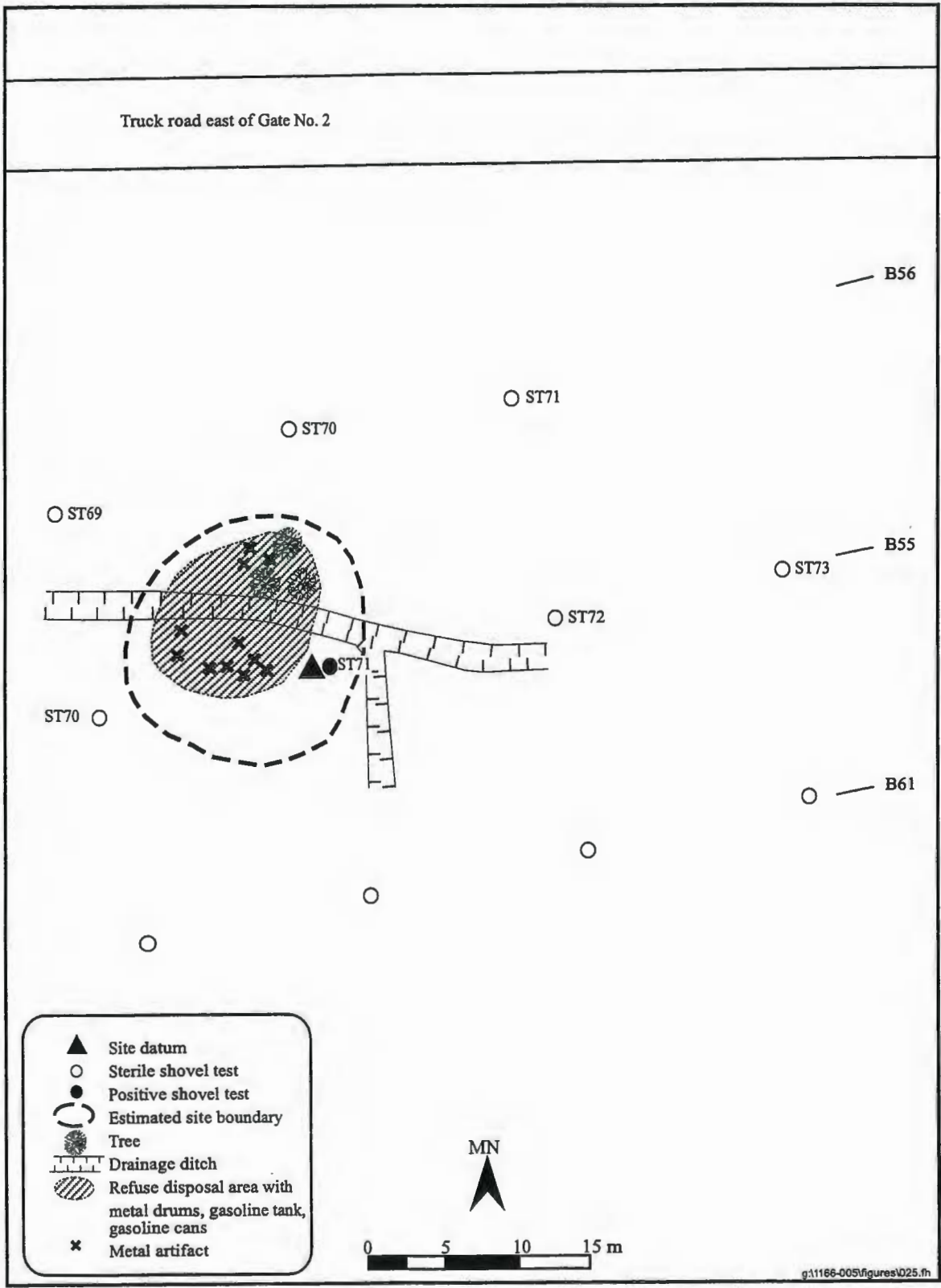


Figure 217. Plan map of site A09909.000065.



Figure 218. View of the metal artifacts at the refuse site A09909.000065.

Site A09909.000066

Site A09909.000066 is a historic refuse disposal site consisting of a surface concentration of household and farmstead debris (Figure 219). It is located about 275 m north of West Romulus Road at 207 m (680 ft) ansl, approximately 20 m west of an unnamed drainage, the upper headwaters of Kendig Creek. Vegetation across the site consists of open hardwoods and little underbrush.

Both sides of the drainage were transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m east and west of the stream. The refuse disposal site was found on Transect G124, the second transect west of the drainage where metal car parts, rolls of hog wire, and other debris covered the ground. The site is roughly round and measures approximately 14 m across. The area surrounding the site was examined and no additional features or historic deposits were found. Additional artifacts found on the surface include metal buckets, milk cans, and washtubs; decorated and undecorated stoneware, whiteware, and porcelain fragments; wine bottles; clear, brown, blue, aqua, and green bottle (screw-, cork-, and crown-top; post-1895) and glass canning jar lid liners and fragments; a 1927 New York license plate with number "7J 893"; a pink pressed glass (depression glass; ca. 1920s-1950s) dessert dish; metal fencing; drinking glasses; light bulbs; leather harness with buckles; a "Vick's Vapor Rub" jar (post-1905; Panati 1987:252); and many other items. Some of the labeled glass items and containers include a fruit pectin, crown-top bottle labeled "CERTO REG U. S. PAT OFF" with a half-bottle measuring mark on the side; a 12-oz crown-topped bottle labeled "Simon Pure"; an aqua glass canning jar lid labeled "MASON'S/IMPROVED" with an iron cross-like insignia in the middle (ca. 1882-1884; Toulouse 1977:37); a clear glass, cork-closure bottle labeled "Schwarrenbach/Brew Co/Hornell, N. Y."; a screw-top "Watkin's Cold Cream" jar (post-1924; Fike 1987:82); a clear glass, cork-closure "ECKELL'S" bottle; a clear glass, cork-closure, slope shouldered bottle with "Jergen's/Lotion" on the rectangular base (post-1880s; Panati 1987:228); and an aqua glass canning jar lid with an iron cross-like insignia in the middle and labeled "H. F. J. Co./"PATD FEB. 12.56. DEC.17.61. NOV.4.62." (and including dates through Jan 19.69, according to Toulouse, the Hero Glass Works became the Hero Fruit Jar Company [H. F. J. Co.] in 1884; therefore, these patent dates are somewhat misleading).

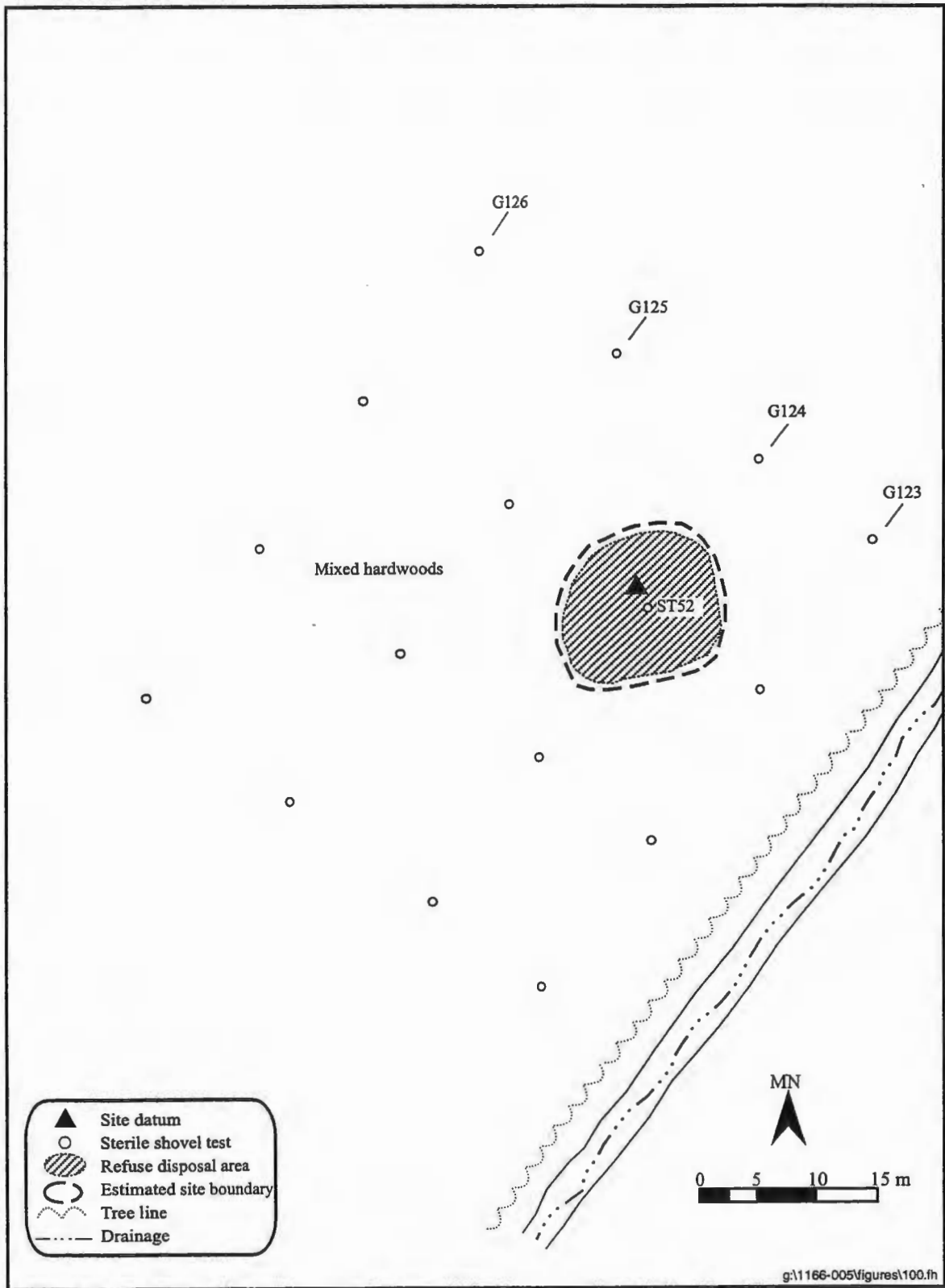


Figure 219. Plan map of site A09909.000066.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the site was recorded in the field (Transect G124, ST56, 15 m south of the datum) as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 10 cm, underlain to a depth of 20 cm by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that no house has been plotted at site A09909.000066, in the southwest quadrant of Lot 63, on historic maps beginning in 1850. A house is plotted, and a historic farmstead (site A09909.000049) was recorded during this project, on the north side of West Kendaia Road, approximately 275 m to the south. It is possible that the site is related to that housesite. Additionally, several other refuse disposal locales in the vicinity, on both the north and south sides of the road, indicate that the area might have been used as a general domestic disposal area by nearby residents living in the most concentrated part of the community of Romulus.

Summary

This site consists of a historic refuse disposal site likely dating to the late nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries. It could be related to a nearby housesite (A09909.000049), which is a farmstead site that is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations due to severe disturbances. Site A09909.000066 likely has little research value and is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

Site A09909.000067

Site A09909.000067 is a light to moderate density subsurface prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 220). It is located at an elevation of 210 m (690 ft) amsl and is about 125 m north of West Romulus Road and roughly 575 m west of the East Patrol Road. An unnamed, south-north-running intermittent stream and associated marsh lie approximately 14 m west of the site. This stream is part of the upper headwaters of Kendig Creek. Vegetation across the site consists of tall grasses and weeds with patches of bushes and undergrowth.

Both sides of the intermittent drainage were transected roughly north-south at 15-m intervals to 100 m west and east of the intermittent stream. Medium probability (30-m interval) transects were then excavated flanking the high probability transects to 200 m from the stream. Positive shovel tests were found on four high probability transects on the east side of the stream. Seventeen of 28 shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 86); the site measures approximately 120 m (north-south) by 64 m (east-west). Two additional shovel tests on the easternmost transect (G116, STs 1 and 4), approximately 40 and 85 m south of the established site boundaries, respectively, contained pieces of natural or minimally modified chert that could indicate additional deposits to the south. However, the slightly lower ground indicates that any deposits in that area are likely minimal.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as a boundary between Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, and the slightly lower, nearly level Ilion silty clay loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the datum (Transect G115, ST9) was recorded as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay to a depth of 28 cm underlain to a depth of 38 cm by light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay.

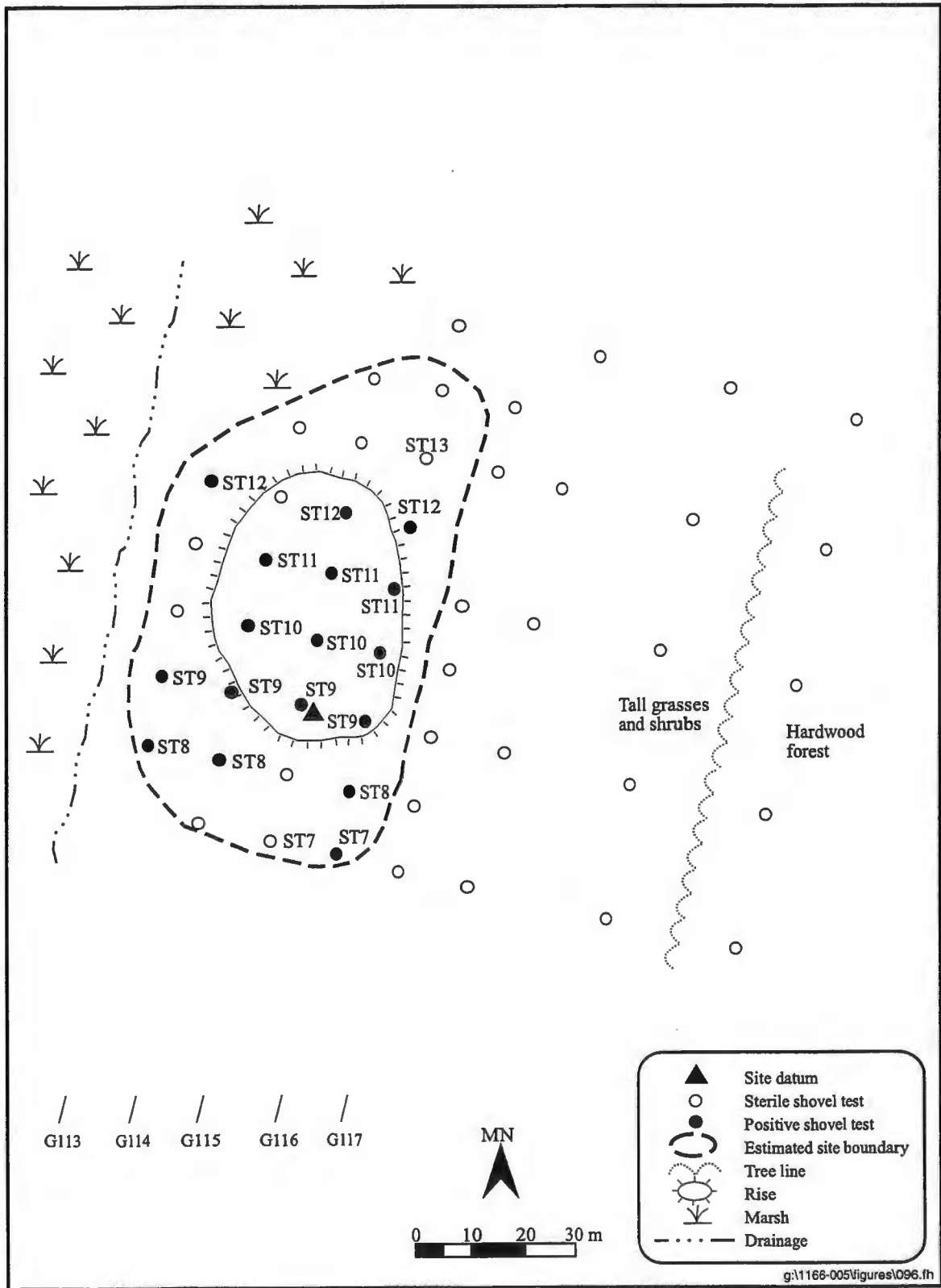


Figure 220. Plan map of site A09909.000067.

Table 86
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000067

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G113	8	0-17	2 angular chert fragments
G113	9	0-20	Angular chert fragment
G113	12	0-20	14 angular fragments, 1 interior flake, 1 utilized flake, 1 possible uniface graver
		20-32	3 interior flakes, 12 angular fragments
G114	8	0-23	1 exhausted core, 1 angular fragment, 1 interior flake
G114	9	0-19	2 interior flakes, 1 decortication flake, 1 angular fragment
G114	10	0-20	Unifacial scraper, 1 angular fragment
G114	11	0-16	2 angular fragments, 1 interior flake (possibly utilized)
G115	9	0-28	1 interior flake, 1 angular fragment
G115	10	0-30	1 angular fragment
G115	11	0-30	1 core, 1 angular fragment
G115	12	0-30	1 core
G116	7	0-20	Angular fragments
G116	8	0-33	Angular fragments
G116	9	0-33	5 angular fragments
G116	10	0-28	2 angular fragments
G116	11	0-31	2 angular fragments
G116	12	0-29	Angular fragment

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and its function is not known. Additionally, no evidence of features was encountered although most of the positive shovel tests are clustered on a slight rise. Although this site might have been plowed during the historic occupation of the area, intact truncated features are possible under the plowzone.

Summary

Site A09909.000067 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with an unknown function. Although deposits are not dense and diagnostic tools could not be found during the cultural resources survey, the site could have intact features and possibly deposits at the base of the plowzone. Testing could result in the location of features and diagnostic artifacts that would help to determine the activities at the site. Sites that could help to explain prehistoric usage of the upland area are rare. This site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09909.000068

Site A09909.000068 is a historic site measuring roughly 120 m north-south by 92 m east-west (Figure 221). It is located approximately 40 m east of Fayette Road and 250 m north of West Romulus Road in the northeast quadrant of the depot at 207 m (680 ft) amsl. A gravel road, security fence, and railroad, all running north-south, cross an area approximately 40 m wide adjacent to the west boundary of the site, between the site and historic Fayette Road. The site contains a surface and subsurface scatter of historic debris; a partially open, rock-lined well measuring approximately 1.75 m in outside diameter with a concrete trough pushed into the opening (Figure 222); a concrete pad foundation measuring about 9.5-x-6 m in the northcentral portion of the site; another concrete pad foundation on the western edge of the site

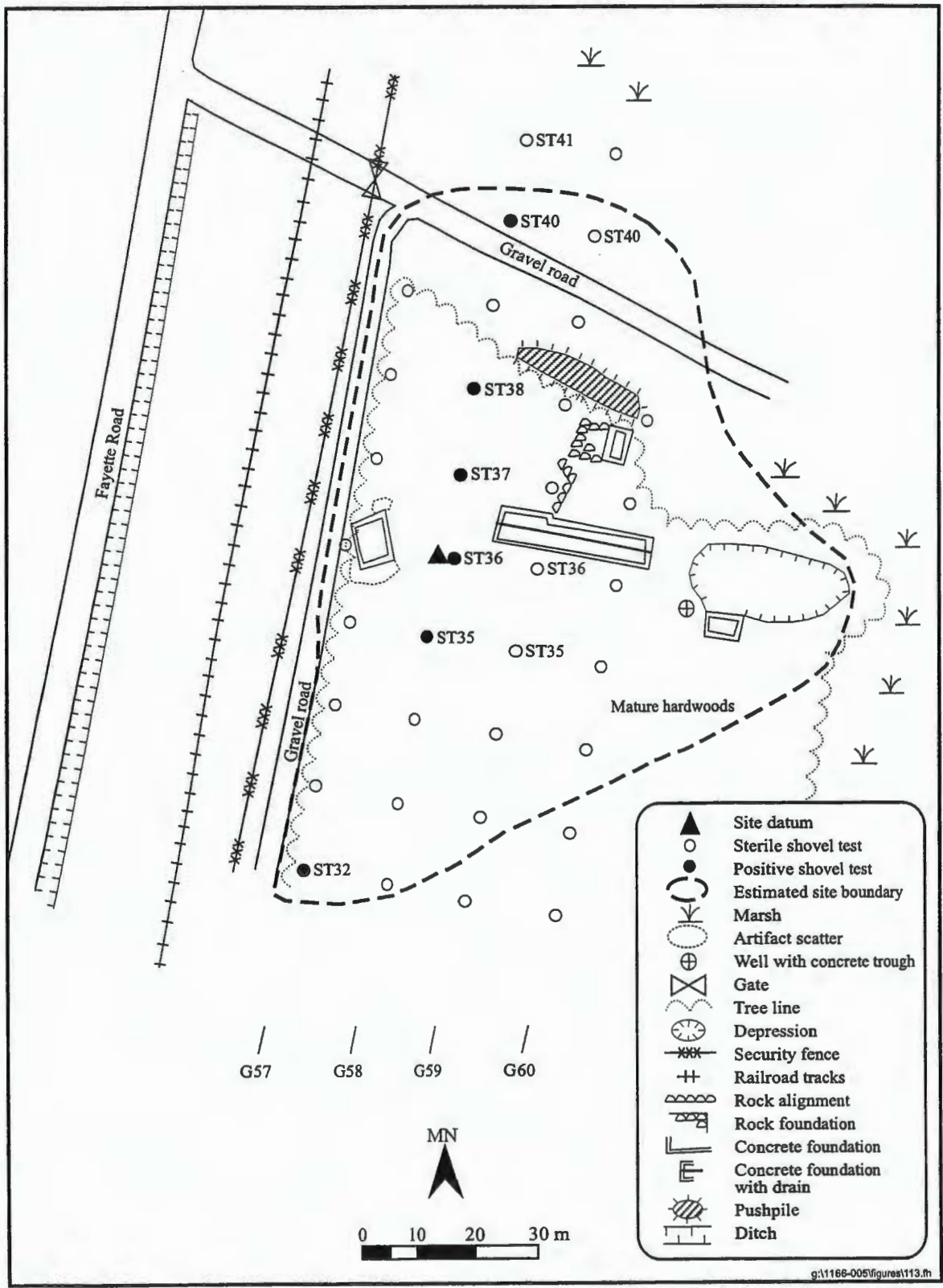


Figure 221. Plan map of site A09909.000068.



Figure 222. View of the rock-lined well with the cement trough pushed into it.

measuring 9-x-7 m, surrounded by historic household and farmstead debris; a large (approximately 27 m east-west by 6 m north-south) concrete foundation with poured walls about 50 cm high containing an imbedded reinforcement bar and a drain channel about 12 cm deep and 20 cm wide running (with the long axis) down the center of the foundation (Figure 223); a rock wall about 12 m long running north-south between the large concrete foundation and the concrete pad in the northcentral portion of the site; a bulldozer pushpile measuring approximately 22 m long and 4 m wide lying along the tree line near the northern edge of the site; a large rectangular depression 26 m east-west by 12 m north-south by 1.5 m deep, containing numerous glacial boulders with earthen backdirt berms along the north, east, and south walls; and a 4-x-8-m concrete and stone pad adjacent to the south side of the large depression.

Most of the site is covered in moderately dense hardwoods, grapevines, and underbrush. Soils at the datum were recorded as very dark grayish brown silty clay (10YR 3/2) to a depth of approximately 20 cm overlying brown (10YR 5/3) clay to a depth of 40 cm. Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes (Hutton 1972).

Six of 21 shovel tests excavated within the site boundaries were positive (Table 87). Artifacts and cultural debris found on the surface include the following: decorated and undecorated whiteware including porcelain, ironstone, decalcomania decorated (1890-1950), and hand-painted fragments; gray and blue salt glazed stoneware (ca.1800-1900) fragments; clear, brown, and amethyst (manganese decolorized-solarized; ca. 1880-1920) bottle (cork- and screw-top) and jar glass fragments; bail and screw-top canning jar fragments; milk glass canning jar lid liners; and metal buckets and other metal objects. Dozens of these artifacts are labeled with brand names and have maker's marks. Most of these (Atlas E-Z Seal [post-1896], "Coca-Cola" [post-1916], "Vicks" [post-1905], "Clorox") indicate the turn of the century through the middle twentieth century.



Figure 223. Long rock and concrete foundation at site A09909.000068.

Table 87
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000068

Transect	Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Artifacts/Cultural Material
G57	32	0-28	4 small brick fragments
G58	35	0-20	Milk glass, canning jar lid liner
G58	36	0-20	5 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 4 red brick fragments, 1 brown and white glazed earthenware fragment
G58	37	0-20	1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 small piece of burned glass, 1 red brick fragment, 1 piece of mortar
G58	38	0-20	1 corroded nut and bolt, 2 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) fragments
G58	40	0-20	2 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) fragments, 4 corroded nail fragments

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site numbers 218 and 219) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted near site A09909.000068, in the westcentral portion of Lot 63, since 1850. In 1850, a house belonging to D. Wilcox was plotted at the site. In 1852, the house was labeled Daniel Wilcox and plotted slightly north of the 1850 position. The position on the 1850 map is likely the proper location for the house as all other maps plot the house as plotted on the 1850 map. Therefore, the two potential sites (numbers 218 and 219) plotted by Gaither et al. (1998) are likely one house. In 1859, it was labeled D. S. Wilcox and in 1874, T. S. Wilcox. The 1894-1895 Seneca County business directory includes a Thomas S. Wilcox (b. 1821) and wife Elizabeth residing three to four miles northwest of this location, on Route 16, MacDougall (site A09909.000068 is on Route 51 in Varick). If

this is the same individual as plotted on the 1874 map labeled T. S. Wilcox, he has moved to MacDougall by 1894-1895. In 1909, house number 272 at this location belonged to W. T. Keefer. A William Keefer (b. 1859) is listed in the 1894-1895 business directory as residing about two miles east of the site on Route 57, Romulus. In 1938, the house (number 76E) was owned by W. B. Keefer. At the time of military acquisition, the 225-acre plot (plot number 50) was owned by Walter B. Keefer.

Deed-Title Research

In July of 1792 the executors for Alexander McDougall, "late Major General in the Army of the United States of America" released a group of Seneca County holdings to John Laurence of New York. In exchange for 2,000 pounds, Laurence took possession of several large tracts, one of which was described as "two undivided third parts of 500 acres being part of lot Number Sixty three in the Town of Romulus" (*Deeds n.d.:1*).

In 1820, Lawrance's [*sic*] executor, Egbert Benson, sold a large parcel in Lot 63 to Zebulon Ayres for \$1,635.05. It was bound as follows: "beginning on the west bounds of said lot number Sixty three at the north west corner of a piece of land now or late belonging to Charles Mosher which is a stake standing twenty six chains North from the South west corner of said lot . . . thence east on a line marked forty eight chains and thirty nine links to a stake, thence North on a line of Marked trees fifty two chains to the North bounds of said Lot number Sixty three thence west along said North bounds forty eight chains thirty nine links to the North west corner thereof thence South along the west bounds of said lot . . . fifty two chains to the place of beginning Containing two hundred and fifty one acres two roods and Eight perches of land" (*Deeds n.d.:R:386-387*).

In November 1824, Zebulon and Sally Ayres sold Jotham Wilcox 100 of the 251-plus acres for the sum of \$1,050.00. The boundary of this reduced parcel began at "Peter Wickoff's north west corner lately Charles Mosers [*sic*] and [ran] nearly East with his line fifty one chains and Sixteen links to a Stake . . . and from thence North twenty degrees west nineteen chains and fifty five links to an other stake and from thence South Eighty nine degrees and forty minuets west fifty one chains and Sixteen links to a Stake Standing in the centre of the road and from thence running South twenty minutes East Nineteen chains and fifty five links with the road to the place of beginning" (*Deeds n.d.:I2:455*).

By 1848, Jotham Wilcox had transferred ownership of a 60-acre portion of the parcel to Daniel S. Wilcox in consideration of "Five Hundred Dollars + of parental Love + affection" (*Deeds n.d.:U2:320*). In 1877, it was recorded that Daniel Wilcox's widow, Adaline, had transferred ownership of the farm to her children. It was composed of 150 acres in Lot 63 and became the joint property of Jotham O. Wilcox, Peter F. Wilcox, Newton J. Wilcox, James H. Wilcox, Louisa Van Duyn, and Ellen S. Cheney (*Deeds n.d.:90:70-73*). On February 4, 1882, J. Osborne Wilcox et al. sold the 150-acre parcel to William T. Keefer, who paid \$7,500.00 (*Deeds n.d.:97:235-236*). A record again appeared in 1933, explaining that Emma Keefer, widow of William, had conveyed the Lot 63 farm to Walter B. Keefer (*Deeds n.d.:162:556-557*).

Summary

The artifacts and archival investigations indicate a middle nineteenth-century occupation likely lasting through the middle twentieth century. The features strongly suggest a barn and barnyard area, possibly a dairy operation. The housesite has likely been destroyed by the building and maintenance of the railroad, security fence, and gravel road now lying between the barn area and historic Fayette Road. Some of the surface and subsurface deposits and several features at site A09909.000068 are intact. However, the features and surface deposits strongly indicate an intense twentieth-century usage of the barn area, which

has likely disturbed or destroyed any earlier historic components. The presence of the large pushpile on the northern edge of the estimated site boundaries and the cement trough pushed into the well are clear indicators of post-occupational disturbance. Additionally, without an associated housesite, the barnyard portion of this farmstead likely has little research value and the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or for further archeological investigations.

CHAPTER 6

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ELIGIBILITY OF SITES FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The criteria for evaluating the significance of cultural resources in the Department of Interior's Regulations for the NRHP are set forth as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR § 60.2].

Criterion D, information important in prehistory or history, is most applicable to the sites recorded at SEDA. Criterion D has two requirements, both of which must be met for a property to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP (U.S. Department of the Interior [USDI] 1990:21):

1. The property must have or have had information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
2. the information must be considered important.

During the background research for this project (Gaither et al. 1998), and other earlier projects addressing the cultural resource needs of SEDA (Klein 1986; McVarish and Cook 1996), extensive research contexts were developed for assessing how sites in the area could contain important information that would contribute to our understanding of history or prehistory in the region. The state of knowledge of the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area and the larger Central New York region provides a broad domain of unanswered research questions. Additionally, although the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation does not, at the present time, have in place a statewide framework for cultural resources management, the various studies at SEDA have outlined a number of prehistoric and historic research

questions for future study. Although well-developed and fairly extensive, these questions are not necessarily exhaustive. Many areas of the state have had little attention at any level of investigation, including the area between Seneca and Cayuga lakes containing SEDA. Base Line studies for the assessment of both prehistoric and historic sites are lacking. Therefore, it is important to preserve those sites that exhibit the potential to contain data that are relevant to regional research needs.

Prehistoric Research Needs

- Because the Early and Middle Archaic periods remain largely a blank, any data on these periods would be welcome. Basic site location, distribution, and inventory would add to knowledge, while subsistence and settlement information would help in understanding the dynamics of post-glacial readaptation.
- Settlement patterns in the Late Archaic need further investigation, as do the demographic, social, and subsistence adaptations of the period.
- The Early and Middle Woodland periods are broadly assumed to be linked with the Adena and Hopewell traditions of the Ohio valley. The strength and nature of these influences need to be defined, as does the nature of Central New York as a peripheral area with respect to these core cultural developments.
- The period that has received the most research interest in New York has been the Late Woodland, during which the area changed from a periphery to a core area with the development of ranking and the Iroquois Confederacy. The outlines of this transformation are well delineated, but the dynamics involved are incompletely understood and are worthy of investigation. The importance of ranking in both Late Woodland and Early Contact periods provides a focal point for investigations of these periods. As the area is an ethnic boundary between the Seneca and Cayuga, any information on interethnic relations would be of general interest. Because there are Native American groups of Iroquoian ancestry residing in New York state at present, these issues can be expected to be of special interest to them.
- For all periods, inland sites are poorly represented as opposed to lakeshore sites. The discovery of inland sites would add measurably to knowledge of subsistence and settlement systems.

Historic Research Needs

Archeological research has the potential to provide supporting data that will contribute to present knowledge of historic periods, including frontier, nineteenth-century, and twentieth-century farmsteads and rural industries such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, weaving, asheries, dairying, and grape-growing, as well as other agricultural pursuits. The archeological record can provide physical evidence of the architecture and material culture of the historic period to supplement historical and archival data, as well as oral traditions, which can provide data on social ties, ethnic identity, and behavioral patterns which can, in turn, increase understanding of the archeological record. Archeological research not only enhances existing knowledge of historic land use, settlement patterns, community development, and overall agricultural development, but will contribute to broader conceptual frameworks that explain the influence of significant agents of culture change, such as transportation. In addition, archeological investigations at SEDA may provide a new perspective on ethnic and socioeconomic diversity for this area. Previous research suggests that the area was basically a homogenous rural aggregate that quietly developed from subsistence farming to participation in major metropolitan markets. Yet, there is evidence that the population was ethnically diverse and that major movements, wars, and transportational developments may have affected productivity and socioeconomic status. It would, thus, appear that the Romulus/Varick area was a diverse and complex rural community. The cultural material that remains may provide clues for understanding these issues and developments in Central New York over a period of nearly 120 years.

Several research themes and issues to address questions that are unique to this area, and which will contribute additional data for understanding human behavior, including adaptive strategies and responses to change, were developed during the background research (Gaither et al. 1998). Themes and issues developed during this research include the following.

1. Frontier farmsteads in the northeastern United States
2. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farms and trades practiced in the northeastern United States
3. Development and influence of transportation (in particular, canals and railroads)
4. Ethnic diversity in rural communities
5. Prosperity and socioeconomic diversity in rural communities
6. The Underground Railroad system
7. The development of the dairy industry
8. The development of the grape-growing and wine industry

DETERMINATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY FOR SITES RECORDED

Although the NRHP criteria (A, B, and D) for determining site eligibility are ultimately used in deciding whether an archeological site is considered significant, the historic context of the site is equally important. Sites recorded during the cultural resources survey on SEDA were reviewed and assessed based upon their ability to contribute data that may be used to address the research objectives presented above. For these sites to provide such data, contextual integrity of the archeological deposits is of primary importance. Features and associated sheet midden deposits must have integrity if one is seeking to accomplish more than a reconstruction of culture history. Age of the site, length of occupation, function, and, when applicable, socioeconomic status comprise the criteria that permit the classification of sites into comparable categories. Each of these criteria was considered when assessing the historic sites identified. However, the nature of the information gathered during a Phase I survey often allows little speculation about the details relating to every site. Although the research objectives guided the evaluation process, the issue of contextual integrity was of primary importance when evaluating sites of similar function or similar age. With historic sites, Criteria A and B are also applicable; however, archival research and the deed/title research conducted as a part of this project did not reveal any historic sites that were associated with important persons or events. The evaluation of the prehistoric sites is conducted entirely under Criterion D; consequently, contextual integrity and the potential for the preservation of subsistence data are critical elements for National Register eligibility.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources survey of 4,192 acres within SEDA was conducted between July 13, 1998, and October 8, 1998. As a result of the cultural resources survey, 113 archeological sites were identified and recorded, which averages to 0.03 sites per acre surveyed. The majority of the sites (n=102) date to the historic period; seven sites are prehistoric; and four contain both historic and prehistoric components. Thirty-one of these archeological sites are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Figure 224). Twenty-six of the potentially eligible sites are historic, four are prehistoric, and one is multicomponent, containing both historic and prehistoric deposits.

Because they lack intact features and deposits or the contextual integrity sufficient to address the research needs developed for the region, 82 sites identified during the cultural resources survey are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 31 sites identified, however, do contain deposits and/or features thought to have research value and are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. An

overview of the sites identified and their eligibility is presented in Table 88. Preservation and protection is the preferred strategy for the management of sites that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site Distribution and High, Medium, and Low Probability Zones

A pattern of historic farmsteads and housesites located along historic roads was expected (Gaither et al. 1998). This projected model was based on patterns found on historic maps and known settlement habits in the area, including the fact that the area was systematically developed for Euro-American settlement (and the legal requirement of building roads to all landowners, discussed in Chapter 3). High probability zones along these roads were established and surveyed incorporating 15-m transect and shovel test intervals. Historic sites recorded within the low probability (50-m interval) zones (e.g., site A09906.000198) indicate that some housesites with early-middle nineteenth-century components are not located along known historic roads. Because historic maps that plot individual houses dating to before 1850 have not been found, these early housesites might not be found during archival investigations or low probability surveys. Settlers arriving before the roads were built erected hewn-log homes on their property, sometimes presumably without the benefit of knowing where roads would eventually be established. In some cases, the roads might have been built along their property boundary but far from their houses. When the dwelling was upgraded once personal finances and resources (local sawmills, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.) were available, they might have selected a location nearer the road. Sites that might have been deposited within such a scenario would exhibit an artifact assemblage of predominantly late eighteenth- through middle nineteenth-century materials, and, if they were abandoned after only a short time, would likely be smaller than later sites and retain few substantial features. Once the roads were built, convenience and efficiency undoubtedly resulted in a general preference for buying property and building houses along these established routes. The majority of sites recorded at SEDA were, as expected, found in these high probability zones adjacent to historic roads; future investigations in the area should expect similar patterning. However, settlement prior to 1791 would not fit patterning for legally sanctioned settlement after 1791; sites that date to that era would not necessarily be near historic roads. Sites dating to before 1791 are not, however, common in the area. More importantly, earlier housesites established after legal settlement (after 1791) but before roads were built should be expected away from roads. Although sites dating to that period are not expected to be numerous, they are expected. Many of the homesites plotted on the Gibson (1850) map were undoubtedly established before 1850, and indications from the deed-title research for several sites suggests first settlement sometime within the first three or four decades of the nineteenth century.

High (15-m interval) and medium (30-m interval) probability zones around streams were established for locating prehistoric sites. Several (n=9) prehistoric sites were recorded during the high and medium probability survey around streams; however, these sites are small and contain, in most cases, extremely limited and sparse artifact assemblages. Two prehistoric sites were recorded in upland settings not associated with streams. One of these, site A09906.000201/A09906.000234, which is located in the southern portion of the depot, was found during the high probability survey along historic Ovid Road. The site is multicomponent, the prehistoric component consisting of a few lithic flakes and pieces of possible lithic manufacturing debitage. No evidence of prehistoric features or concentrations was found. The other, site A09906.000176 in the westcentral portion of the depot, is likely a briefly used lithic tool manufacturing or tool modification locale and is not likely to contain diagnostic tools, deposits, or features. It was found while conducting low probability transects away from any major mapped stream. However, a small drainage containing running water, a likely spring, runs along the southern edge of the site. These sites demonstrate that a dearth of prehistoric sites away from mapped streams cannot be established as a general assumption. However, the sites recorded away from mapped streams are small, extremely limited lithic scatters likely deposited during brief hunting forays or expedient lithic raw material procurement activities in the uplands. Features or datable contextual information at such sites are unlikely, and the potential for lithic technological information is extremely limited.

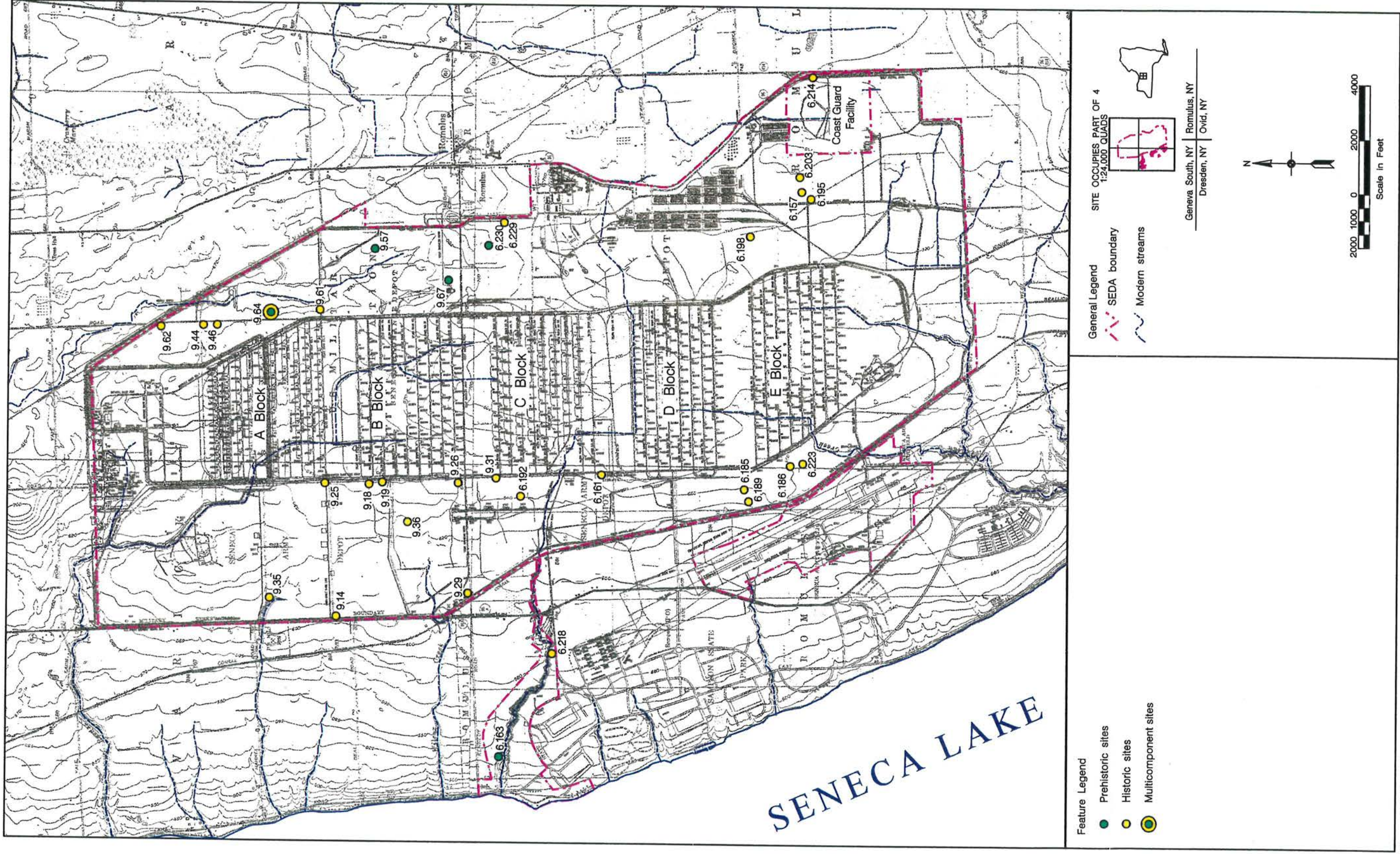


Figure 224. Locations of sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.



Table 88
NRHP Assessments for Archeological Sites at SEDA

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Location	Site Type	Age	NRHP Eligibility
<i>Romulus Township</i>					
A09906.000157	GM 05	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Late 19th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000158	GM 11	3rd Street	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000159	GM 13	West Kendaia Creek	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehist	Ineligible
A09906.000160	GM 24	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000161	GM 25	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000162	GM 28	West Romulus Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000163	GM 29	West end of Kendaia Creek	Prehistoric	Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000164	GM 30	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Historic	Ineligible
A09906.000165	GM 31	North-South Base Line Road and Smith Farm Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000166	GM 32	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000167	GM 33	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000168	GM 34	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000169	GM 35	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000170	GM 36	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000171	GM 37	Avenue A	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000172	GM 38	Brady Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000173	GM 39	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000174	GM 40	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000175	GM 45	West Kendaia Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000176	GM 46	West Romulus Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Ineligible
A09906.000177	GM 47	West Romulus Road	Historic	Prehistoric	Ineligible
A09906.000178	GM 48	Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000179	GM 50	Avenue H	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000180	GM 51	South Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000181	GM 52	Fayette and South Patrol Roads	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000182	GM 53	South Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000183	GM 54	South Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000184	GM 56	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000185	GM 57	Between North-South Base Line Road and West Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000186	GM 58	South North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000187	GM 59	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000188	GM 60	Building No. 357	Historic	Late 19th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000189	GM 61	West Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000190	GM 62	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000191	GM 63	Fayette Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000192	GM 64/70	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000193	GM 67	Brady Road	Historic	19th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000194	GM 68	Brady Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000195	GM 69	Brady Road	Historic	Early-Mid 19th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000196	GM 71	Ovid Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000197	GM 72	South Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000198	GM 73	Between Fayette and Brady Roads	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000199	GM 74	South Patrol Road	Historic	Early-Late 19th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000200	GM 75	Fayette/Ovid Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000201/ A09906.000234	GM 76	Ovid Road	Multicomponent	Mid 19th-Early 20th c. Mid-Late 19th c./ Undetermined Prehist	Ineligible

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey: Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York

Table 88 (cont'd)

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Location	Site Type	Age	NRHP Eligibility
A09906.000202	GM 77	East Patrol Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20 th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000203	GM 78	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000206	GM 85	East Kendaia Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000207	GM 92	South Patrol Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000208	GM 93	Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000209	GM 94	Fayette Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000210	GM 95	Brady Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000211	GM 96	East Lake Road/Kendaia Creek	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000212	GM 97	North-South Base Line Road/ Indian Creek Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000213	GM 98	Fayette Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000214	GM 100	East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000215	GM 101	East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000216	GM 102	East Patrol Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000217	GM 103	8th Street	Historic	Early 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000218	GM 109	Kendaia Creek	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000219/ A09906.000220	GM 110	Kendaia Creek	Multicomponent	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c./ Late Archaic	Ineligible
A09906.000221	GM 111	Highway 96A	Historic	Late 19th c.-Modern	Ineligible
A09906.000222	GM 112	Kendaia Creek	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000223	GM 113	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000225	GM 114	3rd Street	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000226	GM 120	South Patrol Road/Fayette Road	Historic	20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000227	GM 12	West Romulus Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000228	GM 81	West Romulus Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000229	GM 86	East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000230	GM 87	West Romulus Road/East Patrol Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Potentially Eligible
A09906.000231	GM 88	West Romulus Road/East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000232	GM 89	West Romulus Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09906.000233	GM 90	West Romulus Road	Historic	Early 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
Varick Township					
A09909.000012	GM 01	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000013	GM 02	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000014	GM 03/07	West Patrol Road/East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000015	GM 04	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000016	GM 06	North end of Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000017	GM 08	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Historic	Ineligible
A09909.000018	GM 09	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Early 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000019	GM 10	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Early 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000023	GM 14	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000024	GM 15	East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Late 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000025	GM 16	East-West/North-South Base Line Roads	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000026	GM 17	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000027	GM 18	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000028	GM 19/22	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000029	GM 20	West Romulus Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000030	GM 21	Unnamed road east of Gate #2	Historic	20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000031	GM 23	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Late 19th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000034	GM 26	West Patrol Road	Historic	Early 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000035	GM 27	West Patrol Road	Historic	Early 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000036	GM 41	Unnamed road leading east from Gate #2	Historic	Mid 19th c.	Potentially Eligible

Table 88 (cont'd)

Site Number	Temporary Site Number	Location	Site Type	Age	NRHP Eligibility
A09909.000037/ A09909.000038	GM 42	West Romulus Road	Multicomponent	Mid 19th-Early 20th c./ Undetermined Prehist	Ineligible
A09909.000039	GM 43	West Romulus Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000040	GM 44/49	West Romulus Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000042	GM 55	East Patrol Road and West Romulus Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Ineligible
A09909.000043	GM 65	North Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000044	GM 66	North Fayette Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000046	GM 80	North Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000048	GM 82	West Romulus Road	Historic	Mid-Late 19th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000049	GM 83/84	West Romulus Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000056	GM 91	East Patrol Road/Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000057	GM 99	East Patrol Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000059	GM 104	Fayette Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000060	GM 105	Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000061	GM 107	Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000062	GM 108	Fayette Road/East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000063/ A09909.000064	GM 116	Fayette Road	Multicomponent	Undetermined Prehist/ Historic Mid 19th c.	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000065	GM 118	Unnamed road east of Gate #2	Historic	20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000066	GM 119	West Romulus Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible
A09909.000067	GM 114	West Romulus Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined	Potentially Eligible
A09909.000068	GM 79	Fayette Road	Historic	Prehistoric Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.	Ineligible

In conclusion, surveys conducted in 15-m intervals in the high and medium probability zones were successful in locating both historic and prehistoric sites. The establishment of these zones has proven to be a useful tool, both in the development of site patterning concepts and in locating sites. However, because of the shallow soils as well as surface and near-surface nature of historic deposits and features, it is likely that high probability surveys along historic roads would be equally successful using 20-m rather than 15-m intervals. This would also permit the incorporation of regularly spaced 10-m-interval shovel testing on sites, which is impossible if the initial survey is first conducted across the area using 15-m intervals. Additionally, because historic sites have also been found outside high probability zones, areas away from historic roads could contain additional historic sites not associated with historic roads.

Much of the unsurveyed portion of the depot is included in the central area containing the ECMs. Although the construction of the ECMs has disturbed the area around each, undisturbed areas are possible between ECMs, between ECM blocks (Blocks A-E), and between ECM rows within the blocks. Because of this unique pattern of construction and disturbance relative to other areas of the depot, the background report suggests abandonment of the standard 50-m interval and a focus on the less disturbed areas between the rows and blocks (Gaither et al. 1998:112). Systematic surveys of these areas, perhaps incorporating 20-m intervals of less disturbed areas near historic roads and streams and 30-m intervals in less disturbed areas elsewhere, could result in locating not only historic and prehistoric sites along roads and streams but small, early historic sites not associated with historic roads while also examining the area for significant prehistoric sites.

Summary of Sites Identified at SEDA

Prehistoric Sites

Gaither et al. (1998) state that the development of a predictive model for the location of prehistoric sites within SEDA was very difficult because of several factors, including the lack of systematic surveys of large plots of land; major disturbances within the facility; the restructuring of drainages; and the undifferentiated landscape and poor drainage of the soils. These factors have evidently resulted in few prehistoric sites, and little remaining of those that do exist. The intensive cultural resources survey of 4,192 acres of the depot strongly indicates that prehistoric sites are not numerous and are rarely extensive at SEDA. The survey also demonstrated that the construction of the depot did disturb many portions of the facility, although undisturbed areas do still exist.

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998) also mentions that the few known prehistoric sites within the area are located adjacent to Seneca Lake or the drainages flowing into Seneca Lake (with one exception in the Ash Landfill site). The 11 prehistoric components identified (seven prehistoric sites and four multicomponent sites) during the cultural resources survey confirm this general pattern. Five of these, four prehistoric sites (sites A09906.000163, A09906.000230, A09909.000057, and A09909.000067) and one prehistoric component within a multicomponent site (site A09909.000063), are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The only somewhat extensive site (site A09906.000163) believed to have intact deposits is located adjacent to a creek a few hundred meters from its junction with Seneca Lake. This site is isolated from many potential disturbances by deep ravines, which is undoubtedly the only reason that it may retain undisturbed deposits or features. It is, however, on a narrow ridgetop and any deposits are somewhat shallow (likely less than 40 cmbs), and features, if any, are probably limited, although features such as hearths, dwellings, and lithic concentrations are certainly possible. This site is tentatively assigned a Late Archaic affiliation (3500-2500 B.C.) based on the similarity of one projectile point with the Lamoka cluster of Late Archaic points (Justice 1987; Ritchie 1965); the absence of ceramics; and the presence of other tools (ground stone celt/adze, pitted anvils, and hammerstones) that have also been found associated with Lamoka assemblages.

The four other potentially eligible prehistoric sites (sites A09906.000230, A09909.000057, A09909.000067, and A09909.000063) identified are located in the uplands near headwater streams. These sites might contain limited information, such as diagnostic artifacts, a lithic assemblage that could offer technological information, or, less likely, limited truncated features in the lower A horizon or the upper subsoil. Sites A09906.000230 and A09909.000067 contain lithic scatters that include flakes, retouched flakes, and angular lithic manufacturing debris, but no diagnostic artifacts have been found and the cultural affiliations of these sites are not known. The function of the more extensive lithic scatter (site A09909.000057) is similarly obscure; however, the large amount of angular debitage relative to flakes and tools indicates an emphasis on the initial reduction of locally available chert nodules, which occur in the solum and are commonly found eroding from stream banks in the area. Although sites A09906.000230, A09909.000057, and A09909.000067 are not likely extensive and features, if any, will be limited (i.e., hearths, lithic reduction features, post molds), they represent three of the few such sites identified in the uplands of this region, and information on the lithic assemblages and the possible presence of diagnostic tools and limited features should be more thoroughly examined and documented. Another small lithic scatter near the headwaters of Kendig Creek (site A09909.000063) should be examined for the same reasons. Additionally, a modified flake of quartz crystal was found at this site. It has been mentioned that quartz artifacts are extremely rare in this region and this has proven true during cultural resources investigations at SEDA. However, a possible Paleo-Indian graver made from a quartz flake was found on the north side of Kendaia Creek at SEDA during a previous cultural resources survey (Feidel 1996).

Because very little is known about the prehistoric activities in the uplands around the Finger Lakes region, from Paleo-Indian through Proto-Historic times, any information about upland sites gained from examinations of the potentially eligible sites briefly described above could be important.

The remaining six prehistoric components identified include four extremely sparse lithic scatters (sites A09906.000159, A09906.000176, A09906.000201/A09906.000234, and A09909.000042), which consist of a few lithic flakes and angular lithic manufacturing debitage; site A09909.000038 which contained one tool (end/side scraper); and site A09906.000220, a small, sparse, lithic scatter which contained several fragments of angular lithic debitage, three interior flakes, and a Lamoka-like Late Archaic projectile point. These small, sparse lithic scatters are likely very limited activity loci used briefly for activities such as expedient manufacturing from local chert, retooling/resharpening during procurement forays, or very brief campsites. One of these (A09906.000159) could also be the edge of an extremely disturbed prehistoric site that was likely destroyed by a military housing development.

Historic Sites

Although the research designs developed for the examination of cultural resources at SEDA (Gaither et al. 1998; Klein 1986) have emphasized the large degree of disturbance to the depot during the military occupation, the cultural resources survey resulted in the conclusion that many historic sites do contain intact deposits and features. A number of these sites, however, have been partially or mostly destroyed, with little remaining except one or two limited features such as a rock-lined well or a partial foundation surrounded by bulldozer pushpiles and scattered historic debris. Unfortunately, the majority of historic sites at SEDA fit this or a similar description and offer limited information from contexts that retain spatial integrity that could have research value related to the historic research objectives for the region. Many of these historic sites were not recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP despite containing some limited intact features (particularly wells) and shallow deposits. The research objectives for the region require investigations of a variety of sites and site types, not necessarily investigations of all sites retaining some data. With this objective, the group of historic sites recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP was selected to include those sites with the greatest potential for containing significant data and addressing research objectives.

Twenty-seven historic site components (26 historic sites and the historic component of a multicomponent site) at SEDA do retain sufficient contextual integrity to contain significant information important to the understanding of the people occupying the area contained within the facility, from the initial Euro-American settlement of the region until military acquisition. Some of these sites retain several features, some areas of intact deposits, and, occasionally, deposits deriving from more limited timeframes. Sites that retain areas of intact deposits and have more complete features could provide material and spatial information from horizontally and, less commonly, vertically stratified deposits. Additionally, a few sites with date ranges spanning shorter time periods were found that should be more appropriate for investigations of some types of questions, such as changes in market integration through time.

Historic sites recorded at SEDA that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP include the following: one site estimated to date to the early-middle nineteenth century; two sites estimated to date to the middle nineteenth century; one site estimated to date to the early through late nineteenth century; two sites estimated to date to the early nineteenth through the turn of the twentieth or early twentieth century; one site estimated to date to the early nineteenth through the middle twentieth century; two sites estimated to date to the middle nineteenth through the late nineteenth century; six sites estimated to date to the middle nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries; one site estimated to date from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries; ten sites estimated to date from the middle nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries; and one site estimated to date from the early through the middle twentieth century (Figure 225).

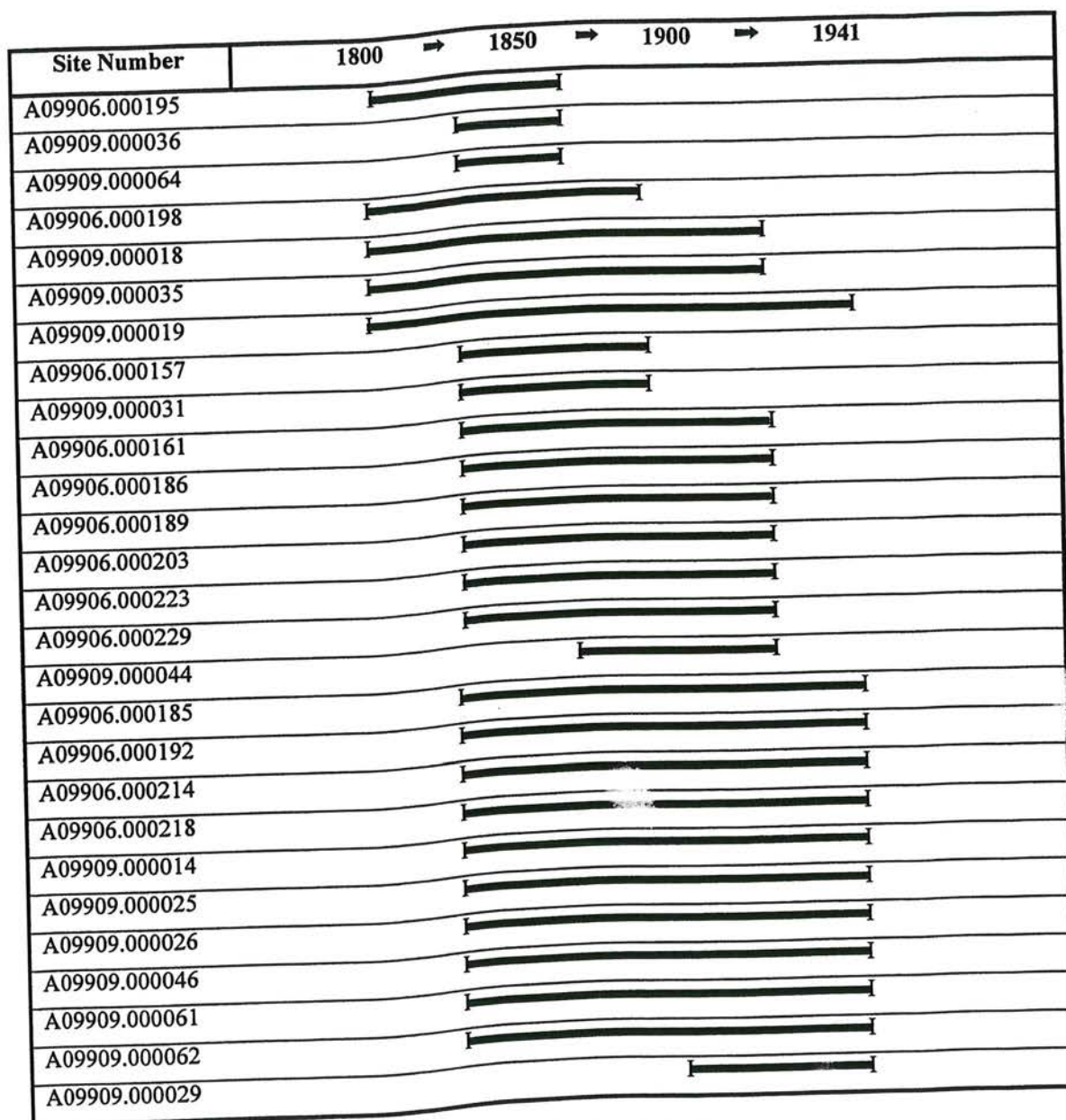


Figure 225. Estimated period of occupation for potentially eligible historic sites.

Several research objectives that have been developed for the area are relevant to sites recorded during the cultural resources survey and could be more thoroughly investigated during more intensive examinations of potentially eligible sites. These include (but are not limited to) the following.

- Nineteenth-century farmsteads in the Finger Lakes Region (and comparisons with later houses and farmsteads)
- Changes in *market integration* through time
- The extent of slavery and its effects on *ethnic differences* in the region

- Influences on population brought about by *changes in transportation*, particularly railroads
- The presence and effects of small *rural industries*

Nineteenth-Century Farmsteads in the Finger Lakes Region

Sites identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP during the cultural resources survey dating to the early-middle and early-late nineteenth century could be compared to later sites, dating to the turn of the century and later, to determine differences in the structural content of farms and residences; differences in the spatial organization of farmsteads through time; and differences in the sizes of farms, as related to issues such as commercial cropping, through time. This information can then be compared to other aspects of archeological research, such as examinations of the material record to determine changes in technology, transportation, market integration, the ethnicity of historic residents, and socioeconomic differences. The results of this integration between spatial and material investigations, combined with more intensive documentary research and informant interviews, will provide a more accurate and complete description and understanding of nineteenth-century rural life in the region.

Changes in Market Integration and Socioeconomic Status

Cultural assemblages reflect access to, and use of, material goods as well as the socioeconomic and ethnic status of the occupants. If, as has been proposed, the access of the historic occupants of SEDA to nonlocal markets increased throughout the nineteenth century, this should be reflected in the amount of nonlocal or exotic material items present in the archeological record on sites of this period. For example, items available by mail-order should become more common in the archeological record compared to those produced at home. In addition, as access to markets increased, material correlates of the mode of agricultural production should change. For example, if there is an increase in agricultural production for sale, machine parts may increase in the archeological record, and the amount of identifiable storage space may increase. Patterns of food consumption may also have changed, with a decline in evidence in the faunal record for onsite butchering and an increase in evidence for cuts of meat purchased at markets. Faunal and floral remains recovered from features may also reflect changes from an emphasis on foods for home consumption to products for sale (e.g., a decline in corn and an increase in wheat). The social standing of the occupants of a site should also be reflected in the architectural remains and the archeological material assemblage present on sites, especially in what may be considered high-status, or luxury, items (e.g., jewelry, decorative china or glassware, fine furniture, evidence of fine clothing, etc.). Finally, intrasite planning may also reflect sociocultural or ethnic considerations, although functional needs are also represented (South 1979).

Slavery and its Effects on Ethnicity

Gaither et al. (1998) state that an important research inquiry, which would help to explain ethnic diversity, is to determine the extent to which slavery (which was abolished in New York in 1826) was practiced in Romulus and Varick. They included lists obtained from census data from the Seneca Falls County History Office (Anonymous n.d.; McVarish and Cook 1996:17) of known African Americans, both free and slaves, living with certain individuals in 1820 and 1830. An examination of the residents of sites identified at SEDA confirms that several of these families did include either slaves or free African Americans in their households. These include site A09906.000221, where several slave and free African Americans are listed with the Haynes Bartlett family in 1820 and 1830; site A09906.000165, where several slave and free African Americans are listed with the Stephen R. Miller family in 1820 and 1830; site A09909.000037, where several slaves are listed with the Barna Swarhout family in 1820 (the archival information refers to

B. Swarthout and it is suspected that B., who has a house plotted by 1852, and Barna are the same individual); and site A09906.000185 where a free female (noted as 55-100 years old) is listed with Robert Fleming in 1830.

Although the sites were identified as having both Euro-American and African American inhabitants during the 1820s and 1830s, no information has been found giving the names of the African Americans, and it is not possible to trace whether they remained in the area after 1830 when examining archived records. Unfortunately, the deposits at these sites are too disturbed to be useful in examining material evidence of multiple ethnicity. These investigations have, however, begun the process of integrating ethnicity into the historic record, and evidence of African American, and other non-Euro-American, ethnicity could be present in the cultural assemblages of sites at SEDA. Additionally, sites associated with changes in transportation (discussed below), particularly the arrival of the railroad, and an integration of late nineteenth-century Scots-Irish arrivals were also identified at SEDA.

Changes in Transportation

Several sites are recommended as potentially eligible based partially on their potential for providing information relevant to the influence of changing modes of transportation, namely the arrival of the railroad. Two sites (sites A09909.000029 and A09906.000223) appear to have been occupied only since the late nineteenth century. One of these sites was occupied by Mary and Dennis Brannigan, who bought the property in 1871 and occupied it through 1904, and afterwards by the Bruce family. Dennis Brannigan is described (Child 1894-1895) as an employee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The Bruce family might be relatives of the Brannigans as the Brannigans sold the two-acre parcel of land, plus more than three additional acres, to Susan Bruce for \$260.00 in 1904, a little more than half what the Brannigans paid for the original two-acre parcel in 1871 (\$410.00).

The other site that might contain information relevant to changes caused by the arrival of the railroad is site A09909.000029. Recorded activity clearly related to this specific home site did not appear until the very late nineteenth century. On August 31, 1897, an entry appears indicating that Fred and Fannie Gates had sold W. Scott Smalley a 21-acre parcel in Lot 61, town of Varick. It was described as having been bound on the south by the boundary of Lot 61 and on the east by the Lehigh Valley Railroad right-of-way (*Deeds* n.d.:114:417). By 1904, Smalley had sold the parcel to Patrick McGinnis of the town of Romulus in consideration of \$1,050.00 (*Deeds* n.d.:123:17) who sold the parcel to Peter D. Church and Luigi D'Alesandro of Geneva (*Deeds* n.d.:143:438). In 1924, Peter D. and Felicia Cioci (aka Church) granted their interest in the parcel to Luigi D'Alesandro (*Deeds* n.d.:151:387). In 1925, D'Alesandro sold the 21-acre plot to Frank and Eva Komanek for \$1.00 and "other valuable considerations" (*Deeds* n.d.:153:150).

This ownership record is a good example of changing land-use and community organization which began in the late nineteenth century. Certain parcels which, before, had merely been undeveloped portions of larger farms were often divided as time passed, and activity, especially home construction not related to the development of a farmstead, occurred for the first time. In less common instances, at site A09909.000029 for example, the coming of the railroad—usually in the 1870s—created a new home site as well as new legal property boundaries. Additionally, both sites related to the railroad are owned at times by individuals with Scots-Irish surnames, which before this time are not commonly associated with sites at SEDA.

Rural Industries

This initial phase of investigation of the sites identified at SEDA has resulted in the compilation of evidence, particularly in the archival information, that the historic residents of SEDA engaged in a variety of economic and subsistence pursuits. One of several sources that have proven particularly useful for this research is the Seneca County Business Directory and map (Child 1894-1895). This directory lists, with reference to the road where the residence is located, many of the individuals residing in the county. Most interestingly, the list includes information such as occupation, types and numbers of livestock (various breeds of horses, cows, swine, poultry, and sheep), the presence of sawmills, cider mills, and other operations on individual farms, and miscellaneous data about the residents, sometimes including information such as familial relationships, war service, and notable accomplishments by individuals or their ancestors (i.e., public service, descent from early pioneers, etc.). Investigations of many of the sites recorded during this project have produced information about the various activities of residents: site A09909.000019, a nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead where a commercial steam sawmilling and feed mill operation was located; A09906.000186 where the breeding of "high blooded" horses is mentioned; one site, A09906.000218, that appears to have been owned by Andrew Bartlett, a "dealer in agricultural implements" (and also a justice of the peace for 29 years); two sites (A09906.000185 and A09906.000189) that could be associated with a nineteenth-century cider milling operation; farms that grow hay and grain; and many sites that have numerous apiary colonies and produce various quantities of tree fruits and berries (apple, pear, quince, plum, raspberries, peach, and others). Additionally, many farms near the turn of the century have some acreage planted in grapes.

Occupations of the residents also include farming and carpentry. For example, the business directory (Child 1894-1895) states that Erastus Benjamin (b. 1827), likely owned a house at site A09906.000169 by 1874 (as plotted on Nichols 1874), was married to Harriet N., and was a carpenter/farmer who served in the 50th N. Y. engineers in the Union Army for about three years during the Civil War. He also had a son, Ellis W. (b. 1870), who was a carpenter boarding with his parents. Other means of acquiring income are also occasionally mentioned such as the Waugh family who resided at site A09906.000186. The 1894-1895 Child map and listing of residents includes James O. Waugh (b. 1820) and his two sons, Roy (b. 1856) and Charles F. (b. 1859), residing on Route 40 (which is the section of derelict road running north-south along the west side of the site). The two sons are described as leasing as equal partners their father's 55 acres and having four horses, two cows, and five apiarist colonies and as being dealers in furs, poultry, and in high blooded horses. Residents of sites are occasionally simply listed as laborers by the turn of the century as well. The business directory (Child 1894-1895) states that James Ryan (b. 1818), a probable resident of site A09906.000197, owned a house (which he bought in 1866 and is also plotted on the Nichols map of 1874) and one acre, had a wife Mary, and was a laborer.

Several sites that have been recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP were owned by residents who engaged in a wide variety of economic and small-scale industrial activities. Industries and specialized activities such as grape growing/wine production, dairy farming, cider production, sawmilling, and others should be associated with material correlates, such as certain forms of production and storage facilities, which can be identified in the archeological record. More intensive investigations of sites that are sufficiently intact to produce contextual information could greatly facilitate the understanding of material assemblages as they relate to variations in economic and subsistence pursuits. These investigations would also help to establish the range of economic variation within the community during particular historic periods and through time and to associate changes in the rural industry and farmlife in the region with changing technologies, transportation, and markets.

CONCLUSION

The cultural resources survey resulted in the identification of potentially important sites at SEDA ranging from possibly thousands of years to less than a century old. More intensive archeological examinations of the sites determined potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 89) could, therefore, result in a more complete understanding of both prehistoric and historic occupations of the region. Because so few surveys, and even fewer intensive investigations of sites, have occurred in the area, additional investigations of these sites could be particularly useful to begin incorporating the complex research objectives developed for the area during the past few years with archeological field data. Protection and preservation of those sites determined potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is, therefore, an important step in the development of a resource base for future cultural resources investigations in the region.

Table 89
Potentially Eligible Archeological Sites at SEDA

Site Number	Location	Site Type	Age
Romulus Township			
A09906.000157	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000161	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000163	West end of Kendaia Creek	Prehistoric	Late Archaic
A09906.000185	Between North-South Base Line Road and West Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09906.000186	South North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000189	West Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000192	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09906.000195	Brady Road	Historic	Early-Mid 19th c.
A09906.000198	Between Fayette and Brady Roads	Historic	Early-Late 19th c.
A09906.000203	Brady Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000218	Kendaia Creek	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09906.000214	East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09906.000223	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000229	East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Early 20th c.
A09906.000230	West Romulus Road/East Patrol Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric
Varick Township			
A09909.000014	West Patrol Road/East-West Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000018	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Early 19th-Early 20th c.
A09909.000019	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Early 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000025	East-West/North-South Base Line Roads	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000026	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000029	West Romulus Road	Historic	Early-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000031	North-South Base Line Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000035	West Patrol Road	Historic	Early 19th-Early 20th c.
A09909.000036	Unnamed road leading east from Gate #2	Historic	Mid 19th c.
A09909.000044	North Fayette Road	Historic	Late 19th-Early 20th c.
A09909.000046	North Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000057	East Patrol Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric
A09909.000061	Fayette Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000062	Fayette Road/East Patrol Road	Historic	Mid 19th-Mid 20th c.
A09909.000063/	Fayette Road	Multicomponent	Undetermined Prehistoric/
A09909.000064			Historic
A09909.000067	West Romulus Road	Prehistoric	Undetermined Prehistoric

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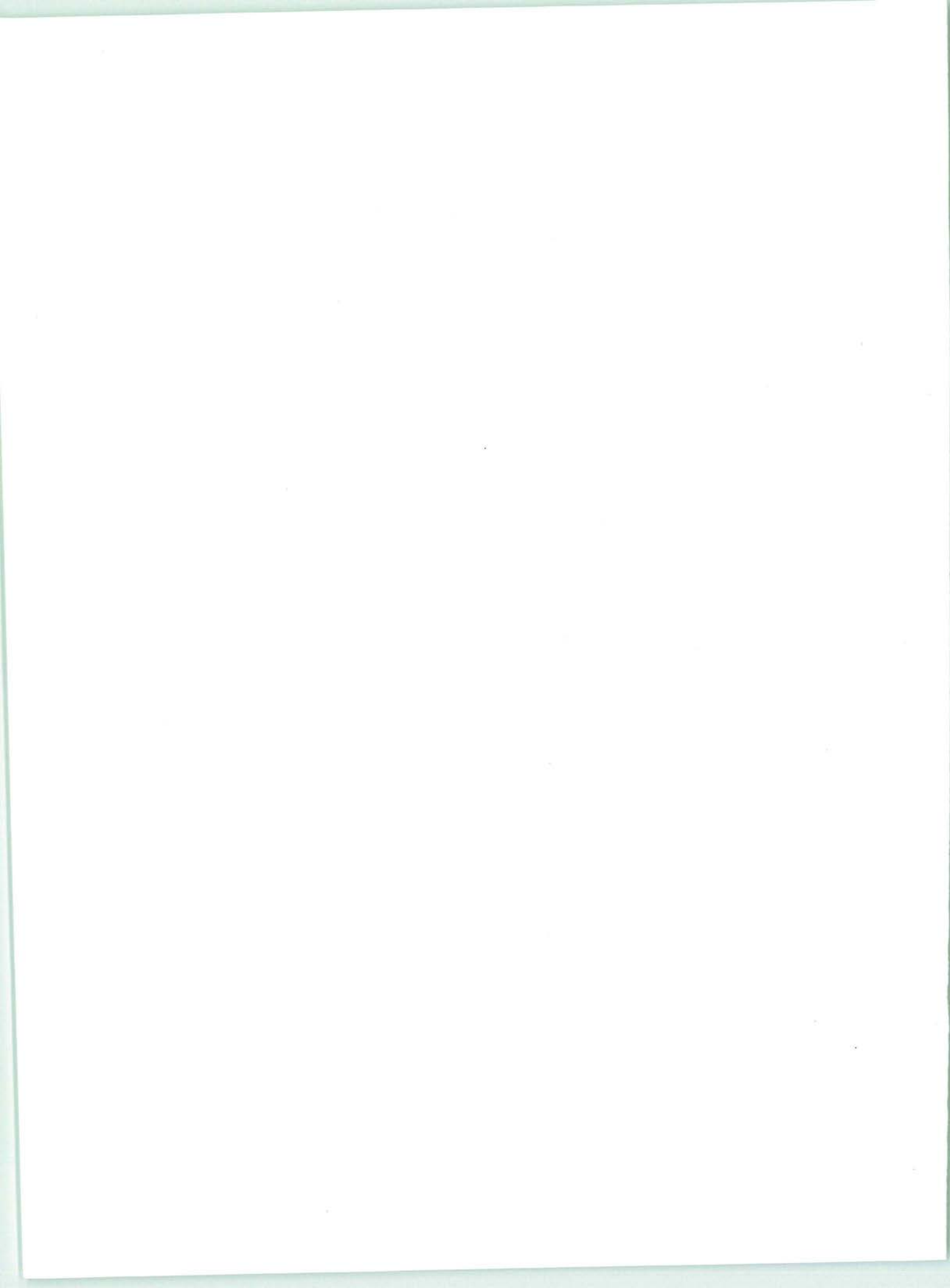
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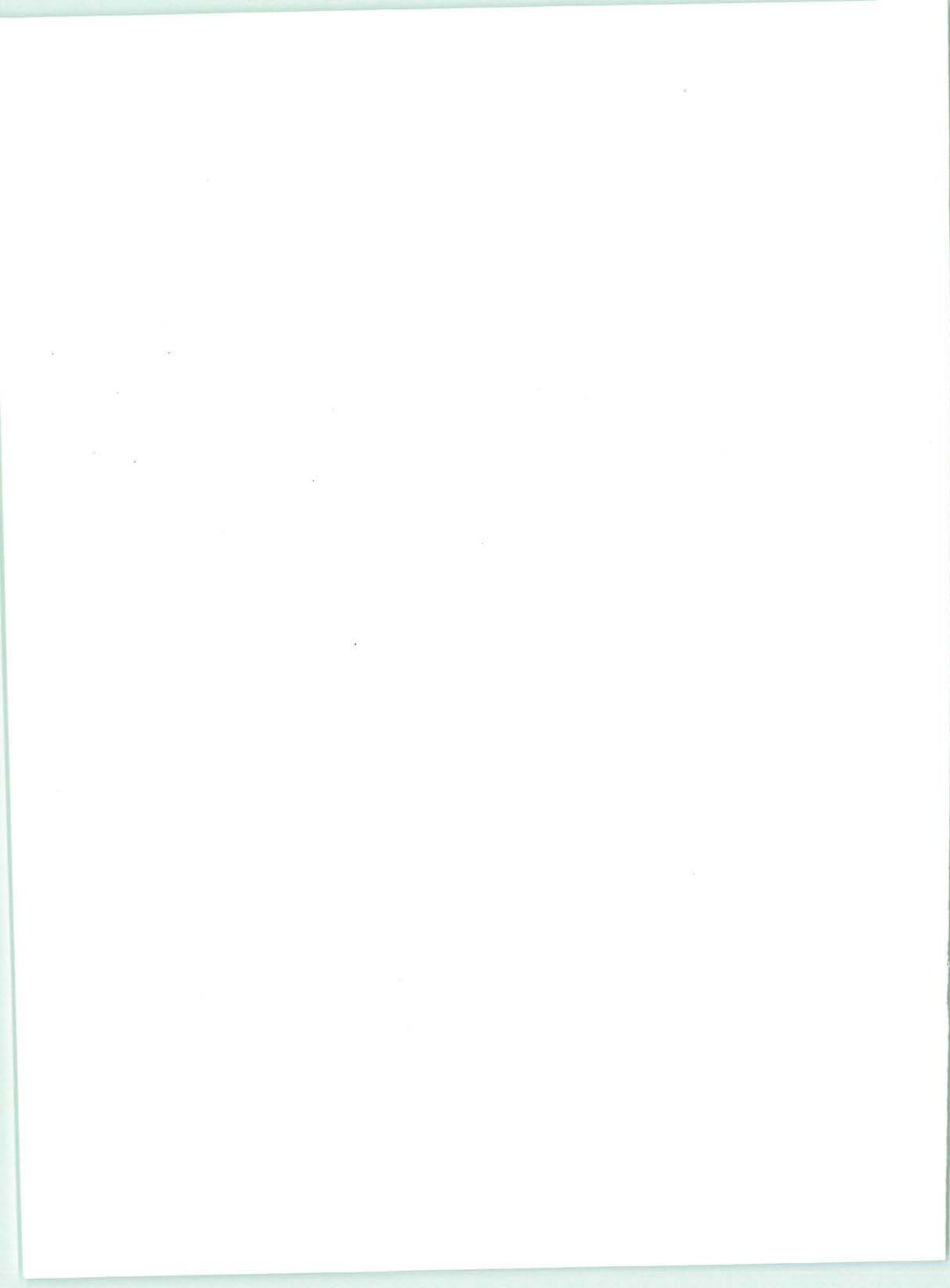
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APPENDIX A
HISTORIC MAPS



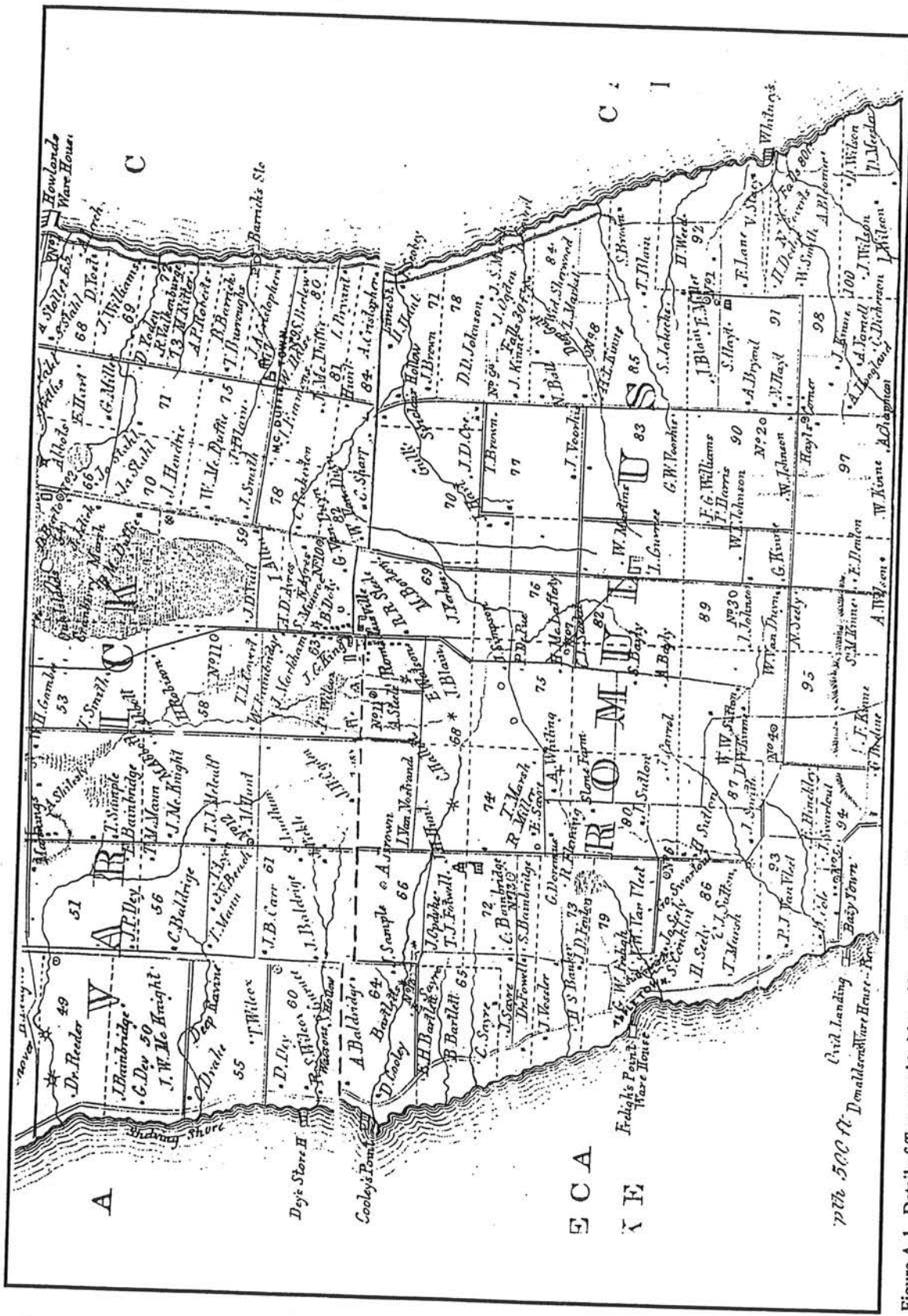


Figure A-1. Detail of Topographic Map of Seneca County, New York (Gibson 1850).

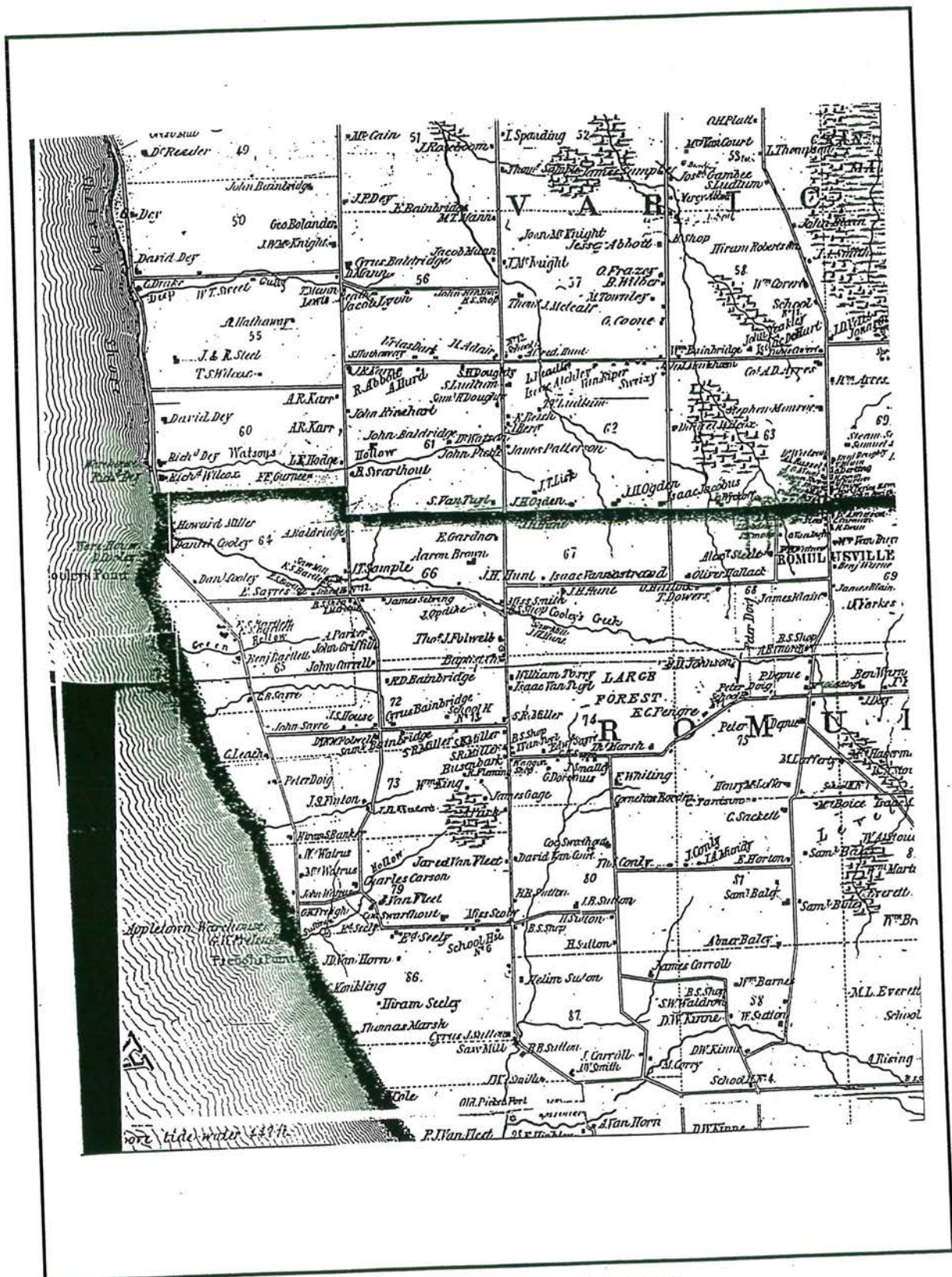


Figure A-2. Detail of Topographic Map of Seneca County, New York (Gibson 1852).

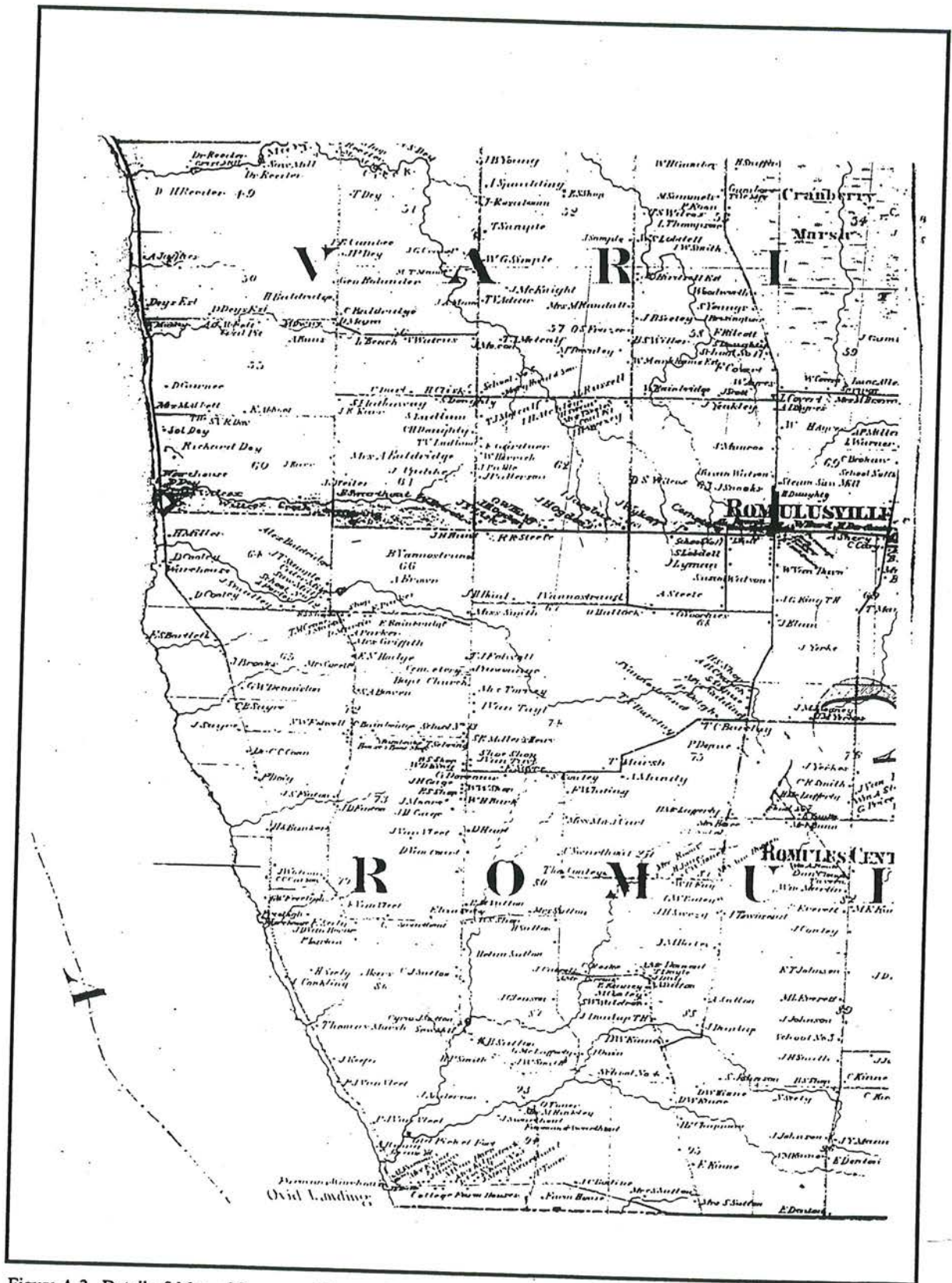


Figure A-3. Detail of Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York (Gray 1859).

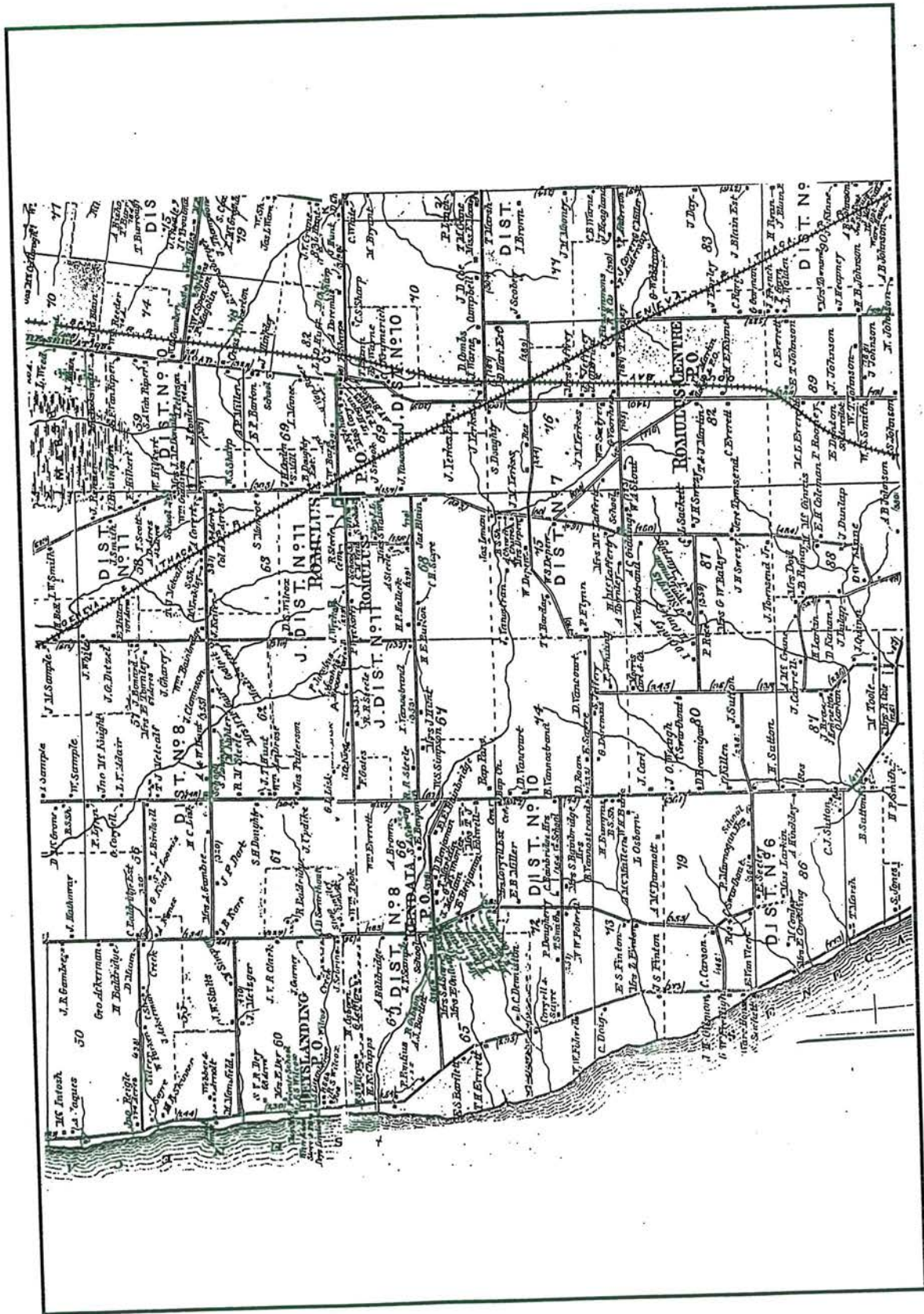


Figure A-4. Detail of Atlas of Seneca County, New York (Nichols 1874).

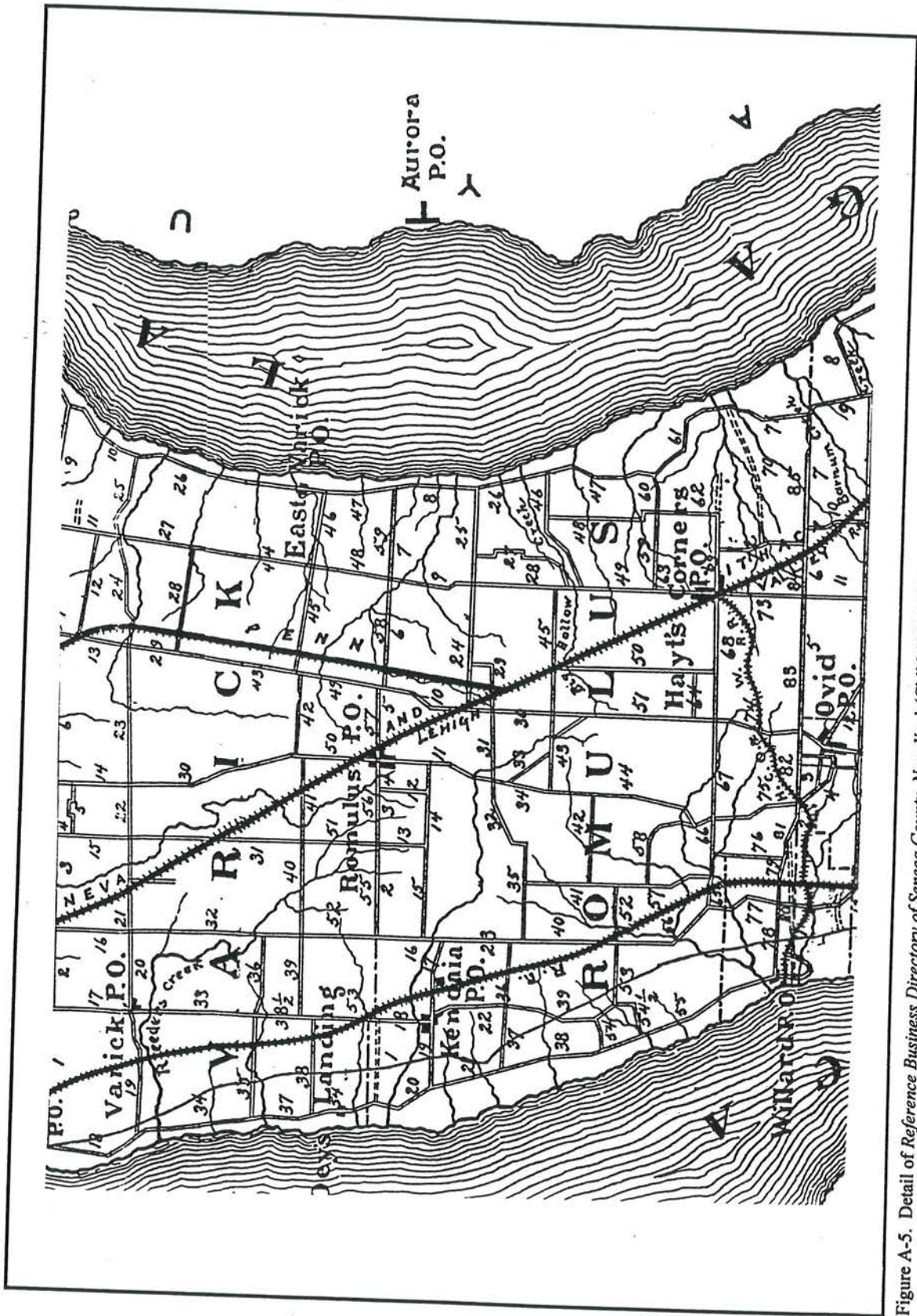


Figure A-5. Detail of Reference Business Directory of Seneca County, New York (Child 1894-1895).

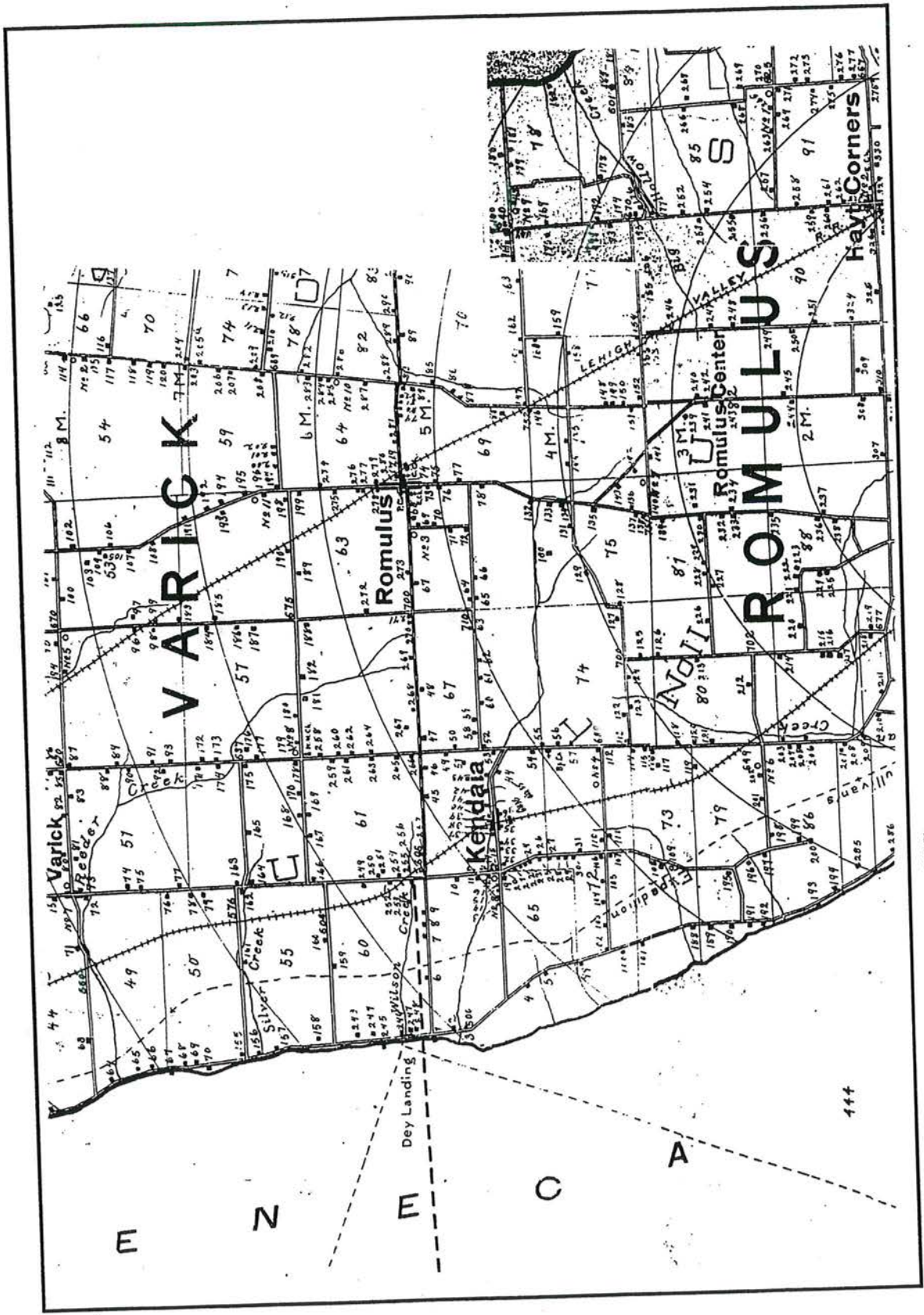


Figure A-6. Detail of Seneca County, New York (Pratt 1909).

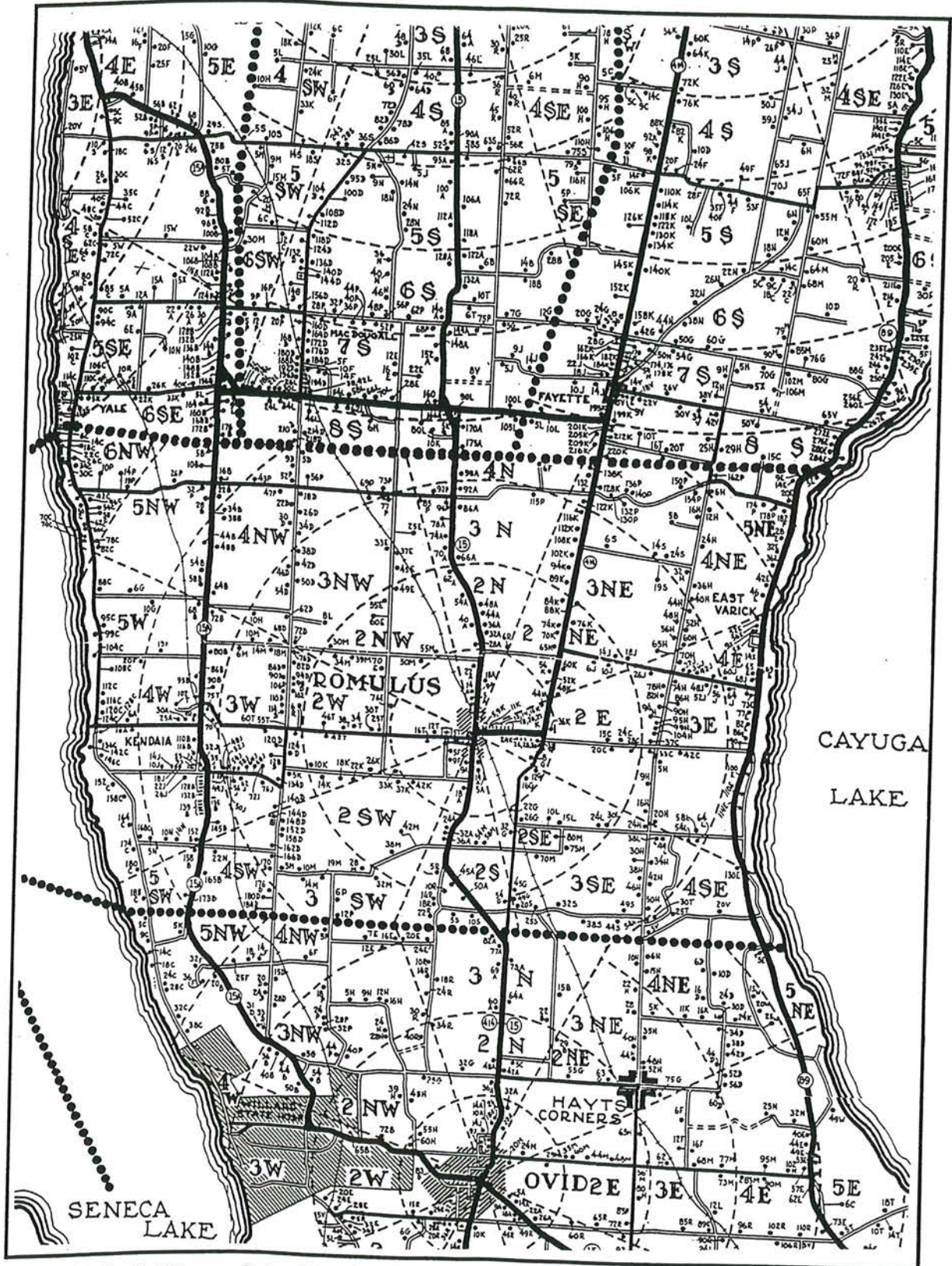
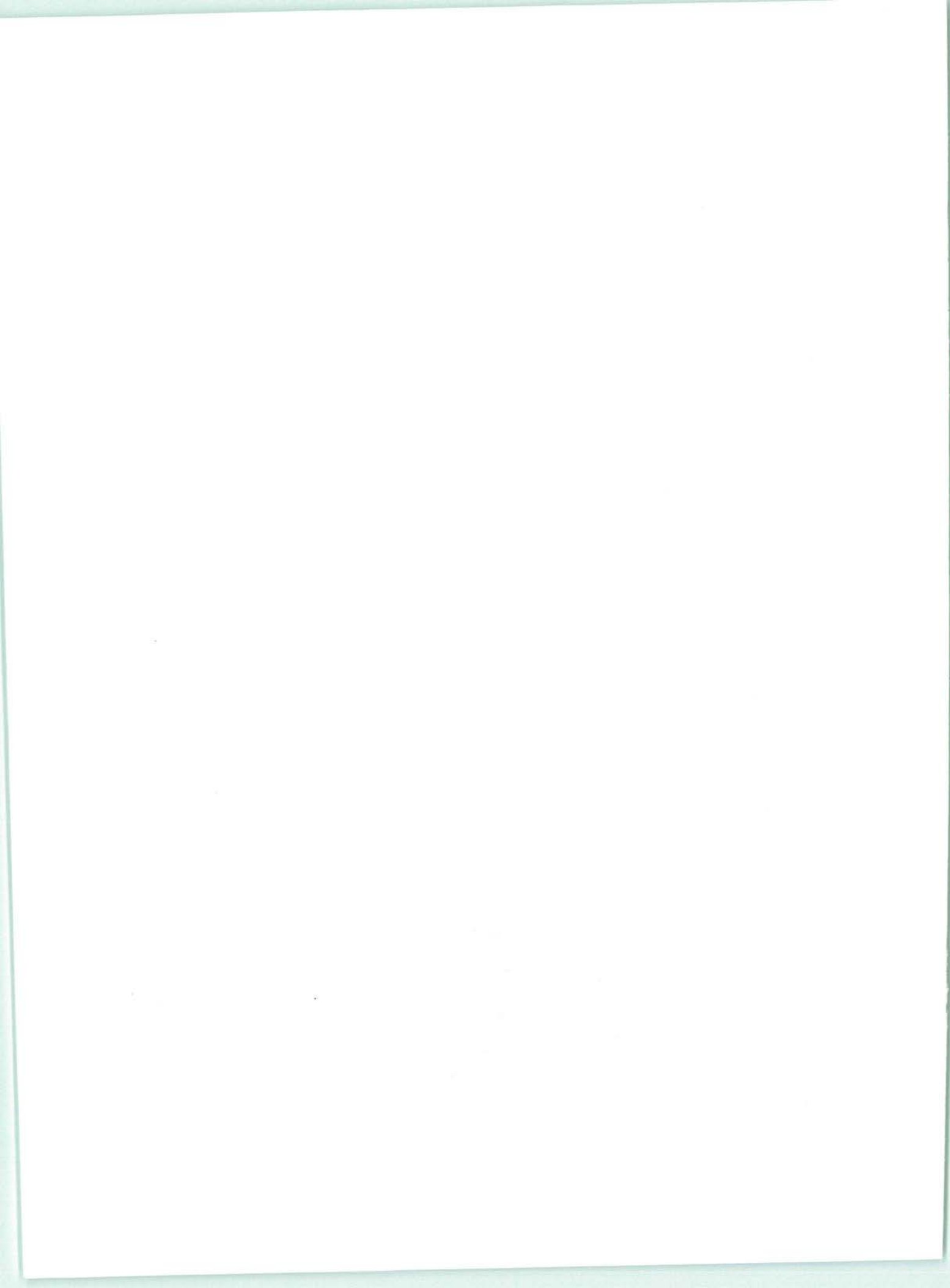
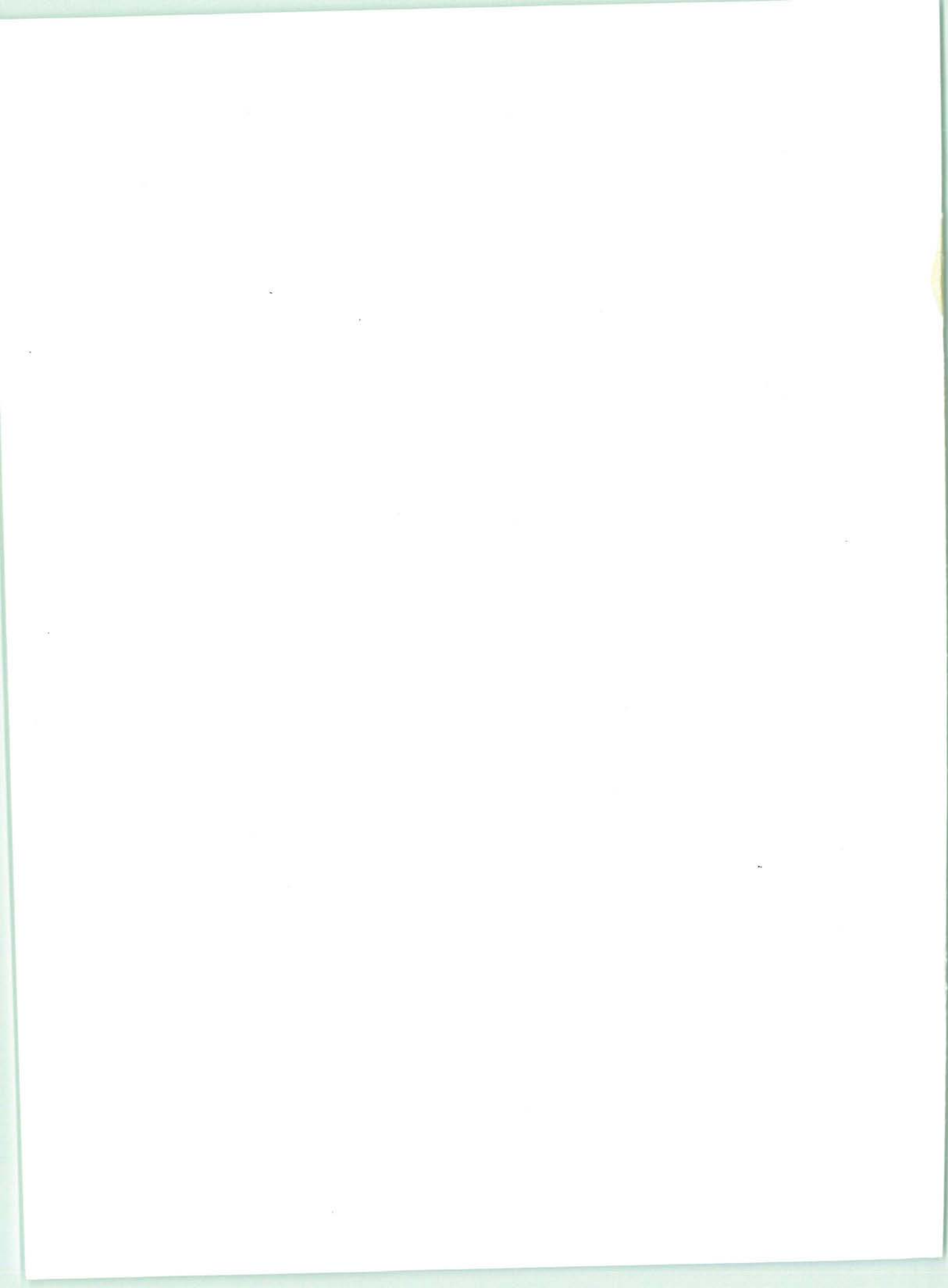


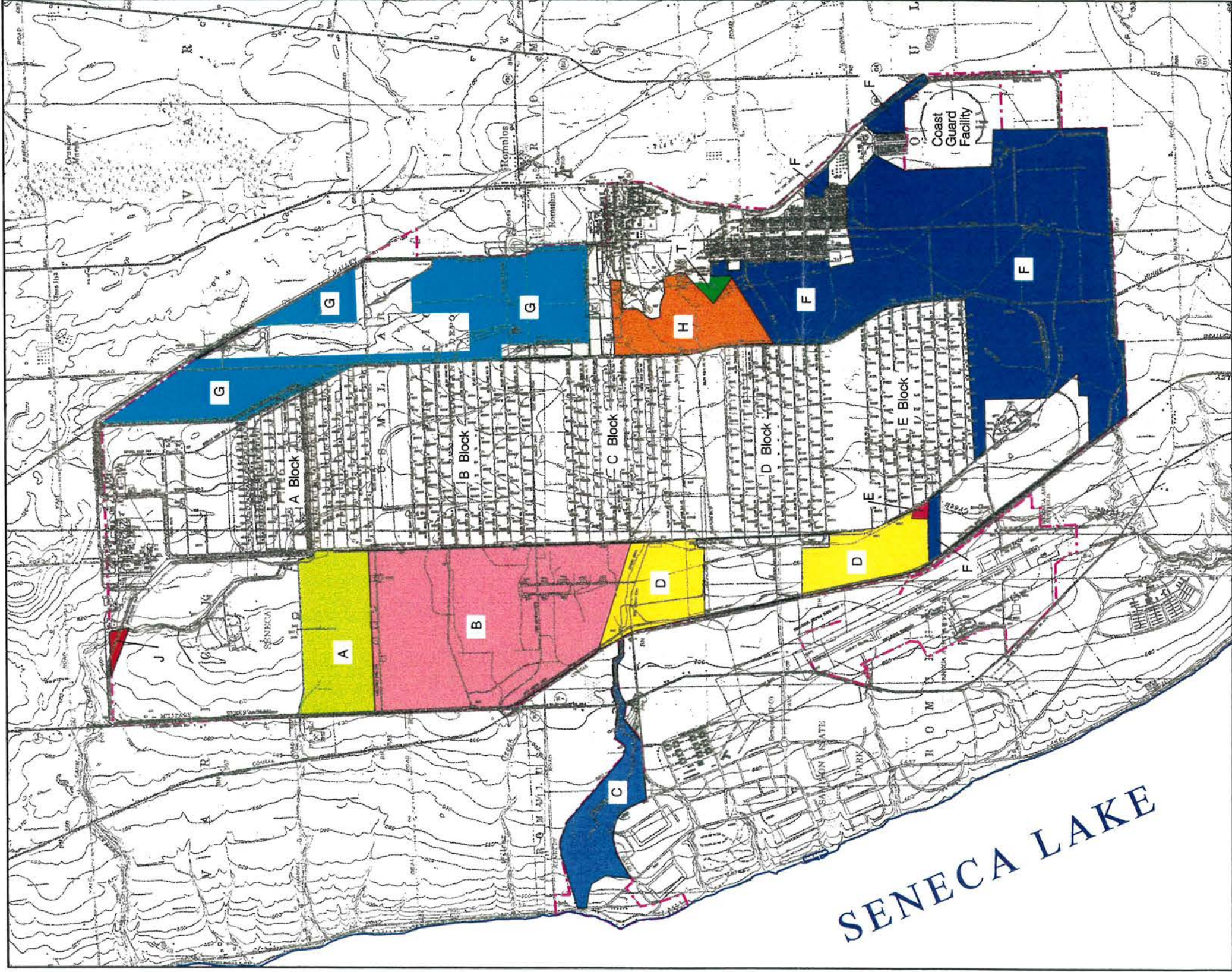
Figure A-7. Detail of Compass System Map of Seneca County, New York (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938).



APPENDIX B

MAP AND SUMMARY OF TRANSECTS CONDUCTED





General Legend

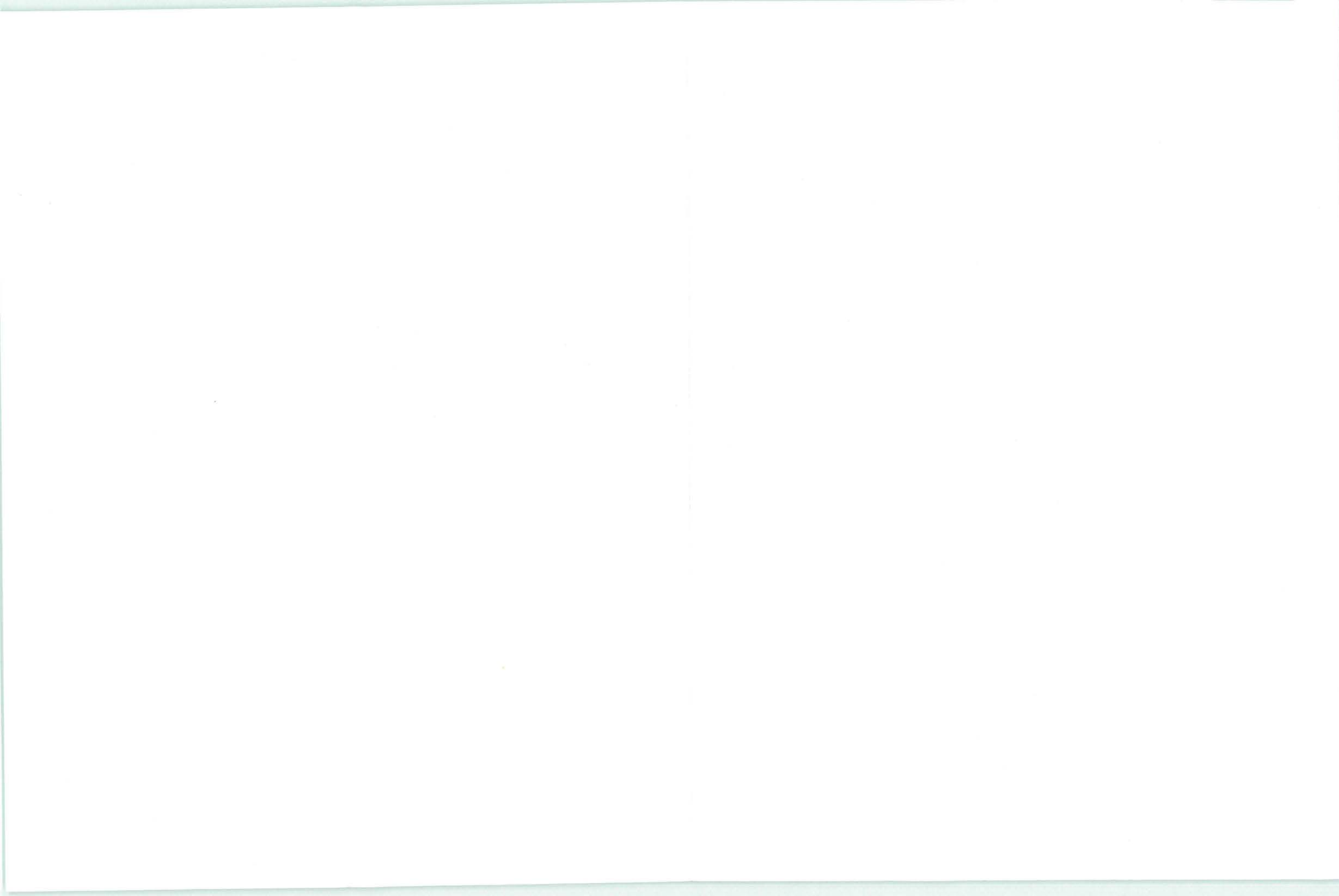
SITE OCCUPIES PART OF 4 1:24,000 QUADS

SEDA boundary

Geneva South, NY | Romulus, NY
Dresden, NY | Ovid, NY

Scale in Feet
2000 1000 0 2000 4000

Map of Transect Areas.



Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
B1	H	94	B67	M	42
B2	H	95	B68	M	38
B3	H	93	B69	M	38
B4	H	93	B70	M	29
B5	H	95	B71	M	30
B6	H	97	B72	M	25
B7	H	96	B85	M	8
B8	H	103	B86	M	6
B9	H	102	B87	M	5
B10	H	103	B88	M	5
B11	H	104	B89	M	5
B12	H	104	B90	M	4
B13	H	103	B91	M	13
B14	H	3	B92	M	12
B25	H	44	B93	M	11
B26	H	44	B94	M	9
B27	H	44	B95	M	9
B28	H	45	B96	M	6
B29	H	42	B14	L	32
B30	H	45	B15	L	31
B31	H	51	B16	L	29
B32	H	52	B17	L	28
B33	H	50	B18	L	30
B34	H	45	B19	L	31
B35	H	52	B20	L	31
B36	H	59	B21	L	32
B37	H	193	B22	L	30
B38	H	193	B23	L	29
B39	H	193	B24	L	29
B40	H	193	B97	L	5
B41	H	193	B98	L	5
B42	H	193	B99	L	8
B43	H	80	B100	L	4
B44	H	78	B101	L	4
B45	H	77	B102	L	7
B46	H	77	B103	L	6
B47	H	75	B104	L	9
B48	H	74	B105	L	8
B49	H	78	B106	L	8
B50	H	71	B107	L	9
B51	H	76	B108	L	9
B52	H	76	B109	L	11
B53	H	72	B110	L	17
B54	H	73	B111	L	16
B55	H	82	B112	L	2
B56	H	82	B113	L	2
B57	H	83	B114	L	13

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
D1	H	55	D40	L	9
D2	H	54	D41	L	10
D3	H	54	D42	L	9
D4	H	56	D43	L	9
D5	H	53	D44	L	9
D6	H	58	D50	L	14
D7	H	57	D51	L	14
D8	H	57	D52	L	14
D9	H	55	D53	L	13
D10	H	55	D54	L	13
D11	H	56	D55	L	14
D8 Reverse	M	3	D56	L	14
D9 Reverse	M	4	D57	L	15
D10 Reverse	M	4	D58	L	10
D11 Reverse	M	6	D59	L	8
D12	M	27			
D12 Reverse	M	8			
D13	M	26			
D13 Reverse	M	12			
D14	M	25			
D14 Reverse	M	14			
D15	M	27			
D16	M	27			
D17	M	27			
D18	L	12			
D19	L	13			
D20	L	8			
D21	L	8			
D22	L	9			
D23	L	9			
D24	L	10			
D25	L	10			
D26	L	10			
D27	L	10			
D28	L	9			
D29	L	9			
D30	L	9			
D31	L	9			
D32	L	7			
D33	L	7			
D34	L	8			
D35	L	8			
D36	L	9			
D37	L	10			
D38	L	9			
D39	L	9			

Summary of Area D	
Total # STs	1197
Transect	
H=	11
M=	13
L=	37
Shovel Tests	
H=	610
M=	210
L=	377

Transect	Probability	# STs			Summary of Area E			
E1	H	13						
E2	H	13			Total # STs	93		
E3	H	13			Transect			
E4	H	12			H =	6		
E5	H	13			M =	3		
E6	H	13			L =	0		
E7	M	6						
E8	M	5			Shovel Tests			
E9	M	5			H =	77		
					M =	16		
					L =	0		

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
F1	H	17	F109	H	50
F2	H	17	F110	H	109
F3	H	17	F111	H	118
F4	H	16	F112	H	104
F5	H	17	F113	H	99
F6	H	17	F114	H	104
F7	H	12	F115	H	90
F8	H	14	F116	H	115
F9	H	16	F117	H	117
F10	H	15	F118	H	115
F11	H	15	F119	H	116
F12	H	17	F120	H	118
F30	H	36	F121	H	122
F31	H	38	F142	H	36
F32	H	41	F143	H	37
F33	H	42	F144	H	36
F34	H	38	F145	H	37
F35	H	45	F146	H	36
F36	H	36	F147	H	36
F37	H	33	F148	H	37
F38	H	29	F149	H	36
F39	H	26	F150	H	37
F40	H	24	F151	H	38
F41	H	23	F152	H	39
F50	H	40	F153	H	38
F51	H	40	F154	H	42
F52	H	40	F155	H	43
F53	H	43	F156	H	44
F54	H	41	F157	H	44
F55	H	41	F158	H	44
F56	H	46	F160	H	34
F82	H	24	F161	H	38
F83	H	25	F162	H	32
F84	H	22	F163	H	30
F85	H	13	F164	H	39
F86	H	10	F165	H	40
F87	H	7	F166	H	35
F88	H	53	F167	H	33
F99	H	46	F168	H	33
F100	H	52	F169	H	32
F101	H	56	F170	H	33
F102	H	48	F171	H	40
F103	H	44	F200	H	20
F104	H	56	F201	H	23
F105	H	49	F202	H	49
F106	H	51	F203	H	43

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
F107	H	58	F204	H	22
F108	H	50	F205	H	24
F207	H	23	F206	H	24
F208	H	21	F270	H	7
F209	H	23	F42	M	29
F210	H	16	F43	M	29
F212	H	27	F44	M	30
F213	H	24	F45	M	46
F214	H	28	F46	M	54
F215	H	27	F47	M	28
F216	H	28	F211	M	15
F217	H	23	F416	M	5
F218	H	30	F417	M	6
F219	H	30	F418	M	3
F220	H	28	F434	M	5
F221	H	31	F435	M	5
F222	H	29	F436	M	7
F223	H	30	F437	M	6
F224	H	22	F438	M	4
F225	H	24	F439	M	5
F226	H	26	F440	M	4
F227	H	24	F441	M	3
F228	H	25	F13	L	2
F229	H	22	F14	L	2
F230	H	43	F15	L	2
F231	H	40	F16	L	2
F232	H	50	F17	L	3
F233	H	40	F18	L	3
F234	H	40	F19	L	4
F235	H	41	F20	L	4
F236	H	19	F21	L	4
F237	H	20	F22	L	4
F238	H	21	F23	L	4
F239	H	18	F24	L	4
F240	H	21	F25	L	4
F241	H	22	F70	L	10
F242	H	17	F71	L	9
F243	H	16	F72	L	10
F244	H	17	F73	L	10
F245	H	18	F74	L	8
F246	H	19	F75	L	8
F247	H	19	F76	L	9
F248	H	8	F77	L	9
F249	H	8	F78	L	9
F250	H	10	F79	L	9
F251	H	12	F80	L	9
F252	H	11	F81	L	10

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
F97	L	8	F82A	L	12
F98	L	9	F83A	L	11
F122	L	13	F90	L	15
F123	L	13	F91	L	20
F124	L	13	F92	L	18
F125	L	13	F93	L	17
F126	L	13	F94	L	20
F127	L	16	F95	L	20
F128	L	14	F96	L	20
F129	L	15	F308	L	6
F130	L	15	F309	L	6
F131	L	13	F310	L	6
F132	L	13	F311	L	6
F133	L	13	F312	L	6
F134	L	3	F313	L	6
F135	L	5	F314	L	5
F136	L	10	F315	L	5
F137	L	4	F330	L	6
F138	L	10	F331	L	5
F139	L	10	F332	L	6
F140	L	11	F333	L	5
F141	L	10	F334	L	8
F253	L	11	F335	L	8
F254	L	10	F340	L	3
F255	L	11	F341	L	4
F256	L	8	F342	L	8
F257	L	2	F343	L	8
F258	L	2	F344	L	6
F259	L	10	F345	L	8
F260	L	8	F346	L	14
F261	L	12	F347	L	12
F262	L	10	F348	L	11
F263	L	10	F349	L	11
F264	L	7	F350	L	12
F265	L	11	F351	L	11
F266	L	8	F352	L	11
F267	L	7	F353	L	13
F268	L	7	F354	L	12
F269	L	7	F355	L	10
F271	L	7	F356	L	10
F272	L	6	F357	L	12
F300	L	3	F358	L	12
F301	L	4	F359	L	11
F302	L	4	F360	L	10
F303	L	3	F361	L	10
F304	L	4	F362	L	10
F305	L	4	F363	L	10

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
G1	H	27	G48	H	56
G2	H	27	G49	H	27
G3	H	27	G50	H	29
G4	H	27	G51	H	29
G5	H	27	G52	H	29
G6	H	27	G53	H	30
G7	H	28	G54	H	30
G8	H	28	G55	H	107
G9	H	29	G56	H	105
G10	H	29	G57	H	109
G11	H	29	G58	H	107
G12	H	29	G59	H	109
G13	H	12	G60	H	108
G14	H	13	G61	H	40
G15	H	13	G62	H	41
G16	H	12	G63	H	42
G17	H	13	G64	H	41
G18	H	12	G65	H	41
G19	H	12	G66	H	42
G20	H	12	G67	H	39
G21	H	11	G68	H	40
G22	H	11	G69	H	40
G23	H	10	G70	H	39
G24	H	10	G71	H	40
G25	H	22	G72	H	38
G26	H	21	G73	H	12
G27	H	22	G74	H	12
G28	H	22	G75	H	12
G29	H	23	G76	H	12
G30	H	4	G77	H	12
G31	H	42	G78	H	12
G32	H	58	G79	H	10
G33	H	58	G80	H	9
G34	H	58	G81	H	6
G35	H	59	G82	H	6
G36	H	59	G87	H	5
G37	H	35	G90	H	8
G38	H	34	G93	H	11
G39	H	35	G101	H	32
G40	H	36	G102	H	3
G41	H	36	G103	H	4
G42	H	38	G104	H	6
G43	H	54	G105	H	7
G44	H	53	G106	H	14
G45	H	54	G113	H	32
G46	H	55	G114	H	13
G47	H	56	G115	H	14

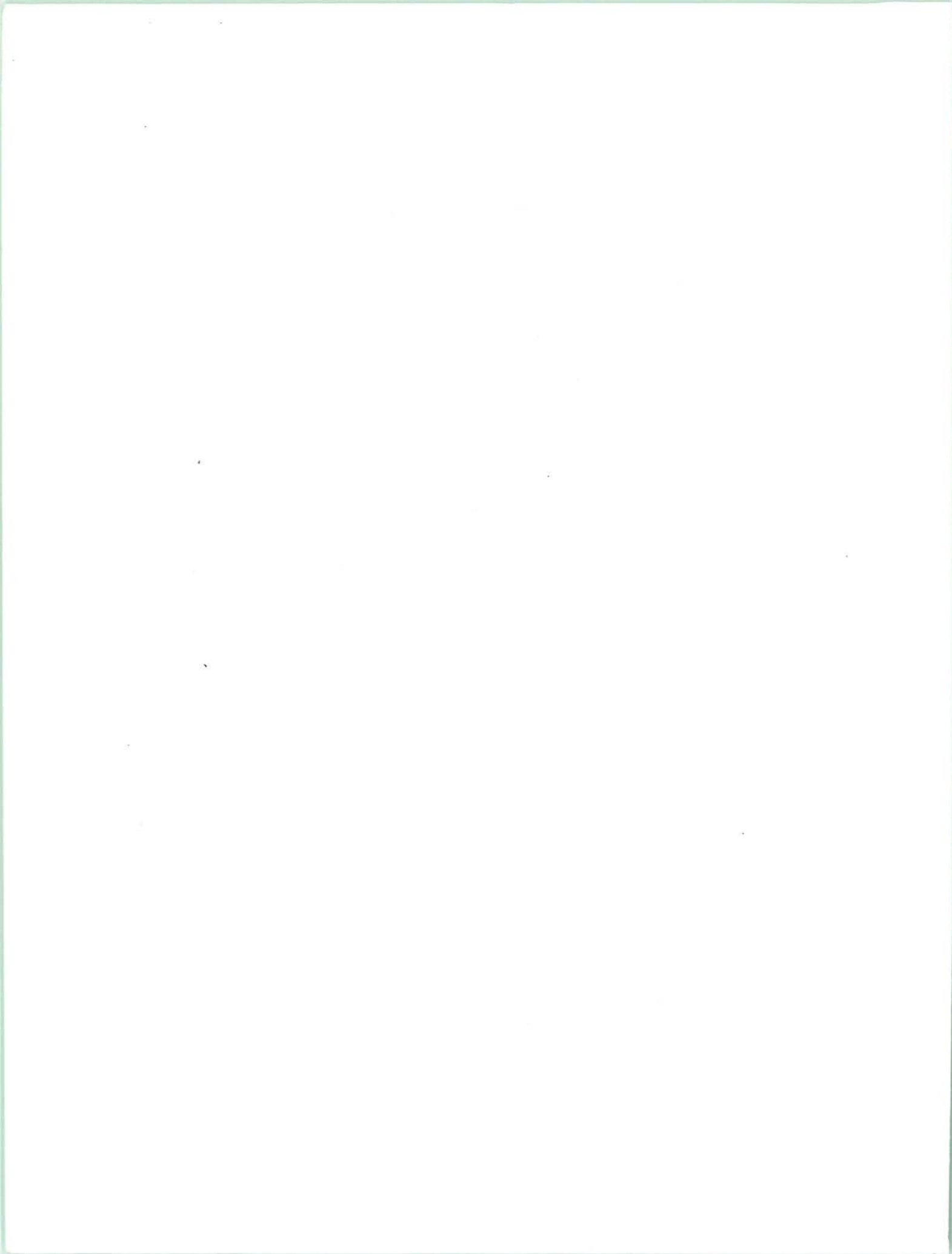
Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
G116	H	32	G136C	M	3
G117	H	59	G95	L	11
G118	H	65	G96	L	12
G119	H	62	G97	L	12
G120	H	63	G98	L	5
G121	H	63	G99	L	4
G122	H	62	G100	L	4
G123	H	79	G110	L	5
G124	H	68	G137	L	18
G125	H	67	G138	L	18
G126	H	67	G139	L	18
G127	H	67	G140	L	18
G128	H	68	G162	L	15
G133	H	32	G163	L	20
G150	H	82	G164	L	13
G151	H	78	G165	L	13
G152	H	83	G166	L	11
G153	H	85	G167	L	7
G154	H	75	G168	L	7
G155	H	77	G169	L	5
G156	H	88	G170	L	4
G157	H	82	G171	L	10
G158	H	81	G172	L	10
G159	H	78	G173	L	9
G160	H	87	G174	L	8
G161	H	77	G175	L	8
G83	M	21	G176	L	6
G84	M	21	G177	L	4
G85	M	21	G179	L	2
G86	M	5	G180	L	17
G88	M	5	G181	L	16
G89	M	8	G182	L	14
G91	M	8	G183	L	12
G92	M	11	G184	L	10
G94	M	11	G185	L	9
G107	M	7	G186	L	8
G108	M	16	G187	L	7
G109	M	16	G188	L	5
G129	M	13	G189	L	3
G130	M	20			
G131	M	13			
G132	M	32			
G134	M	32			
G135	M	12			
G136	M	12			
G136A	M	10			
G136B	M	7			

Summary of Area G	
Total # STs	= 5528
Transect	Shovel Tests
H= 120	H= 4846
M= 22	M= 304
L= 38	L= 378

Transect	Probability	# STs	Transect	Probability	# STs
I1	H	16	J1	H	7
I2	H	19	J2	H	6
I3	H	17	J3	H	6
I4	H	16	J4	H	6
I5	H	15	J5	H	7
I6	H	1	J6	H	5
I7	H	19	J7	M	2
I8	H	18	J8	M	1
Summary of Area I			Summary of Area J		
Total # STs		121	Total # STs		40
Transect			Transect		
H = 8			H = 6		
M = 0			M = 2		
L = 0			L = 0		
Shovel Tests			Shovel Tests		
H = 121			H = 37		
			M = 3		
			L = 0		
Transect	Probability	# STs	Summary of Area T		
T1	M	8	Total # STs		25
T2	M	7	Transect		
T3	M	6	H = 0		
T4	M	2	M = 6		
T5	M	1	L = 0		
T6	M	1	Shovel Tests		
			H = 0		
			M = 25		
			L = 0		

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE SURVEY UNIT FORM



GEO-MARINE, INC.
MULTIPLE SURVEY UNIT FORM

PROJECT NO.: 1166-005 DATE: 8/6/98 EXCAVATOR(S): P. LARSON

Unit Type: Shovel Test (30x30cm) Auger Test Other Screen Type: 1/4" 1/16" Other

Transect No. B116 Unit No. 1 Probability Area H M D

LEVEL	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)	MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone)	ARTIFACTS (by Level)
1	0-20 15	10YR 3/3 SILT LOAM	NONE
2	20-40 15-20	10YR 5/2 CLAY	NONE

Transect No. B116 Unit No. 2

LEVEL	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)	MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone)	ARTIFACTS (by Level)
1	0-20 18	10YR 3/3 SILT LOAM	NONE
2	20-40 18-25	10YR 5/2 CLAY	NONE

Transect No. B116 Unit No. 3

LEVEL	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)	MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone)	ARTIFACTS (by Level)
1	0-20	10YR 3/3 SILT LOAM	NONE
2	20-40 25	10YR 5/2 CLAY	NONE

Transect No. B116 Unit No. 4

LEVEL	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm)	MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone)	ARTIFACTS (by Level)
1	0-20	10YR 3/3 SILT LOAM	NONE
2	20-40 25	10YR 5/2 CLAY	NONE

