

INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 1,073 ACRES AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK

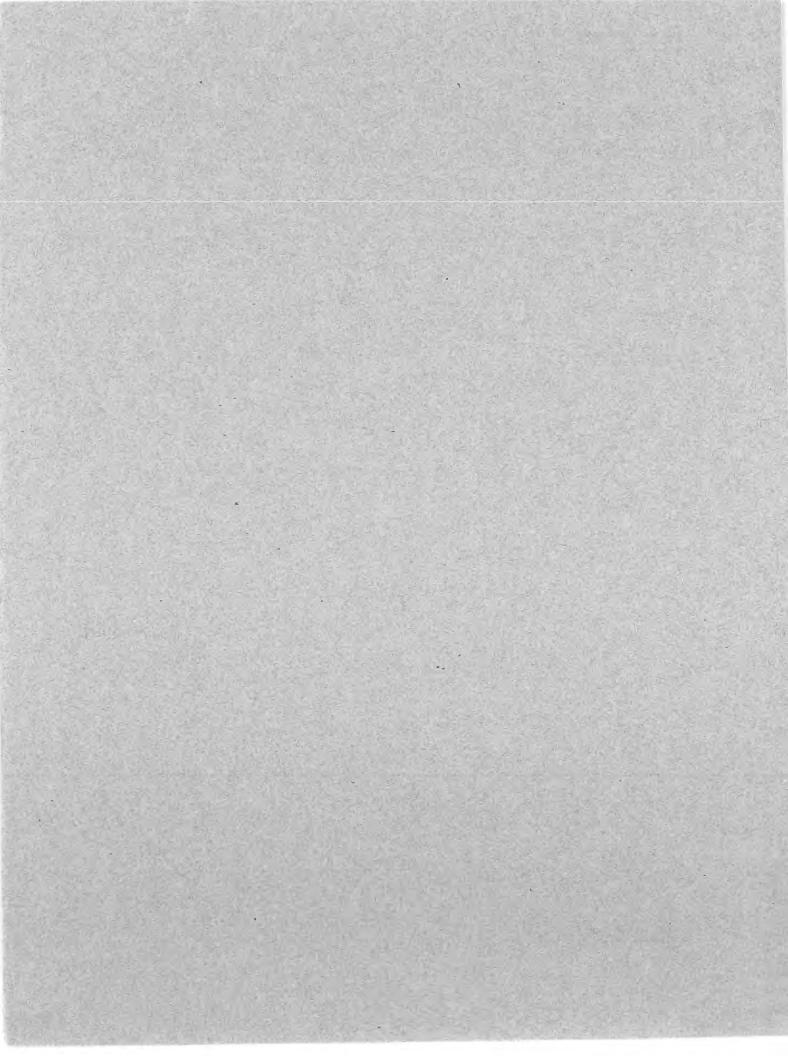
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for
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS
Number 210



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

amsl above mean sea level AR Army Regulation

BTI Building Technology, Inc.

cm centimeters

ECM Earth-Covered Magazine

ft feet

GMI Geo-Marine, Inc.

in inches m meters

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 between October 22, 1999, and December 12, 1999, for 1,073 acres of the central portion of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), where the earth-covered storage magazines (ECMs) are located near Romulus, New York, in Seneca County. SEDA is a 10,865-acre facility with 927 buildings and structures, the majority of which are ECMs. Most of the installation will be excessed from federal control.

As a result of the cultural resources survey within the ECM area, 54 archeological sites were identified and recorded. All of these except one prehistoric site date to the historic period. Forty-nine sites identified during the cultural resources survey are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP because they lack intact features and deposits or the contextual integrity sufficient to address the research needs developed for the region. The remaining five sites identified—four historic sites (A09906.000243, A09906.000260, A09906.000261, and A09909.000074) and the single prehistoric site recorded (A09906.000256)—do contain deposits and/or features considered to have research value and are recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Prehistoric site A09906.000256, is a hamlet or small village site consisting of an intact prehistoric deposit containing diagnostic stone tools, diagnostic ceramics, and intact hearth and possibly other features that appear to have a Late Woodland cultural affiliation. Other prehistoric cultural components could, however, be present at the site. The site has research value relating to interpretations of pre-Iroquoian occupation of the area and possibly relating to interpretations of earlier or later occupations as well.

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, bulldozed surfaces, and scattered historic debris. The majority of the historic sites within the ECM area fit this or a similar description. These sites offer little information from contexts that retain spatial integrity. Four historic sites within the ECM area do, however, 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. Three of these (A09906.000260, A09906.000261, and A09909.000074) are farmsteads that retain several features, have not been extensively bulldozed, and retain areas of shallow but largely intact deposits. The 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 fourth potentially eligible historic site (A09906.000243) is an early nineteenth- to middle/late nineteenth-century sawmill site that retains structural and functional features and areas of intact deposits. This mill site has the potential for contributing information important to the understanding of the historic development of the

region and offers an opportunity to examine a particularly early industrial site that does not appear to have been significantly damaged by twentieth-century industrial activity, farming, or other developments in the area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

An intensive cultural resources survey was conducted for 1,073 acres of the earth-covered magazine (ECM) area in the central part of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), near Romulus, New York, in Seneca County during the fall of 1999. In October 1999, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, contracted with Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), of Plano, 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.

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 Staff Archeologist Eben S. Cooper. Two crew chiefs, Martin Goetz and Robert Peltier, and nine crew members also participated in the cultural resources survey. The project was conducted to fulfill, and in accordance with, the responsibilities of the U.S. Army per Section I06 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.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

SEDA is located in the Finger Lakes region of Seneca County in central New York state (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 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.

Prior to this 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. Additionally, a cultural resources survey of other areas of the depot outside the ECM area was conducted by GMI resulting in the report entitled *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of 4,192 Acres at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York* (Cooper et al. 1999). Several smaller surveys have been conducted over the past few years by other cultural resources firms (see previous archeological research section in Chapter 3). The U.S. Coast Guard station in the southeastern portion of the depot will not be excessed from federal control. 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 2).

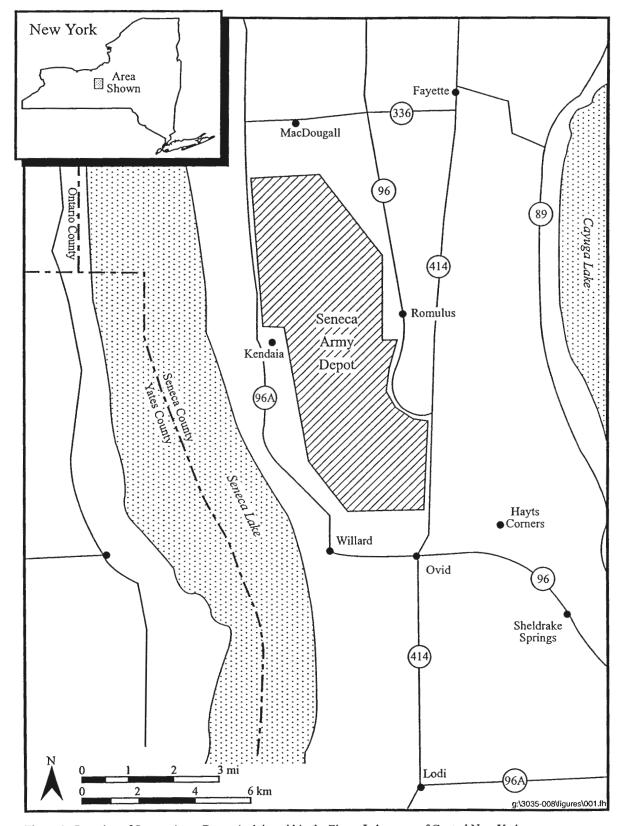
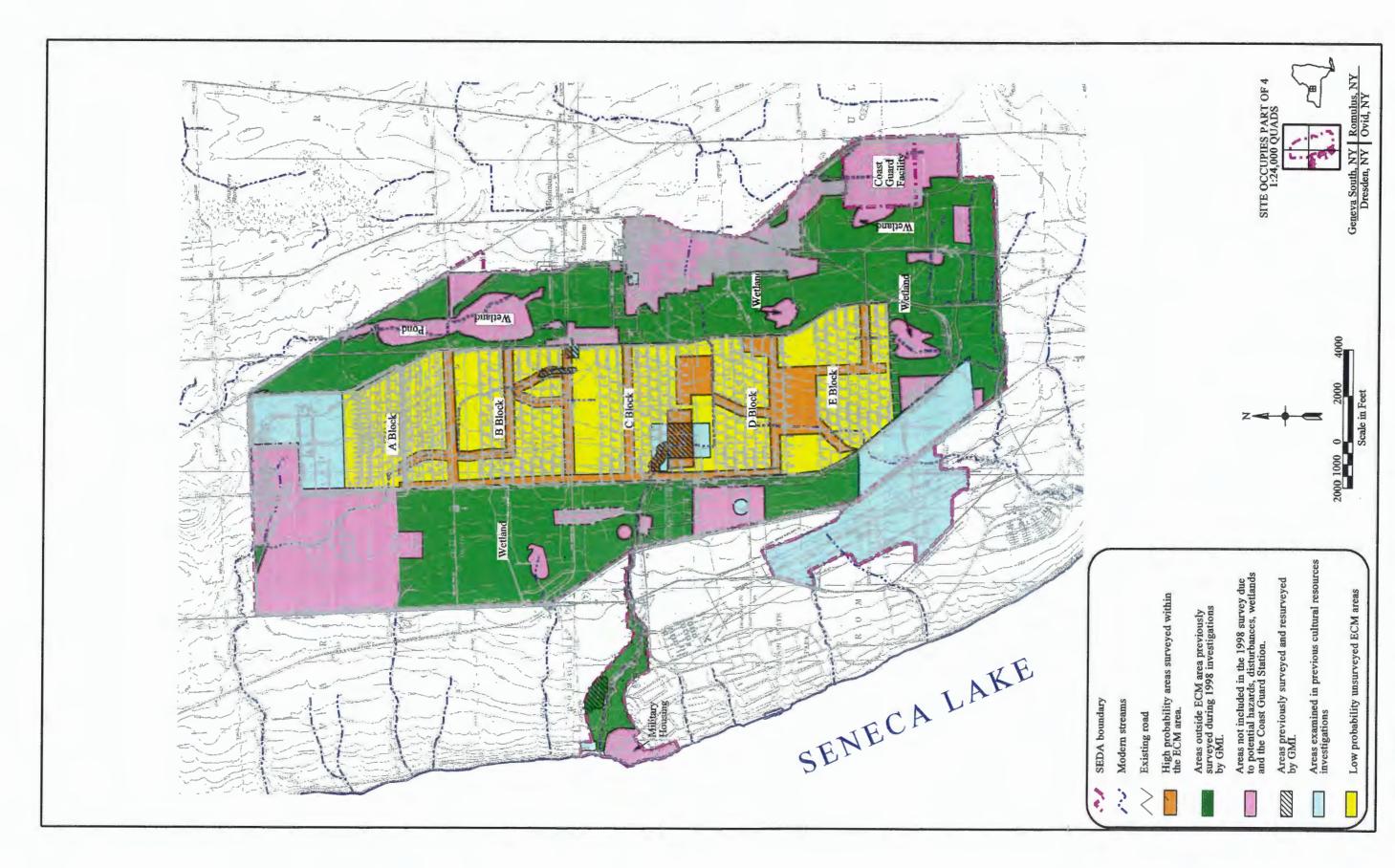


Figure 1. Location of Seneca Army Depot Activity within the Finger Lakes area of Central New York.



3

Figure 2. Map of SEDA and the areas surveyed, areas previously surveyed, and areas not surveyed.

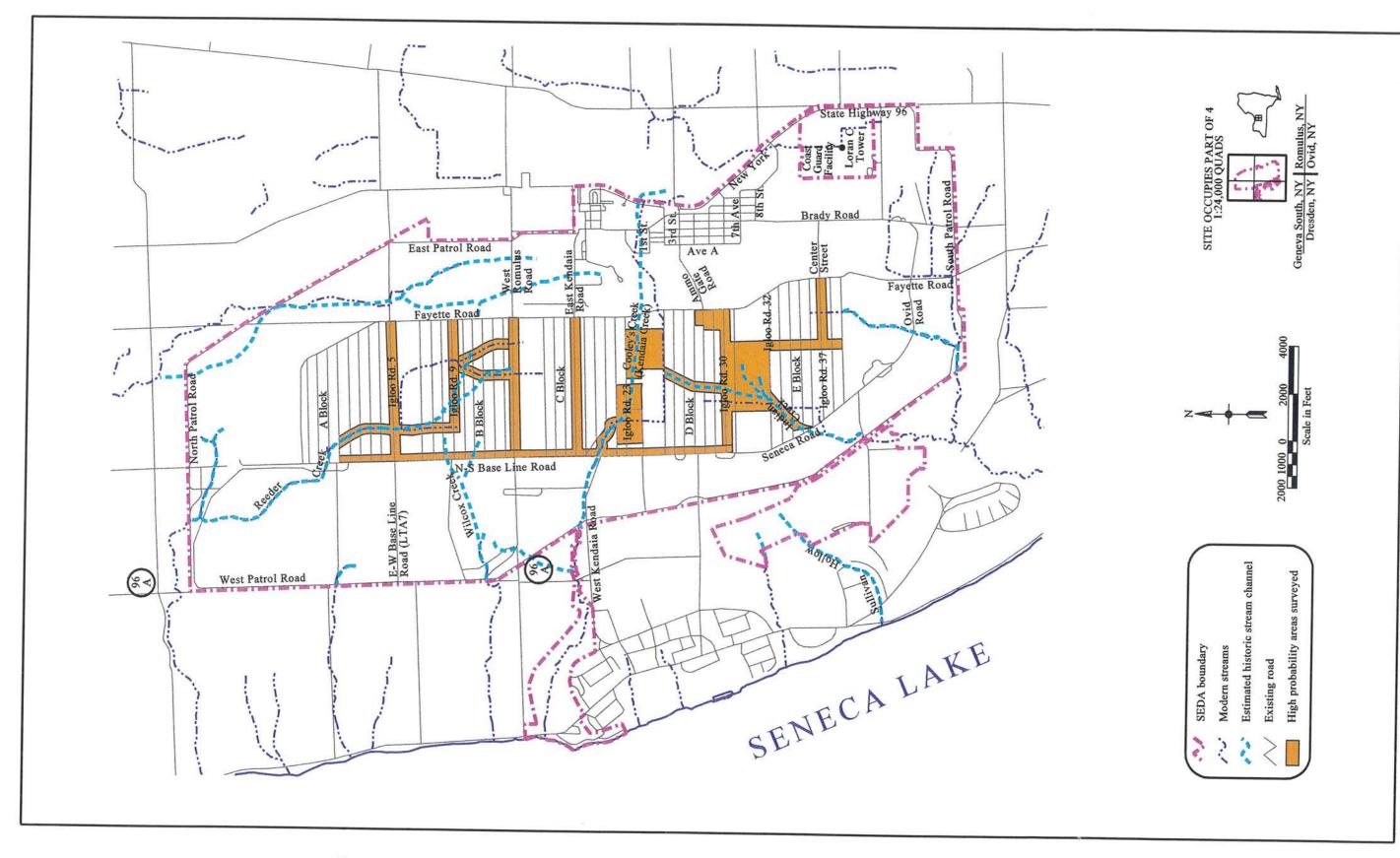


Figure 3. High probability areas surveyed within the ECM area.

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A total of 1,073 acres was surveyed between October 22, 1999, and December 12, 1999 (Figure 3). In a September, 21, 1999, telephone conversation between Robert Kuhn, Senior Archeologist for the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and both Neil Robison and Dwight Packer of USACE, it was agreed that transect and shovel test intervals of 30 m, rather than 15 m, would be acceptable to the New York SHPO for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Robert Kuhn reviewed the written Scope of Work containing that information and in a September 24, 1999, telephone conversation with Dwight Packer, verbally agreed that 30 m intervals and the Scope of Work in its entirety were acceptable.

As a result of the cultural resources survey, 54 archeological sites were identified and recorded. All of these sites except one date to the historic period. Five of these archeological sites, including the single prehistoric site, are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining sites are recommended as not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

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 deposits. 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 that 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. headwaters of several other named streams, including Indian, Silver, Hahnel, Reeder, and Wilcox creeks, drain westward from the depot's uplands into Seneca Lake. 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 ranges from an average daily maximum of 57.3°F to 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 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 hawthorn (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 of 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 growth 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 of white-tailed deer, black bear, elk, beaver, woodchuck, raccoon, otter, lynx, gray fox, timber wolf, squirrel, porcupine, muskrat, turkey, migratory waterfowl, raptors, and passerines, while bass, pike, pickerel, sunfish, trout, and lake trout were common to the rivers (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-tailed 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.

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. Except for the edges of the one remaining naturally entrenched stream channel, Kendaia

Creek, very little relief was encountered across the entire area surveyed; all soils fall within the 0-3% slopes range. 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 in). 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 ft).

Intensive Cultural Resources Survey: Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York

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.

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 had 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 (McVarish 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 2-acre project area was stratified into survey areas based on the 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 (0.25-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 consisted 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 eligible for the NRHP.

In November 1995, John Milner Associates, Inc., attempted to relocate five prehistoric sites (NYSM-4823, NYSM-4826, NYSM-4840, and UB-1260) previously recorded within the present depot boundaries early in the twentieth century (Fiedel 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 and 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 (0.25-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 (0.25-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 recommended as 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 A09909.00003-A09909.00006), 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.

GMI conducted an intensive cultural resources survey of 4,192 acres of areas outside the ECM area of SEDA between July 13, 1998, and October 8, 1998. As a result of the cultural resources survey, 113 archeological sites were identified and recorded. The majority of the sites (n=102) date to the historic period; seven sites are prehistoric; and four contain both historic and prehistoric components. Because they lack either intact features and deposits or the contextual integrity sufficient to address the research needs developed for the region, 82 sites identified during that 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 recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Twenty-six of the potentially eligible sites are historic, four are prehistoric, and one is multicomponent.

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 (1986:3-1) 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." 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). Remains of the Early and Middle Archaic periods are equally rare in this area, although 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 lakes 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 phase 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 midcontinent 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 marks 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 the 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 (as stated by Fiedel 1996:14) an "aggressive northward intrusion by maize-growing Iroquoian-speakers from central Pennsylvania."

The Middle to Late Woodland occupation of the Seneca/Cayuga lakes 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.

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 the 1998 cultural resources survey by GMI 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 European-American presence and 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 northeastern 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 in the eighteenth century depended on waterways, roads, and turnpikes for transport, rural residents of the later nineteenth century were exposed to a wider trading network that resulted from newly developed transportation systems such as 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 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. 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.

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, lots 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, and 63 were included with Varick after 1830 (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).

The size of the plots purchased by early settlers varied, but 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 that 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). After 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 that 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, through the birth of the women's rights movement, support for abolitionist and temperance movements, the turmoil of a Civil War, to the emergence of 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 into 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, awaiting 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 emigration) 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 from 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 mentioned items 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 Ettenville (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 catalysts 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-andone-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 that 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 the present 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.; Baldridge 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 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. (Fiedel 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 investigated 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. (Fiedel 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.

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 (Appendix A) 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. Additionally, photographs of the ECM area taken in 1941 while the ECMs were being constructed provided by the USACE were examined (Appendix B).

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The cultural resources survey of 1,073 acres was conducted from October 22 through December 12, 1999, using the survey methodology agreed upon in the Scope of Work. The Scope of Work was reviewed and accepted by the New York SHPO during telephone conversations on September 21 and September 24, 1999, between Dwight Packer and Neil Robison of USACE and Robert Kuhn, Senior Archaeologist for the New York SHPO. It included areas determined to have a high probability for containing historic or prehistoric sites within the centrally located ECM portion of SEDA (see Figure 2). These areas were defined by the presence of historic roads or streams. Systematic pedestrian surveys were conducted along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals along historic stream or road edges (as identified in the background report by Gaither et al. 1998) to 100 m from each side of the historic road or stream. Shovel tests were placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform was poorly drained or substantially disturbed. Shovel tests conducted on transects were paced and crew members exercised judgment in the exact placement of the tests to examine the most likely areas for containing cultural deposits. Therefore, transect shovel tests plotted on site maps will occasionally be spaced slightly more closely than 30 m apart or the transect line might be somewhat irregular. This methodology proved most successful in locating deposits and features not observable on the surface when attempting to identify the locations of sites during transect shovel testing. When a site or potential site was discovered, additional shovel tests were placed in a cruciform pattern at 10-m intervals and additionally as needed to define the boundaries, briefly examine deposits, determine the condition, and recommend the eligibility of sites for inclusion in the NRHP. 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 general, the survey of the high 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 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 modified that no evidence of a stream channel remains. These areas were carefully examined and the survey strategy was modified to cover the general area at 30-m intervals where historic maps indicated the stream channel was once located. These areas include most of the headwaters of Kendaia Creek east of ECM C0701within the C Block portion of the ECM area, where extensive drainage and other modifications have destroyed almost all evidence of the stream channel; the headwaters of Indian Creek in the D and E Block portions of the ECM area, where extensive modifications have destroyed most evidence of the natural stream channel; and a small area of the extreme upper headwaters of Wilcox Creek, plotted on some historic maps as entering the southwest corner of B Block, where no evidence of a stream channel could be found, however; this portion of the possible Wilcox stream channel was surveyed at 30-m intervals during the survey of the east side of the North-South Base Line Road.

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 (0.25-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., B-3) were assigned sequentially as transects were conducted. Letters were incorporated in the transect numbering system simply to eliminate very large transect numbers. A total of 5,350 shovel tests on 215 separate transects was conducted in the project area (Appendix D). All site locations were 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 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 excavated at 10-m intervals to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site boundaries. 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, such as the bulldozer-leveled areas around each ECM, adjacent to sites.

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 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 GMI computer graphics lab for inclusion with the corresponding site description. Finally, a Global Positioning System (GPS) system (Trimble Pro XRS) was used to record the locations of sites (Appendix E).

When site boundaries were found to go beyond the project area, the entire site was recorded including areas outside the established project area. Distant or isolated farmstead features that belong to recorded sites, but which were not detected by a continuation of positive shovel tests or features from the recorded portion of the site, are possible. However, the extreme degree of disturbance over much of the ECM area, confirmed by the poor condition of almost all of the historic sites recorded and degree of bulldozing seen in the aerial photographs taken when the ECMs were being built, renders the probability of intact undiscovered sites in the low probability portion of the ECM area to be extremely low.

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, 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 1,073 acres was surveyed between October 22, 1999, and December 12, 1999. As a result of the cultural resources survey, 54 archeological sites were identified and recorded (Figure 4), which averages to one site per 20 acres surveyed. The majority of the sites, 53, date to the historic period and one site is prehistoric. Five of these archeological sites are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Four of the potentially eligible sites are historic (A09906.000243, A09906.000260, A09906.000261, and A09909.000074) and one (A09906.000256) is prehistoric.

During the background investigations (Gaither et al. 1998), locations for potential historic sites were plotted (Figure 5) based on structures plotted on historic maps (see 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 (see Figure 2) 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 the boundary of each site 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 (30-m interval) zones along roads. Additional shovel tests were excavated on sites at 10 m intervals to delineate boundaries. Alphanumeric transect numbers were assigned sequentially as transects were conducted. Transects are indicated by transect number (e.g., B3), usually along the outer edges of the site map. Letters were incorporated in the transect numbering system simply to eliminate very large transect numbers.

ROMULUS TOWNSHIP

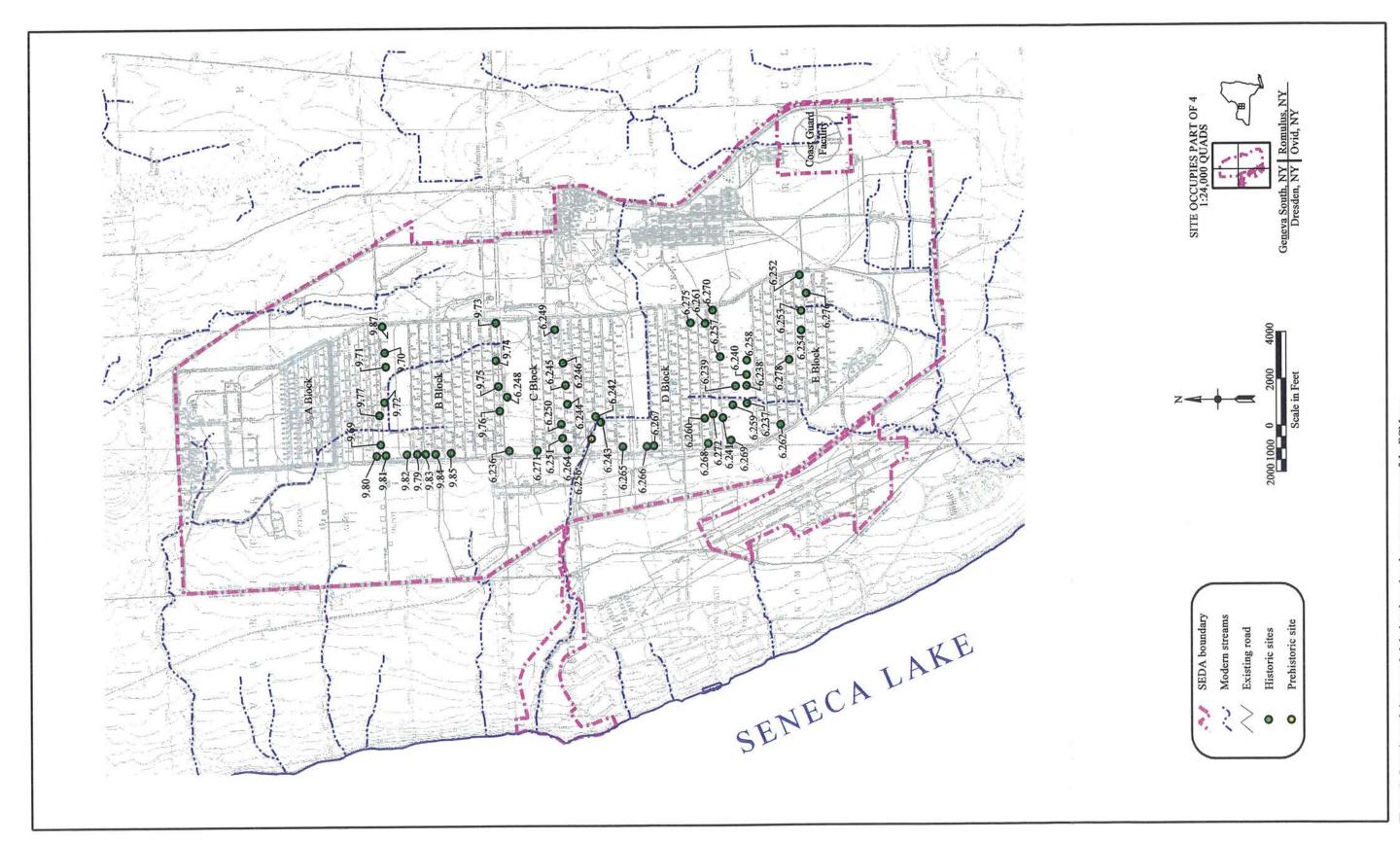
A09906.000236

Site A09906.000236 is a historic site located approximately 120 m east of the North-South Base Line Road and just south of West Romulus Road. This site was transected across in two directions: by transect lines that paralleled the east side of North-South Base Line Road, and by transect lines that paralleled the south side of West Romulus Road. Consequently, two arbitrary datums were placed at this site. The one positioned at 20 m south of West Romulus Road and 80 m east of North-South Base Line Road is stamped as GM258 but will not be used in the following discussion. The arbitrary site datum that will be used for measurement purposes in this discussion was placed about 130 m east of the edge of North-South Base Line Road and 50 m south of West Romulus Road and is stamped GM155 (Figure 6). The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 70-x-65 m (4,550 m²; see Figure 6). The elevation is 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000236 mainly consists of thick coniferous growth, brush, and briars, with several open grassy areas. The eastern margin of the site blends into swampy terrain and vegetation such as cattails. One old pear tree is situated on the western edge of the site near West Romulus Road. Because of the grasses and weeds at the time of survey, ground visibility was poor.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 27 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4). A shale-like bedrock was encountered in several shovel tests.

No well-defined structural features or wells remain at site A09906.000236. Site A09906.000236 was identified during survey along Transects D-1, D-2, and F-3 that paralleled the south side West Romulus Road and the east side of North-South Base Line Road. Transects were conducted at 30-m intervals; three transect shovel tests were positive: D-1/ST54, D-2/ST47, and F-3/ST79 (Table 1). Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary, to identify subsurface deposits, and to test the depths and nature of the cultural materials. A total of 10 shovel tests yielded cultural material (see Figure 6 and Table 1).

No well-defined features remain at site A09906.000236, and the area has been disturbed. Immediately west of the datum is one large glacial stone that appears to be fire fractured and might have been part of a disturbed foundation pier. Adjacent to this stone is a piece of semisquare concrete and stone that might also be part of a foundation. No other indication of a foundation remains in this location. About 12 m northwest of the datum is a low mounded area that displays a few pieces of concrete, rock, and a few artifacts such as a wheel to a toy buggy or wagon, a few fragments of glass, and brick (Figure 7). It is possible that this is all that is left of the house at site A09906.000236, although little evidence remains to suggest this was the homesite.



Locations of sites recorded during the cultural resources survey of the ECM area.

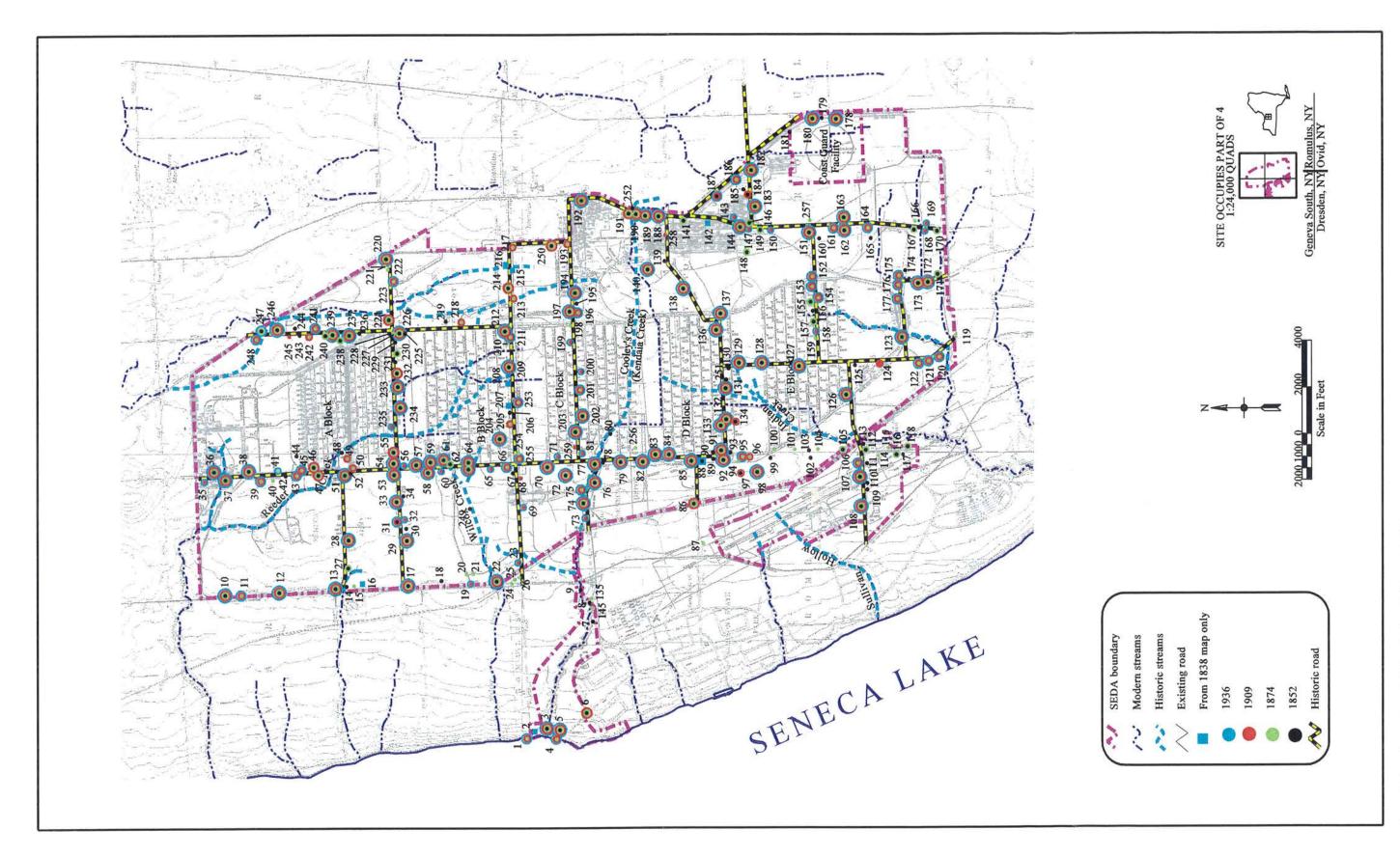


Figure 5. Locations of potential historic sites (Gaither et al. 1998).

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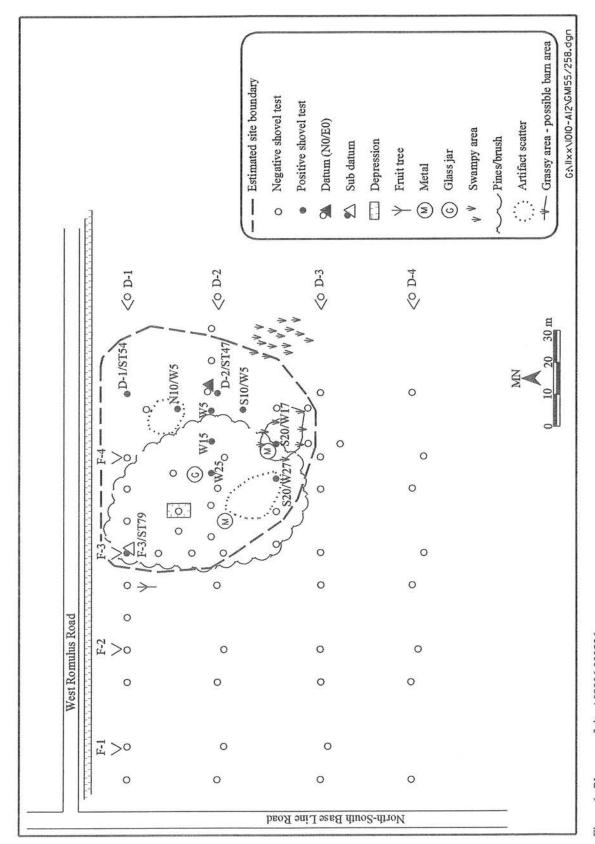


Figure 6. Plan map of site A09906.000236.

Table 1 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000236

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| D-1/ST54 | 0–20 | 1 fragment of roofing, 2 pieces of metal, 2 brick fragments, 1 fragment of milk glass | |
| | 20-25 | 1 fragment of whiteware | |
| D-2/ST47 | 0–20 | 2 brick fragments, 1 large mammal bone (sawed), several fragments of sla like material | |
| F-3/ST79 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment | |
| N0/W05 | 0–20 | 1 fragment of rusted metal, 1 fragment of salt-glazed stoneware, 2 cut nails (ca 1840–1880), 2 wire nails (post-1880), 2 fragments of undecorated whiteware, 1 metal pencil eraser holder | |
| N0/W15 | 0-17 | 1 brick fragment | |
| N0/W25 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of clear glass | |
| N10/W05 | 0-20 | 1 iron hinge, 1 brick fragment | |
| S10/W05 | 0–20 20–29 | 1 brick fragment, 1 glass fragment 1 brick fragment | |
| S20/W17 | 20-20 | 1 fragment of glass, 1 fragment of coal, 1 nail | |
| S20/W27 | 0–20 20–27 | 1 fragment of cast iron, 1 piece of glass 1 whiteware fragment, 1 aqua medicine bottle | |



Figure 7. View of concrete and rocks northwest of the datum, site A09906.000236.

A 0.75-inch pipe protrudes 40 cm above the surface at S20/W17. This is in the middle of a grassy area that is slightly elevated from the immediate surrounding terrain. There is little to indicate whether this is a natural or a cultural feature. A shovel test here produced artifacts to 20 cmbs (see Table 1). About 15 m northwest of this spot is a sparse artifact scatter that might have been an area of refuse disposal. A shovel test here, S20/W27, produced a whole, aqua, medicine bottle from about 25 cmbs (Figure 8). The low-density scatter surrounding this area displayed artifacts from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Some of the artifacts are as follows: fragments of a dark green wine bottle with a deep kickup; part of a red glass, kerosene lamp globe; broken milk bottles, one from White's Springs Farm; an aqua bottle neck with a finished applied lip (late nineteenth century); wire and metal fragments; undecorated whiteware fragments; and various small fragments of glass and ceramics.

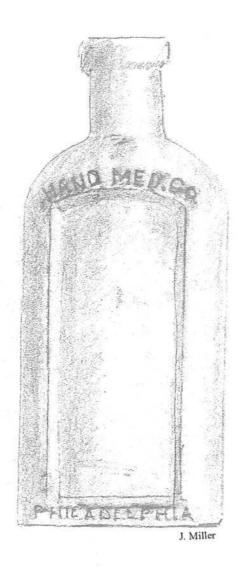


Figure 8. Drawing of small aqua medicine bottle recovered from a shovel test at S20/W27, site A09906.000236. (Scale 1:1)

At N10 and W38 of the datum is a pit-like feature that is assumed to be a borrow pit. This feature measures 6-x-4 m and is about 75 cm deep. Shovel tests near the edge and in the bottom of this feature were both negative. The function of this feature is unknown, but it is most likely a borrow pit from post-occupation military activity. Very little is left at this location that can be recognized as a homesite other than a few daylilies growing north of the datum near West Romulus Road and the older pear tree in the northwest portion of the site. No foundation features or wells are currently discernable at site A09906.000236. All cultural materials observed date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000236 is centrally located in the northwest corner of Lot 62 of the original surveyed lots. It is located at the plotted location of potential site number 255 as determined through preliminary background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). Neither the Gibson maps of 1850 or 1852 nor the Gray map of 1859 plot a structure at this location. The Nichols map of 1874, however, shows a structure belonging to an F. Gates near this location. The Child business directory of 1894–1895 states that Franklin Gates was born in 1818 in Rome, N. Y., and that he and his wife, Mary A., owned two acres, one of which was in grapes, and farmed an additional 25 acres on shares. The Pratt map of 1909 indicates that the property at this location was owned by Mrs. C. A. Sayler and leased by Peter Root. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., however, indicates that a Frank Gates was still in residence at or near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 21-acre property, tract number 92, was acquired from Benjamin Franklin Gates.

Summary

Site A09906.000236 is a historic site located on the south side of West Romulus Road and the east side of North-South Base Line Road. This site contains neither clearly intact historical features nor partial structural features that are visible. No stratified deposits were identified, and the materials identified appear to date from the very late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Because the site has been heavily disturbed and lacks features and contextual integrity, it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000236 is recommended not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000237

Site A09906.000237 is a small historic refuse scatter. This site is located approximately 60 m north of Igloo Road No. 32 and 60 m west of Indian Creek. The arbitrary datum was placed on the western edge of the historic scatter that measures 9-x-9 m (81 m²; Figure 9). The elevation at this site is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a flat terrain. The surrounding vegetation is a mixed hardwood forest consisting of maple, red and white oak, shag bark hickory, and tulip poplar. The undergrowth is quite sparse and ground visibility was fair.

The soil in this area is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was mainly recorded in the field as a very dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1–3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 18 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of mottled grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/6). The soil is somewhat poorly drained at this location.

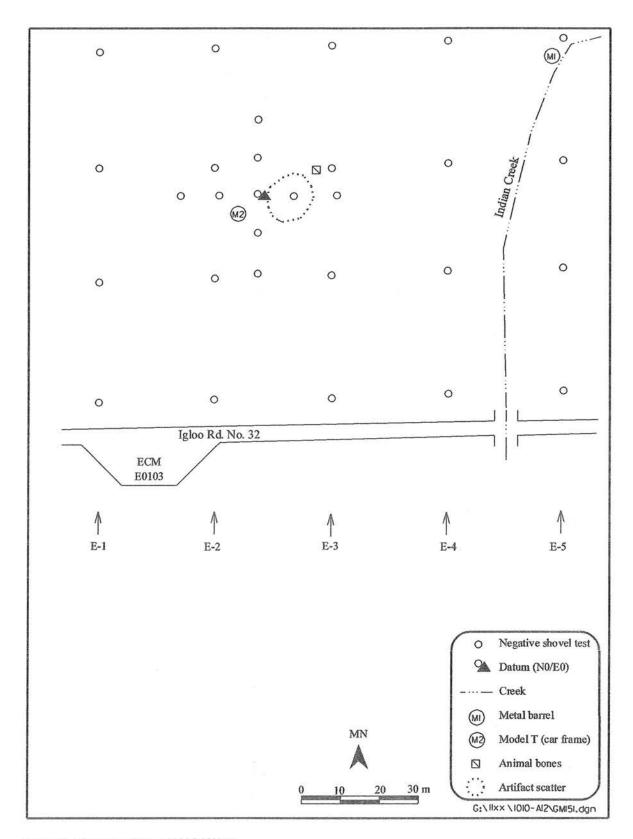


Figure 9. Plan map of site A09906.000237.

Site A09906.000237 was visually identified along Transects E-2 and E-3; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and test the depth of the deposit, but none of the delineation shovel tests were positive. The main artifact scatter was probed to check the depth of cultural materials. It contains a relatively sparse amount of artifacts to 13 cmbs, underlain by a sterile soil matrix.

This refuse scatter contains primarily domestic refuse from the early twentieth century and one rusted automobile frame. The rusted car remnant was identified as a Ford and is quite likely an early Model T. This auto frame is situated about 8 m southwest of the arbitrary datum (Figure 10; see Figure 9). About 14 m northeast of the datum are the remains of a large disarticulated bovine. Although not certain, it is assumed that the remains are contemporaneous with the deposition of the refuse. About 80 m northeast of the arbitrary datum and on the west bank of Indian Creek is a large, rusted, metal barrel. Much of this portion of the stream has been altered by channelization activity. The main refuse deposit contains a variety of materials including: one aqua, quart-sized, fruit jar "Ball/IMPROVED"; one clear glass, fruit jar "ATLAS/E-Z/SEAL"; several other fragments of canning jars; one brown glass, medicine-type bottle; several clear glass "WATKINS" bottles; one clear glass, soda bottle that reads "WHISTLE/REGISTERED 61/2 FLUID OZ" around the neck area and "WHISTLE/PAT. APPLIED FOR" around the wasp-like waist; one fragment of a heavy whiteware vessel lid with a finial shaped like a closed blossom; some fragments of heavy undecorated whiteware; several pieces of stoneware with a Bristol exterior glaze and a brown interior glaze of the kind used for cheese or butter; two metal pails; numerous battery cores; one burner to a kerosene lamp with a portion of the manganese glass base attached; one screw-top, condiment-style jar; three plow shares, one embossed with "OLIVER"; several enameled metal vessels (blue and white, and gray); shoe leather and harness leather; two small milk cans; one heavy cast-iron tractor seat; and numerous other fragments of glass, tin, and metal.



Figure 10. Remnants of an early Ford at site A09906.000237.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000237 is basically centrally located between several historic homesites. Because it is impossible to affiliate this refuse scatter with a specific homestead through time, the historic maps and background research (Gaither et al. 1998) are of little practical use to prove association. Even the military acquisition map fails to clearly indicate who owned this property because it falls on a property boundary. The 115-acre property to the north, tract 134, was owned by Charles J. Baldridge and the 243.32-acre property to the south, tract number 143, was acquired from Frank S. Williams (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000237 is a discrete historic refuse scatter with no associated features. This area was probably used several times as a dumping ground, but the remains are not extensive and do not display stratified deposits. The deposit of fragmented historic materials exhibits little depth and no stratification. The materials observed primarily date from the early to middle twentieth century; and several items possibly to the very late nineteenth century. This site does not possess research value. Site A09906.000237 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000238

Site A09906.000238 is a small historic site that consists of a remnant rock-lined well and a few artifacts. This site is located approximately 75 m north of Igloo Road No. 32, 30 m west of ECM E0105, and 135 m east of Indian Creek. The arbitrary datum was placed two meters north of the edge of the rock-lined well. The estimated site boundary measures 20-x-16 m (320 m²; Figure 11). The elevation at this site is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl; the terrain is gently sloping with a dry creek bed in the vicinity that has banks about 2 m high. The surrounding vegetation is a mixed hardwood forest consisting of beech, maple, red oak, shag bark hickory, and tulip poplar. The undergrowth is quite sparse and ground visibility was fair at the time of survey.

The soil in this area is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was mainly recorded in the field as a very dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1–3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 18 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of mottled yellowish brown to gray (10YR 5/4–6/1). The soil is well drained at this location.

Site A09906.000238 was visually identified along Transects E-9 and E-10; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and test the depth of the deposit. One delineation shovel test, N0/E5, was positive. The only feature at site A09906.000238 is the rock-lined well. The well is situated on a slight rise that runs east to west and generally parallels the dry stream channel. The well measures 1.25 m in diameter, is about 70 cm deep, and is filled with glacial rock and soil (Figure 12). The surface of the well shaft area was probed and no artifacts were identified. Two old fence posts indicate a fence line that ran east to west several meters south of the well (see Figure 11). An area of rounded glacial rocks covers an area of 3-x-2 m about 3.5 m west of the datum. This area was carefully examined for artifacts and none were identified. This does not form an obviously regular shape and is believed to be the remnants of the material extracted from the well shaft during construction. Several meters southwest of the well is an irregular depression that measures about 6-x-7 m and 30–50 cm deep. No artifacts were visible on the surface and this is almost certainly a natural feature.

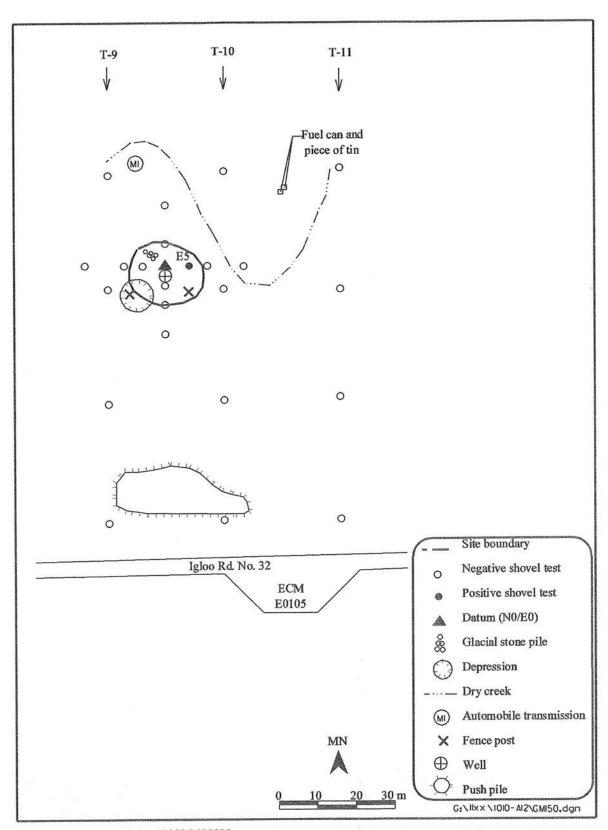


Figure 11. Plan map of site A09906.000238.



Figure 12. View of the rock-lined well at site A09906.000238.

Delineation shovel test N0/E5 recovered an exhausted iron horseshoe from about 10 cmbs. About 30 m north and slightly west of the datum a transmission case for an automobile was identified on the south bank of the dry stream channel. Also, about 30 m northeast of the datum one square (approximately 2-gallon) fuel-type can and a piece of sheet tin were identified. No other artifacts were identified at or near this site. No indication of a structure was associated with this well. It is possible that it was a well dug to supply livestock in dry times. The large mound (10-x-30 m) identified south of the site is a large pushpile created during military construction of the ECMs and roads and is not a feature associated with site A09906.000238.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000238 is situated on the northcentral portion of Lot 80 as it was laid out in the original survey. No historic map utilized in this work or the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998) shows a structure near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 243.32-acre property, tract number 143, was acquired from Frank S. Williams.

Summary

Site A09906.000238 consists solely of a rock-lined well that is mostly filled. No associated features were found, and, with the possible exception of the rusted horseshoe, the historic materials identified cannot be clearly associated with this feature. It is quite possible that this well was only used for a short time for livestock purposes before a better supply source was constructed elsewhere. Because no diagnostic

artifacts were observed, the date range of the site cannot be determined. Because of a lack of associated features and the limited numbers of artifacts, this site retains no research value. Site A09906.000238 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000239

Site A09906.000239 is a historic refuse scatter. This site is located approximately 200 m north of Igloo Road No. 32 and 65 m east of Indian Creek. The arbitrary datum was placed on the eastern edge of the historic scatter that measures 5-x-6 m (30 m²; Figure 13). A few items of refuse are scattered about, notably several large metal items described below. The elevation at this site is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a flat terrain. The surrounding vegetation is a mixed hardwood forest consisting of maple, red and white oak, shag bark hickory, and tulip poplar. The undergrowth is quite sparse and ground visibility was fair.

The soil in this area is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was mainly recorded in the field as a very dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1–3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 20 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/6). The soil is poorly drained at this location.

Site A09906.000239 was visually identified along Transect E-8; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and test the depth of the deposit. None of the delineation shovel tests were positive. The main artifact scatter was probed to check for the depth of cultural materials. It contains a relatively sparse amount of artifacts to 12 cmbs, underlain by a sterile soil matrix. This historic scatter mainly contains domestic refuse including one 6.5-ounce, aqua, Coca-Cola bottle embossed with "GENEVA, N.Y.; one fragment of an aqua medicine bottle with "PORTERS/PAIN KING" on the side; several clear glass medicine bottles with screw-tops and the fluid ounce dosages marked on the side; one clear glass, cork-topped ink bottle; one light green, milk glass, kerosene lamp base; one screw-top, clear glass, syrup-like bottle; several broken "BALL" fruit jars with lightening-like closures; one milk glass, fruit jar, lid liner embossed with "BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED"; one aqua glass, lid liner, embossed with a star and moon design; one aqua glass, jar lid embossed with "WHITALL'S PATENT"; one solarized (manganese), small, condiment-style jar; numerous carbon battery cores; one fragment of a 1929 license plate; part of the front forks of a bicycle; one tine from a large horse-drawn hay rake; one galvanized-metal watering can; and numerous fragments of broken glass, tin, and unidentified metal. Slightly northwest of this main scatter are a few metal items. About 20 m northwest of the arbitrary datum are the remnants of an old vehicle chassis of unidentified make and vintage. Five meters northwest of the datum is a large gas tank from a Fordson tractor (Figure 14). Between the gas tank and vehicle frame is a rusted metal milk can, a barrel, and some sheet metal.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000239 is centrally located between several historic homesites. It is impossible to affiliate this refuse scatter with a specific homestead through time without conducting extensive deed and title research to determine historic property boundaries, and the historic maps and background research (Gaither et al. 1998) are of little practical use to prove association. All that can be stated with certainty is that this refuse scatter was located on the 115-acre property, tract 134, that was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) in 1941 when the military acquired the property.

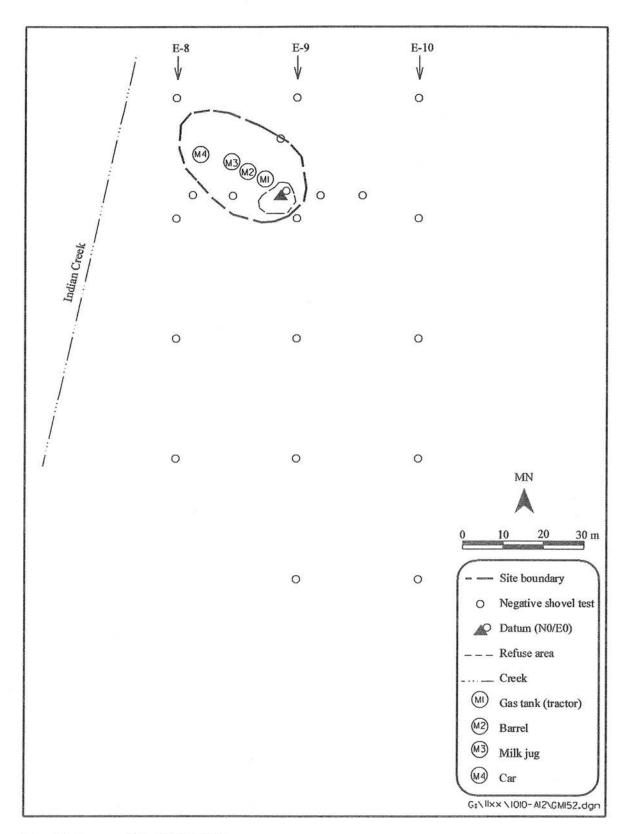


Figure 13. Plan map of site A09906.000239.



Figure 14. Photograph of the Fordson gas tank at site A09906.000239.

Summary

Site A09906.000239 is a small, discrete, historic refuse scatter with no associated features. This area was probably used several times as a dumping ground. The refuse area is not extensive and does not display stratified deposits. The land is somewhat low and wet in this location and was most likely never farmed; thus, its use as a disposal area. Little depth and no stratification to the deposit of fragmented historic materials is evident. The majority of the observed materials date to the early to middle twentieth century, although several items may possibly date to the very late nineteenth century. This site does not have research value. Therefore, site A09906.000239 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000240

Site A09906.000240 is a historic refuse scatter. This site is located approximately 40 m north of Igloo Road No. 32 and 28 m east of the center of ECM E0106. The arbitrary datum was placed on the western edge of the historic scatter, which measures 9-x-6 m (54 m²; Figure 15). The elevation at this site is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a flat terrain. The surrounding vegetation is a mixed hardwood forest consisting of maple, red and white oak, hickory, and ash. The undergrowth is quite sparse and ground visibility was fair.

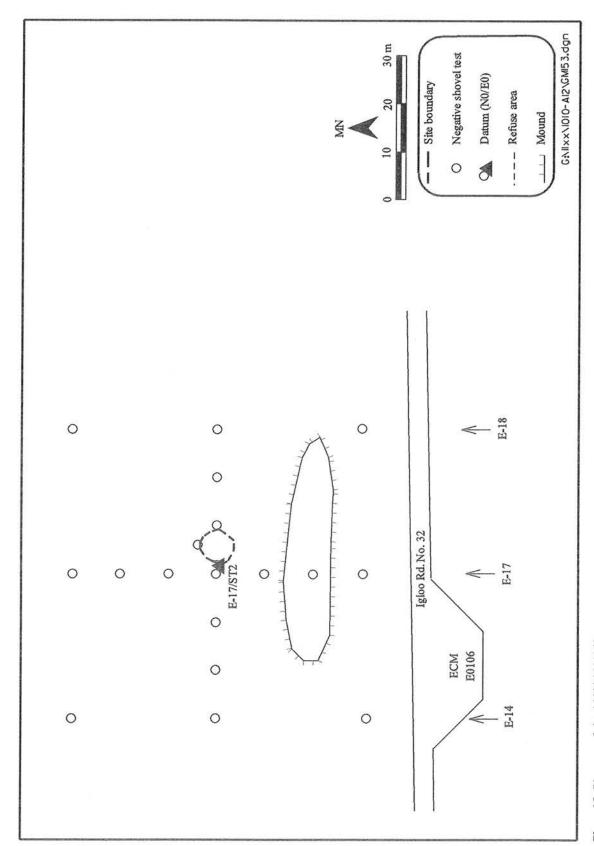


Figure 15. Plan map of site A09906.000240.

The soil in this area is mapped as an Ilion silty clay surrounded by Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was mainly recorded in the field as a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/4).

Site A09906.000240 was visually identified along Transect E-17; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary. None of the additional tests were positive. The center of the discrete deposit was probed and revealed 10 cm of cultural material underlain by sterile soil. All of the materials observed at site A09906.000240 date from the very late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Some of the materials observed include: numerous clear glass milk bottles, many from the "WHITE SPRINGS FARM/DAIRY CO./GENEVA, N.Y." and one from the Geneva Milk Co.; one small, green, soda-like bottle with "VICTORY/BOTTLING WKS" on one side and "AUBURN/N.Y." on the reverse; numerous applied-top, whiskey-type bottles (brown, manganese, and clear glass); several manganese glass, pint-sized "BEECH NUT" tobacco jars; numerous clear glass Watkins bottles" (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); one broken, brown glass bottle of Paines Celery Compound; one metal, screw-top lid, embossed with "WATKINS/FRAGRANT POMADE"; one rusted tobacco tin; a rusted three-tine hay fork; enamelware pots; leather harness fragments; one rusted horse bit; numerous quantities of hogwire; several barrel hoops; one pressed milk glass fragment (possibly from an oil lamp); several fragments of undecorated, salt-glazed stoneware; one small, salt-glazed stoneware crock lid; several broken, aqua, fruit jars, one "BALL/IMPROVED/MASON"; two lightening-style fruit jar lids; one broken, large, clear glass, apothecary-style bottle with acid-etched lettering ("...NY & VANORDER/...AL WATERS/...CA, NY") possibly used for mineral waters bottled in Ithaca; a small amount of blue transferware; one broken porcelain saucer "MADE IN/JAPAN"; and one heavy whiteware bowl marked with "O.P. CO./SYRACUSE/CHINA" (Figure 16).

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000240 is basically centrally located between several historic homesites. Because it is impossible to affiliate this refuse scatter with a specific homestead through time, the historic maps and background research (Gaither et al. 1998) are of little practical use to prove association. All that can be stated with certainty is that this refuse scatter was located on the 65-acre property, tract 143A, that was acquired from Ella Struges (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963).

Summary

Site A09906.000240 is a small, discrete, historic refuse scatter with no associated features. This area is somewhat low and wet, and was most likely never farmed; thus, its use as a disposal area. The fragmented historic materials display little depth and no stratification to the deposit. The materials observed indicate that the refuse area was used from the late nineteenth century to the early or middle twentieth century. This site does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000240 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000241

Site A09906.000241 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 31. It is centrally positioned between ECM D0803 to the east and ECM D0802 to the west. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 25 m west of the edge of ECM D0803 and 20 m south of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated feature measure approximately 50-x-35 m (1,500 m²; Figure 17). The elevation is



Figure 16. Select metal, glass, and ceramic artifacts found at site A09906.000240.

about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The ground surface is quite rutted to the south of site A09906.000241. The vegetation at the site consists of areas of thick brush, tall weeds, and grasses. Ground visibility was poor at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2-5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 23 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, claydominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4).

The only recognizable feature at site A09906.000241 is a filled, rock-lined well. This site was visually identified along Transect E-16; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated in and around this site to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the deposits; eight of those tests were positive (Table 2; see Figure 17).

The single visible feature at site A09906.000241 is the rock-lined that has a diameter of 1.5 m and is filled with glacial rock (Figure 18). All positive shovel tests are grouped together on a very slight rise between the two ECMs. It is highly probable that this area has been extensively modified by military construction activity. The few artifacts observed date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Little surface or subsurface evidence of this site remains. Ruts in the surface south of the site indicate heavy equipment disturbance.

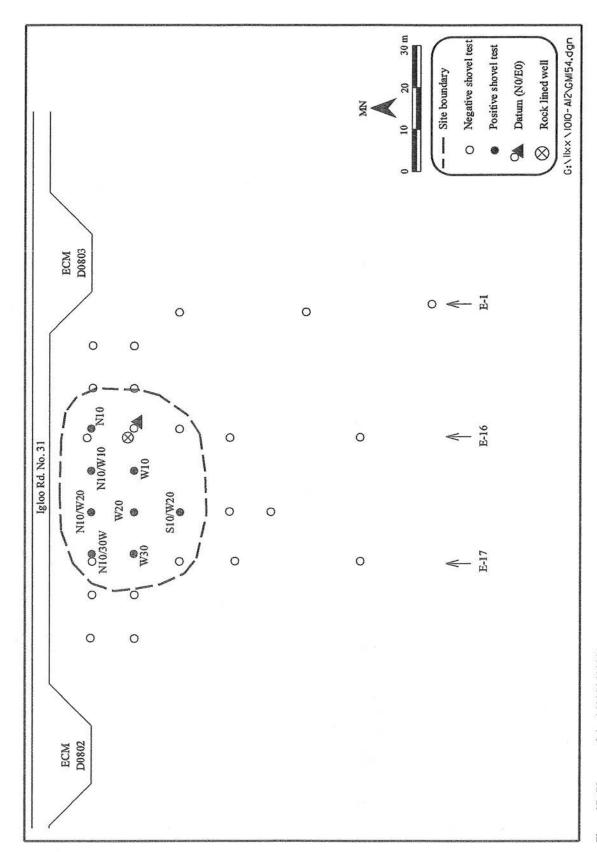


Figure 17. Plan map of site A09906.000241.

Table 2 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000241

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/W10 | 0-18 | 2 small pieces of rusted iron, 2 fragments of whiteware with cobalt blue transfer (ca. 1820–1860), 5 fragments of undecorated whiteware |
| | 18–30 | 5 small brick fragments, 1 thin aqua window pane fragment, 1 fragment of salt- glazed stoneware with a dark brown natural slip inside |
| N0/W20 | 0–20 20–30 | 6 fragments of whiteware (2 with yellow lines, 1 with blue line), 1 brick fragment 2 aqua glass vessel fragments |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | 1 unidentified metal object with copper spring-like wrapping |
| N10/E0 | 0–20 20–24 | 2 fragments of coal, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), 10 small brick fragments |
| N10/W10 | 0-20 | 30+ small brick fragments, 1 aqua window pane fragment |
| N10/W20 | 0-20 | 18 brick fragments, 1 whiteware fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| N10/W30 | 0–20 | 2 brick fragments, 1 glass fragment (thick and clear), 1 stoneware fragment (tan, salt-glazed exterior/brown slip interior) |
| S0/W20 | 0-24 | 1 brick fragment |

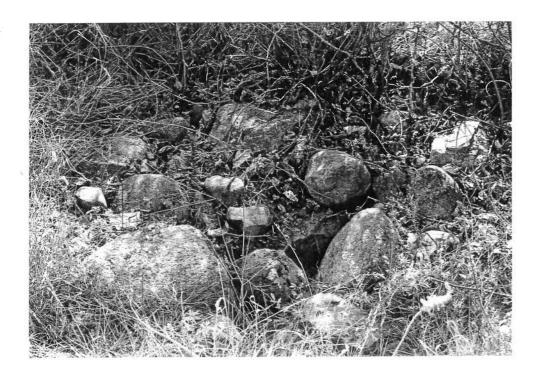


Figure 18. View of the filled, rock-lined well at site A09906.000241.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000241 is situated at potential site number 134 in the preliminary research report by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson maps of 1850 and 1852 and is labeled as the dwelling of G. Doremus. The Gray map of 1859 and the Nichols map of 1874 both also note this as the residence of G. Doremus. The 1894–1895 Child business directory and map of Seneca County places a Franklin C. Doremus, his wife Hattie S., and his mother Hannah H. (widow of Garret), at this location. They farmed 105 acres that were inherited from Garret and had four horses and four cows. Child (1894:206) reports that Richard Doremus, father of Garret, settled this land in the 1790s. A building is plotted on the 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle at this location, but it is not plotted on the Pratt map of 1909. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 115-acre property, tract number 134, was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000241 was a historic farmstead from pre-1850 to shortly after the turn of the century. One rock-lined well filled with fieldstone is the only distinguishing feature visible at this site. Shovel testing did not indicate an undisturbed deposit of cultural material. Because this site is situated between two ECMs and the new roadbed, it has been heavily impacted by construction. Although this site has a potential for being the homesite location of early settler Richard Doremus, it has little research potential due to disturbance. Site A09906.000241 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000242

Site A09906.000242 is the location of a historic refuse deposit that is situated on the north bank of Kendaia Creek, across the creek from site A09906.000243. It is located approximately 450 m upstream from the North-South Base Line Road, 40 m south of Igloo Road No. 21, and 70 m southwest of ECM C0701. Four small, discrete, historic refuse scatters span an area of approximately 80 m in length along the top of the cutbank of the stream (Figure 19) The arbitrary datum was positioned at the top of the cutbank adjacent to the largest artifact scatter, which is approximately 8-x-6 m (48 m²); the other three scatters range from two to five meters in diameter. The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain and a steep cutbank about 6–7 m high leading down to Kendaia Creek. The vegetation at site A09906.000242 is a mixed hardwood with walnut, red oak, maple, one small basswood, and sparse underbrush. Ground visibility was fair at the time of recording.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a boundary between the Angola silt loam in the east and a Darien silt loam in the west (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as a very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2-4/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 17 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4).

The refuse scatters at this site are not associated with features and are not stratified deposits. The largest central refuse area (Area A) contains the greatest variety and age range of materials and was likely used multiple times over a period of time. The other three areas (see Figure 19) are thought to represent one or possibly two episodes of dumping. Site A09906.000242 was visually identified along Transect Z-49. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Three additional shovel tests were placed to test the depth of and to delineate the deposits. No additional shovel tests were positive. Most cultural materials in the deposits are very fragmented. All four refuse deposits are quite shallow and are almost completely below

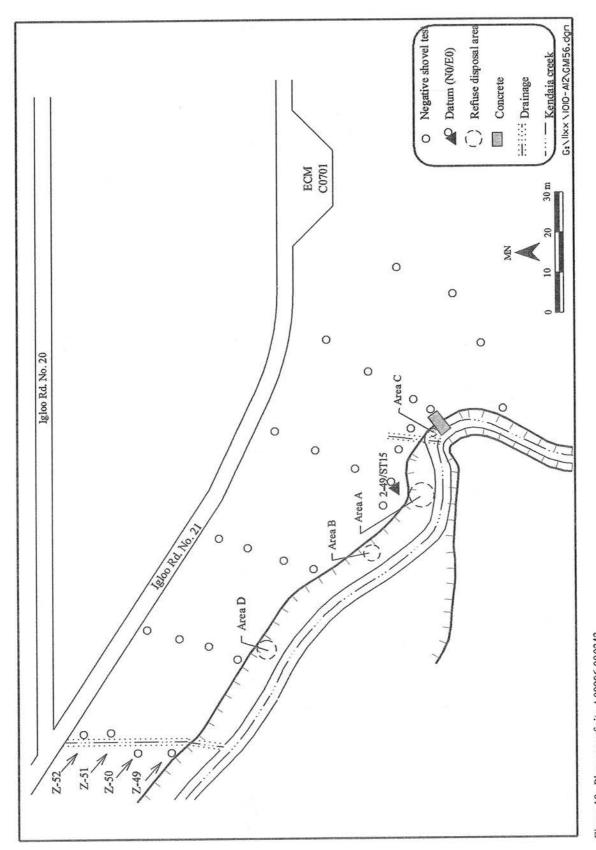


Figure 19. Plan map of site A09906.000242.

the edge of the cutbank, allowing downslope migration of the deposits. The foot of the cutbank, in most places along this stretch, ends in the stream, with no existing flood plain. Beyond the easternmost refuse deposit (Area C) and at the top of the cutbank is a concrete slab that is a remnant of the dam that once spanned the creek; the dam is included in the description of site A09906.000243.

The eastern most deposit labeled "Area C" on the site map is about 4 m in diameter and was probed for depth slightly below the cutbank edge; cultural materials were recovered to 15 cmbs. Almost all of the materials observed at this area are from the twentieth century. These include the following artifacts: a fragment of a New York automobile license plate dated 1935; several clear glass, screw-top, condiment jars; one Frenches mustard jar with "Pat: 8–16–38" on the bottom; one clear glass, rubber-stoppered flask ("10 FL. OZ."); numerous fragments of shoe leather; a couple of brown ale-type bottles; both bail and screw-top, clear glass fruit jar fragments; several carbon battery cores; numerous whiteware fragments (some with decal design); green and pink depression or pattern glass fragments; milk glass ointment jars; one green metal lid, embossed with "POND'S"; one gray enameled basin; one broken, flat, automobile headlamp lens, one screw-top, clear, glass ant trap with "READY-FILLED/ANTROL/ANT FEEDER" embossed on the side; and numerous glass, metal, and ceramic fragments.

The large, central refuse area, "Area A" on the site map, displayed fragmented artifacts from the top of the cutbank to the creek edge and was 10 cm deep where it was probed at a central point, midway down the cutbank slope. The deposit covers a downslope area of about 8 m and is about 6 m wide. The cultural materials appear to be from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and exhibit a variety of materials: numerous enameled pans (blue and gray); numerous fragments of whiteware; several fragments of "blue willow" transferware; POND'S milk glass jars; numerous cork-stoppered medicine bottles (aqua, clear, and manganese); hogwire; barrel hoops; many carbon battery cores; clear glass Watkins bottles; one large, broken, salt-glazed stoneware crock made in Ithaca, N.Y.; bicycle parts; shoe leather; one aqua "THE GEM" fruit jar; one aluminum coffee filter; one large, cast-iron, hanging lamp fixture that could have held six burners (Figures 20 and 21); and numerous other fragmented glass, ceramic, and metal items.

The next small refuse area, Area B, is about 15 m west of the large central Area A. It measures approximately 3-x-5 m and is very shallow (< 10 cm). This area, like the easternmost refuse deposit, contains predominantly twentieth-century material. Most of the vessels are screw-top and include ketchup and condiment jars. Other materials observed include: frosted light bulbs; a manganese-colored, kerosene lamp chimney; pink-colored jelly jars; numerous shoe leather fragments; one fragment of a ceramic Mickey Mouse; a hand-decorated piece of porcelain stamped "Made In/Japan"; a broken, green "depression" glass bowl; two rusted toy cars; brown beer-type bottles; numerous rusted metal cans shaped like brake fluid cans (likely beer cans); one heavy whiteware fragment labeled "O.P. Co./CHINA/SEMI-VITREOUS"; and aqua and clear glass, screw-top, fruit jars.

The last refuse area, labeled "Area D" on the site map, is about 40 m farther west along the cutbank. This is a small historic refuse scatter that contains mainly bricks and metal fencing but also limited pieces of broken glass. Again, this material is believed to be from the twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

The closest homesite that might be associated with A09906.000242 would be the historic site recorded as site A09906.000244 located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18. Site A09906.000242 is roughly 425 m northeast of site A09906.000242. However, it is impossible with the resources utilized in this report to prove this possible affiliation. This refuse scatter is located on the 117.04-acre property, tract 111, that was acquired from Horatio D. Burritt (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963).

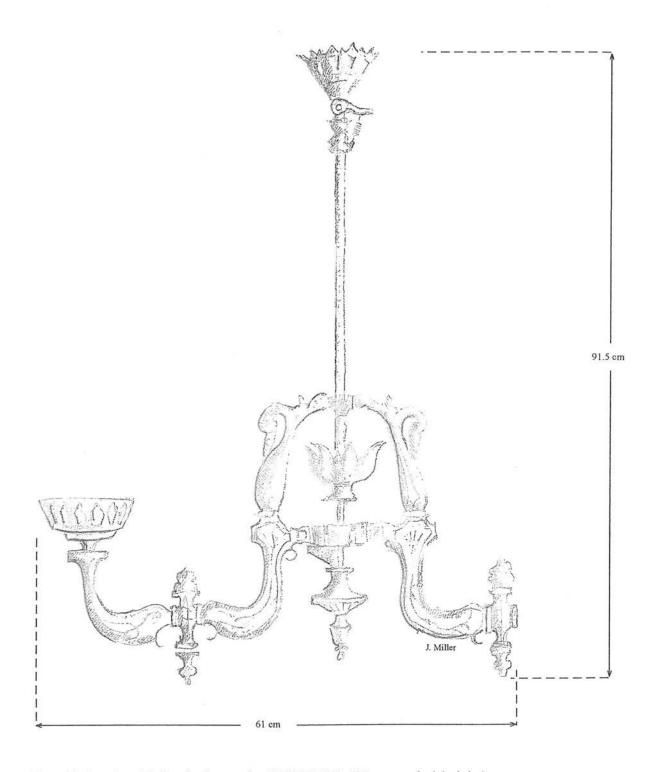


Figure 20. Drawing of the hanging lamp at site A09906.000242. (83 percent of original size)

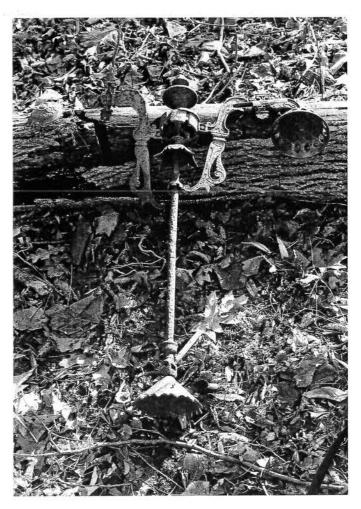


Figure 21. Photograph of the remains of the hanging oil lamp at site A09906.000242.

Summary

Site A09906.000242 is composed of four relatively small refuse disposal areas along the north cutbank of Kendaia Creek. No features are associated with these refuse areas. Three of the four areas appear to have been used only once, and none of the areas display stratification due to downslope action. All of the material observed dates from the late nineteenth century to shortly before military acquisition in 1941, and the site does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000242 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000243

Site A09906.000243 consists of a historic mill site and a nearby but unassociated refuse scatter situated on the flood plain of Kendaia Creek. These features are centered approximately 450 m east of the North-South Base Line Road heading upstream along the south bank of Kendaia Creek and about 60 m north of

Igloo Road No. 22. The refuse scatter is adjacent to and below a fairly steep cutbank on the south side of the stream and is centered about 40 m west of the mill site. The mill portion of site A09906.000243 is just to the west of where Kendaia Creek makes a sharp turn to the west from its previous northward flow. The mill location exhibits components on both the north and south banks of Kendaia Creek as well as on the top of the south cutbank and on the flood plain that lies on the south side of the creek. The cutbank is roughly 4 m high at this general location on Kendaia Creek. The site is situated at an elevation of about 205 m (670 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain, other than the actual cutbank which is steeply sloped and several meters high. The site is likely inundated with periodic flood waters during the spring thaw or extremely wet period, although this would not be common as the stream is stable and fairly deeply entrenched. Because the historic mill site and refuse area are separate and unassociated components, but are located adjacent to each other, they are combined as one site but will be discussed as separate entities. Additionally, because they were recorded separately in the field, separate site markers were placed. The refuse scatter was marked in the field with temporary site number GM157 and the mill site was marked as temporary site number GM158. An arbitrary datum was placed at the center of both historic features for ease of mapping, recording, and discussion. The historic refuse area will be described and discussed first, followed by the discussion of the mill portion of site A09906.000243.

The arbitrary site datum for the refuse area was placed north and slight west of the clearly visible surface scatter. The artifact scatter is limited to the lower flood plain portion of Kendaia Creek; no artifacts are visible on the high portion of the cutbank. This historic refuse scatter is approximately 14-x-25 m (350 m²; Figure 22). The area is vegetated in a mixed hardwood forest with walnut, shag bark hickory, wild cherry, small elms, willows, and a variety of underbrush and weeds. Ground visibility was quiet poor at the time of site recording due to the recent loss of fall leaves but would likely be fair at other seasons.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark brown to dark grayish brown (10YR 2/2-4/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 17 cm in depth. A sterile shale beds underlie this matrix in the flood plain. The upper soil is quite shallow in the entrenched creek bed/flood plain.

No features are associated with this refuse area, however, this location was also used as a depository for field stone, which is mixed with the historic debris. This portion of the site was visually identified along Transect Z-45, and there were no positive transect shovel tests. All of the identified historic materials are situated below and at the foot of the high cutbank. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to test the depths of cultural deposits. Two shovel tests in the refuse area were positive (Table 3; see Figure 22).

The main portion of the artifact scatter or refuse area measures about 12-x-6 meters with some extremely thin scattered materials outlying this area. Of note, about 17 m southeast of the subdatum is a small drainage cut coming off of the high cutbank that contains several pieces of rusted metal. One is identified as a pail and another large item might be the remnants of an evaporator used in the production of maple sugar. It is unknown as to whether the deposition of this portion of the site is contemporaneous with the main portion of the refuse deposit. The portion of the site containing the rusted metal items was restricted to the surface. The main concentration of the refuse deposit, about 2 m south of the datum, was probed and contains cultural deposits up to 25 cm deep that are intermingled with rounded glacial fieldstone. A partial listing of materials identified on the surface at the refuse portion of site A09906.000243 include: numerous broken, green and brown, crown-cap bottles (post-1895); several brown glass "Lysol" and "Clorox" bottles (cork-stoppered); several clear glass, screw-top, condiment-style vessels; blue glass "Milk of Magnesia" bottles (various sizes); one clear glass, machine-made, medicine bottle with "The F. W. Fitch Co" on one side; one clear glass "Gordons London Dry Gin" bottle with a cork-top; one clear glass "FLEISCHMANN'S/DRY GIN" bottle with a screw-top; several brown and amber glass "CERTO" pectin bottles; one green glass soda-like vessel with "HOWDY/BOTTLING WKS./GENEVA/N.Y." on the side;

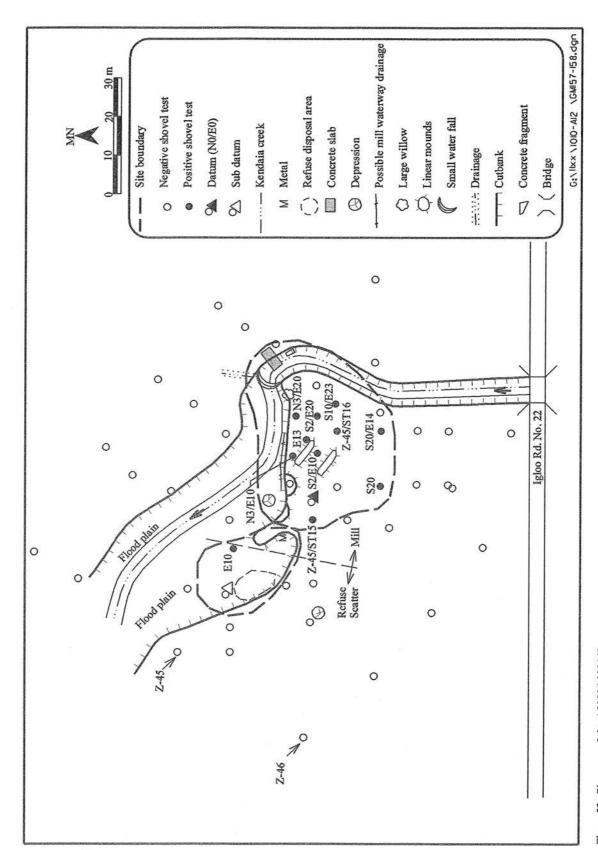


Figure 22. Plan map of site A09906.000243.

Table 3
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000243 (Refuse Scatter)

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E0 (Subdatum) | 0–12 | Glass fragments and brick fragments on the surface, 1 fragment of whiteware with a black floral transfer and red and green hand-painted flowers |
| N0/E10 (Subdatum) | 0–16 | 4 aqua window pane fragments, 1 brick fragment, 2 clear glass vessel fragments, 1 small neck fragment of a clear medicine like bottle, and 4 small whiteware fragments |

one clear glass, medicine-type cork-stoppered bottle embossed on one side with "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO./CALIFIG/STERLING PRODUCTS (INC.)/SUCCESSOR"; numerous fragments of whiteware; several fragments of a large heavy ceramic washbasin with a green floral transfer pattern; one whiteware cup fragment with "MADE IN GERMANY" and a coat of arms on the bottom in a reddish transfer; one broken whiteware saucer made by Homer Laughlin; several Bristol glazed stoneware fragments; numerous pieces of wire; several battery cores; several barrel hoops; and numerous other fragments of glass, metal, and brick (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Photograph of the main refuse deposit at site A09906.000243.

The historic mill portion of site A09906.000243, as mentioned above, is slightly west of the point where Kendaia Creek begins to flow basically west from its previous northward flow. This area can also easily be identified by the large willow trees that are growing from near the streambed just north and east of the arbitrarily placed datum for this portion of the site (see Figure 22). This portion of the site is estimated to measure 50-x-35 m (1750 m²). The elevation is several meters higher than the elevation for the refuse scatter in the floodplain and the terrain is, again, gently sloping, other than the actual cutbank which is steep. The vegetation is of the same mixed hardwoods described above with the notable large willow tree adjacent to the streambed. Ground visibility was poor to fair on this portion of site A09906.000243.

The soil in this portion of the site is mapped as a Aurora silt loam with a Darien silt loam boundary just on the western edge of the site (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix at this portion of the site was recorded in the field as a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/4). Additionally, numerous shovel tests in this area encountered a shale bedrock.

This portion of site A09906.000243 was identified along Transect Z-45 with two positive shovel tests, Z-45/ST15 and Z-45/ST16. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the extent, depth, and nature of the deposits at this portion of the site. Eight of the additional shovel tests were positive, resulting in 10 positive shovel tests in this portion of the site (Table 4; see Figure 22).

Table 4 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000243 (Mill Site)

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Z-45/ST15 | 0–20 | 1 fragment of undecorated whiteware |
| Z-45/ST16 | 0–20 | 2 pearlware fragments with dark cobalt floral transfer (ca. 1820–1850), 2 whiteware fragments, 2 small unglazed redware fragments, 1 redware fragment with lead glaze (ca. 1790–1860) |
| N0/E13 | 0–18 | 1 fragment of pearlware (ca. 1780–1830), 1 fragment of clear glazed [lead] redware (ca. 1790–1860) |
| N03/E10 | 0–20 | 1 rusted nail possibly square |
| N03/E20 | 0-20 | 1 small mammal bone |
| S02/E10 | 0-18 | 1 redware fragment with a dark glaze, (possibly alkaline) |
| S02/E20 | 0–20 | 2 small fragments of clear glazed yellowware with mocha-like blue and white banding (1780–1840) |
| S10/E23 | 0-22 | 1 brick fragment |
| S20/E0 | 0-19 | 4 small fragments of pearlware (ca. 1780–1830) |
| | 19–24 | 1 unglazed fragment of redware (ca. 1790-1860) |
| S20/E14 | 20–31 | 1 small pearlware fragment (ca. 1780-1830), 2 redware fragments (ca. 1790-1860) |

On the north bank of Kendaia Creek are two fairly large pieces of concrete that are thought to be remnants of the dam that would have been used by the mill at site A09906.000243. The mill site was noted as a sawmill on regional maps dating to the 1850s. The largest piece of concrete appears to be *in situ* and is located at about N18/E25 (see Figure 22). This slab-like piece of concrete is about 4 m long, 1.5 m wide,

and 30-40 cm thick (Figure 24). It contains a lot of fairly coarse washed gravel aggregate. Three grooves formed into the upstream edge of this slab are 45 cm wide and 10 cm deep. These might have been for securing support for the actual span of the dam. This slab is placed against the north streambank perpendicular to the flow and is angled at about 45 degrees to conform with the bank. At the top of the bank the slab doglegs and is level with the top of the cutbank. About 2 m upstream on the north edge of the stream is another smaller piece of concrete. This measures about 1-x-2 m and is about 25 cm thick. This does not appear to be in situ, and the function is unknown. The dam remnant is located in a relatively narrow spot in the streambed and at the edge of a natural waterfall (Figure 25). The stream widens below the 2 m waterfall. This would be an ideal spot for an inland mill in an area of little relief. It appears that the dam could raise the water level 3-4 m and an additional 2-3 m could be gained by the natural downstream topography depending on how long the millrace was. It is assumed that a race was used because there does not seem to be room to have constructed a mill that was powered directly from the dam spill. Additionally, a fairly level area on the south side of the stream, down on the flood plain, is approximately 25-30 m downstream of the dam and might have been a good location for the mill workings. No evidence of a structure was observed at this location, but visibility was poor due to vegetation and the recent leaf fall. This area is not only relatively flat, but is also very rocky and basically bedrock which would be a stable location for a structure. Little cultural material was identified on this flat rocky area but one piece of aqua window glass, one lead glazed redware fragment, wire fragments, and two small pieces of concrete were identified. Another possible indicator that the mill and millrace were built here is the small eroded drainage that runs along the foot of the cutbank. This might have eroded from the drips and spills of the millrace if it was built overhead at this location. A small depression about 35 m west of the dam is about 1.25 m in diameter and 30 cm in depth. While quite small, the depression might be the eroded remnant of the millwheel spill that is mostly filled due to the ensuing erosion. This eroded ditch-like feature would basically form a straight line from the southern end of the dam to the depression mentioned above (Figure 26). From the depression, the small dry drainage then heads north to intersect with the main stream. This mill setup is, of course, supposition, but the eroded ditch and depression do support this notion; no drop or fall that would have created a natural washout of the depression is evident.

On top of the southern cutbank, about 20 m southwest of the dam remnants is an indication of cultural activity and possibly a structure foundation. This feature consists of two linear mounds of rock and earth with a slightly dished out central area. The linear mounds are about 9 m long, about 1.5 m wide at the base and rounded at the top, and about .75 m high. They are about 6 m apart and the area in between them is fairly level, free of rock and appears to be slightly dished, sloping gently to the linear mounds (Figure 27). This feature is not oriented to the compass but basically parallels the stream valley (see Figure 22). This feature does not form a rectangle as it is open on either end. In and around this feature three brick fragments and one whole brick were identified on or near the surface with no discernable pattern. The whole brick appeared to be old and not machine pressed. Only one other artifact was identified on the surface and this was a piece of dark glazed redware found near the center of this feature. A shovel test near the center (S2/E10) produced another piece of the glazed redware from 0-18 cmbs. This unit ended in sterile shale and clays at 18 cmbs. Another shovel test positioned just to the outside of the northern mound at N0/E13 produced a small fragment of pearlware and a fragment of lead glazed redware from less than 20 cmbs. It also encountered bedrock and native clays at less than 20 cmbs. Shovel test S2/E20 produced two fragments of yellowware, one displayed a blue and white hand painted mocha-like linear pattern, from 0-20 cmbs. The other positive shovel tests are grouped relatively near this feature and also produced materials that might date from the earlier 2/3 of the nineteenth century (see Figure 22).



Figure 24. Photograph of the concrete dam remnant from the stream bed at site A09906.000243.

No other clearly discernable features remain at this portion of site A09906.000243. However, several meters west and a couple of meters north of the datum is an area that is broken down and forms a possible opening possibly for allowing logs to be fed to the mill below on the flood plain (see Figure 22). It does not appear that natural erosive factors would have caused this opening in the natural barrier to the flood plain. This area might have been scooped or dug out to ease the of skidding logs to the sawmill below.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000243 is first noted on Gibson's historic map of 1850 and is plotted as a sawmill. It is situated in the southwest quadrant of lot number 67. Gibson's map of 1852 has this site labeled as "Saw Mill/J. H. Hunt" and labels Kendaia Creek as Cooley's Creek. J. H. Hunt is noted on this map as the owner of two other structures that lie north of site A09906.000243, along what is now Igloo Road No. 18.



Figure 25. Photograph from the north bank of Kendaia Creek looking down on a small waterfall at site A09906.000243.

The sawmill is not noted on the Gray map of 1859 or any later maps of this area. The Nichols map of 1874 shows a Mrs. J. Hunt at a farm north of site A09906.000243 along Igloo Road No. 18. The Child directory and map of 1894–1895 does not show a Hunt at this location but does plot a Julius F. Hunt across North-South Base Line Road and states that his grandfather, Joseph Hunt, voted in Romulus at the first town meeting in 1794. The historic maps do not provide subsequent indication of property ownership prior to its acquisition by the government in 1941. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 117.14-acre property, tract number 111, was acquired from Horatio D. Burritt.

Summary

Site A09906.000243 is composed of two parts, a discrete historic refuse scatter and a pre-1860 historic sawmill. The refuse scatter displays artifacts that date from the late nineteenth century to at least the 1930s. This is not a stratified deposit, and it would be very hard to attribute the use of this feature to a single dwelling. Therefore, because of the lack of features, contextual integrity, and research value, the refuse scatter portion of site A09906.000243 is not considered to have research value. However, the portion of this site that comprised the mill site is thought to possess research value. This is quite likely the site of a mill that was built by one of the earliest settlers in Romulus Township, Joseph Hunt. With the archival material studied, it is difficult to ascertain the actual construction date, but the material culture could easily substantiate a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century initial utilization, and the maps indicate that this site was certainly in use by 1850. The latest date for use is also somewhat obscure. While the later maps of the area do not indicate the mill, the concrete dam components demonstrate that the dam was replaced or reinforced by concrete some time during the latter half of the nineteenth century after concrete construction became available. However, artifacts found associated with the structural features on the southwest side of



Figure 26. Photograph from the small depression looking along the cutbank and possible millrace route, site A09906.000243.

the creek solidly indicate the late eighteenth century through no later than the 1860s or 1870s, and it is unlikely that this mill was used much later than the 1880s. While no obvious remains of the mill workings—other than what is interpreted as a portion of the dam—are evident, the remnants of a rock and earthen feature are interpreted as a structure foundation. The possibility of identifying the layout of the mill works, based on evidence of water erosion caused by intentional channelization of the stream and other cultural modification at this site, also exists. Because of the nature of early materials recovered at site A09906.000243, indications from historic maps suggesting that the site was not used after the middle to middle-late nineteenth century, the indications of early structural/industrial features, and the distinct possibility of association with an early settler, this site appears to have research value. Thus, site A09906.000243 is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 27. View from just east of the datum with the low, linear mounds to the left and right, site A09906.000243.

A09906.000244

Site A09906.000244 is a historic site identified during transect survey on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18. This site is composed of two parts. The main part, interpreted as the homesite, is just south of Igloo Road No. 18, and the smaller portion is due south and on the south side of Igloo Road No. 19. Although no clear indication is apparent that these sites are associated, they are assumed to be part of the same farmstead based on their relative proximity and on an examination of the historic maps. The arbitrary site datum for the main part of the site was placed about 20 m east of the center of ECM C0404 and 55 m south of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features for this portion of the site measure approximately 180-x-60 m (10,800 m²; Figure 28). A subdatum positioned at the southern portion of the site is located 30 m west of ECM C0505 and 10 m south of Igloo Road No. 19. The artifact scatter and associated features in this portion of the site measure 60-x-40 m (2,400 m²). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. This site is located on the first noticeable rise moving east from North-South Base Line Road. The vegetation at site A09906.000244 consists primarily of thick brush and briars with one large maple and one large box elder (see Figure 28). Immediately east and west of the site are groves of conifers, and in the southwestern portion of the site near the road is a grove of young quaking aspen. Ground visibility in the central portion of the site was moderately good at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as the boundary between Angola silt loam and Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 23 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4).

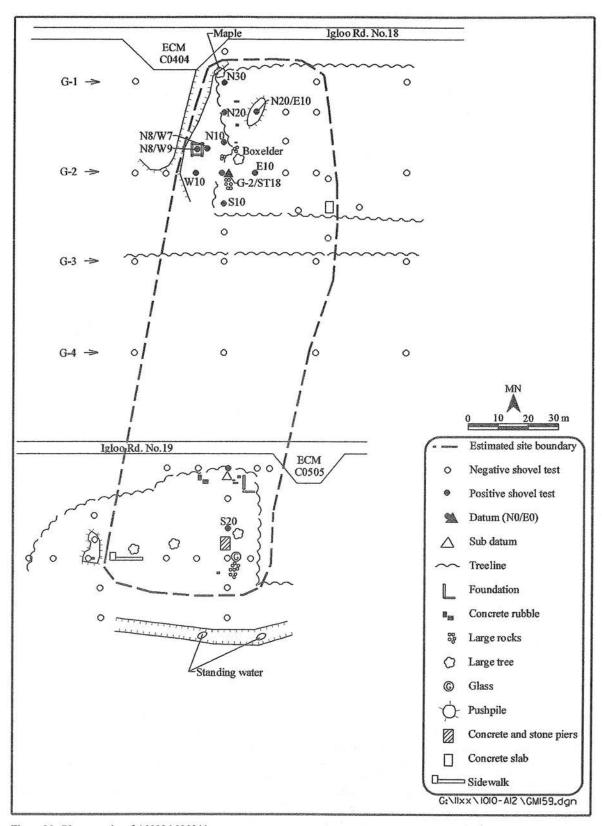


Figure 28. Plan map site of A09906.000244.

No cultural features at this site remain intact. One partial foundation feature is located about 10 m northwest of the datum in the northern portion of the site, and a few fragments of foundation materials are evident in the southern portion of the site. The northern site area was visually identified during transect survey along Transects G-1 and G-2, with a positive shovel test at G-2/ST18. The southern portion of the site is out of the scoped survey area and was identified as the crew moved across the landscape from Kendaia Creek to Igloo Road No. 18. No indication that portions of this site continue north of Igloo Road No. 18 was observed during regular transect survey on that side of the road. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to test the nature of the deposits on the site. A total of 12 shovel tests produced cultural material: 10 in the northern portion and two in the southern part of the site (Table 5; see Figure 28).

Table 5
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000244

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G-2/ST18 (datum) | 0–20 | 1 brick fragment, 2 clear glass vessel fragments, 1 Bristol glazed stoneware fragment (post-1880), small mammal bones |
| | 20-28 | 2 small brick fragments |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N0/W10 | 0-18 | 1 brick fragment |
| N08/W07 | 0-25 | Clear window glass fragments, bone fragments, 3 whiteware fragments, 1 glass fragment with etched stamped linear design |
| N08/W09 | 0-20 | Several brick fragments |
| N10/E10 | 0-30 | Brick fragments, window glass fragments, coal fragments, 2 whiteware fragments, 1 wire nail (post-1880) |
| N20/E0 | 0–20 | > 20 brick fragments, 3 wire nails (post-1880), coal fragments, 3 thick aqua vessel fragments, 4 fragments of manganese glass, thin clear glass fragments, 1 whiteware fragment |
| | 30–38 | 4 brick fragments, 1 pearlware fragment (ca. 1780–1830), 1 fragment of clear window glass, 1 large mammal bone fragment |
| N20/E10 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| N30/E0 | 0-15 | 1 brick fragment |
| S10/E0 | 20-35 | Several bone fragments |
| N0/E0 (subdatum) | 0-20 | Brick, slag, and coal fragments |
| S20/E0 of subdatum | 0-20 | Coal fragments |

Site A09906.000244 is a historic site with several disturbed foundation features and few artifacts. A small foundation fragment is in situ about 10 m northwest of the datum. This feature is about 3 m long north/south and 2 m east/west. Although two walls are well defined, it is not clear whether this feature was a small rectangular foundation or just a corner portion of a larger foundation. The foundation was constructed of formed and poured concrete and had a concrete interior facing and rubble-filled backing (Figure 29). The rubble consists of glacial rock and brick fragments. This foundation does not appear to have great antiquity. Shovel test N8/W9 was placed within this feature and produced several brick fragments to 20 cmbs. Another shovel test was positioned just east of this foundation feature and yielded

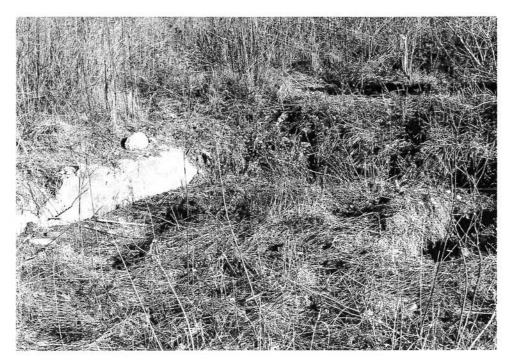


Figure 29. Photograph of the small remnant foundation at N8/W9, site A09906.000244.

cultural material to 25 cmbs (see Table 5). These materials appear to date from the very late nineteenth or, more likely, the early twentieth centuries. Five large glacial rocks, along with one fragment of concrete, are just south of the datum. These might be the remnants of a disturbed foundation, but no discernable alignment or placement to these stones was observed. Additionally, in the northern portion of the site is a small concrete slab (1-x-2 m) that appears to be in situ and is located at S13/E34, but with no associated features or artifacts. The function of this small slab is unknown. No other cultural features are evident in the northern portion of this site. A shovel test placed on a small, low pushpile produced a brick fragment, but the pushpile is interpreted as a disturbed context. This portion of the site has been heavily disturbed, as expected, considering its proximity to ECM C0404.

The southern portion of site A09906.000244 is also very fragmented and disturbed and is located just west of ECM C0505 and south of Igloo Road No. 19. Because this area was out of the project area, it was not transected across. However, upon discovery, 19 shovel tests were excavated to determine the boundary and the nature of the deposits. There were only two positive shovel tests (see Figure 28 and Table 5) and very few artifacts. At least one of the surface artifacts, a rum bottle, was relatively modern and is not associated with the site. This portion of site A09906.000244 most likely represents an outbuilding(s) associated with the main, or northern, portion of the site. Just west of the subdatum is a small area of mounded earth and concrete rubble that appears to be the remnants of a disturbed foundation. One fragment of concrete bears the hand-written date, "Sept. 1921." Just southeast of the subdatum is an in situ corner of a remnant foundation. This concrete fragment forms the southwest corner of a foundation and measure about 5 m east/west and 4 m north/south. The true size of the structure at this location could not be determined.

Twenty-five meters south of the subdatum are four, formed concrete and rock, pier-like pieces that are interpreted as foundation remnants, possibly from a raised structure like a corn crib. These are not in situ, and the size of the associated structure is unknown. The piers, although broken, appear to have been about

85 cm high. Two broken pieces of metal are located near these piers. They appear to be hand wrought, and one has a threaded bolt-like pin on one end. One of these metal pieces is about 2 cm wide, 0.75 cm thick, 52 cm long and has three holes down the center. The other specimen is imbedded in the earth and could not be removed. At S30/E4, four glass vessels were identified on the surface, in addition to the previously mentioned rum bottle: a aqua, screw-top, fruit jar; a clear glass condiment-style jar; and two screw-cap bottles of clear glass, possibly liquor containers. All vessels date to the twentieth century. Just south of the surface deposit is a small area of large rocks that does not form a pattern but might be remnants of a disturbed foundation. At S30/W30 of the subdatum is a linear piece of concrete that is similar to a sidewalk. This feature, however, does not display formed or square edges, as one would expect to find on a sidewalk or foundation feature. This is about 15 m east/west and 1 m wide. The western end of this "walk" ends in a 2.6-x-2.2-m slab of concrete. About 8 m west of this slab is a small pushpile that has a fragment of concrete on the surface (see Figure 28). No positive shovel tests or other associated features were identified in this portion of the site, and the function of the slab and "walk" is unknown. Based on the dated foundation fragment, at least part of the southern portion of site A09906.000244 dates to the early twentieth century, and no cultural materials identified during shovel testing in this area contradict that assessment.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000244 is located in the central portion of Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. The preliminary background research by Gaither et al. (1998) plotted this location as potential site number 202. That research and a reexamination of the historic maps confirm that a house was plotted at this site by Gibson in 1850 and 1852 and by Gray in 1859 and is labeled J. H. Hunt. The Nichols map of 1874 lists Mrs. J. Hunt as the owner. The Child (1894:212) business directory of Seneca County does not list a Hunt on this road but does list a Julius F. Hunt to the west on North-South Base Line Road and states that his grandfather, Joseph Hunt, participated in the first town meeting in 1794.

After consulting the 1909 Pratt map and finding a C. S. Boyer as the owner, the 1894–1895 Child directory was reconsulted, which states that Charles S. Boyer farmed 100 acres, with 30 acres in grapes, in addition to growing pears, plums, quinces, and apricots. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., does not show a structure at this location. No structure is visible in the aerial photographs at this position during the construction phase at the depot. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 117.14-acre property, tract number 111, was acquired from Horatio D. Burritt.

Summary

Site A09906.000244 is a historic site consisting of two separate concentrations of remains and is located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18 with a small outlying portion on the south side of Igloo Road No. 19. This site was apparently occupied from at least 1850 until the early nineteenth century according to the historic maps of the area. However, the cultural material recovered date to the late nineteenth- and, predominantly, early to middle twentieth-century. Few cultural features and no stratified deposits were identified. It is unclear what structure might have been associated with the remnant foundations identified at site A09906.000244. Although this is a potentially early site settled by one of the area's founding families, the site has been heavily disturbed, lacks contextual integrity, and does not have significant research value. Thus site A09906.000244 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000245

Site A09906.000245 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18. Site A09906.000245 is basically centrally located between ECMs C0406 and C0407. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 70 m east of the center of the ECM C0406 and 15 m south of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 100-x-60 m (6,000 m²; Figure 30). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000245 mainly consists of thick crabapple-like scrub brush. Some nonnative raspberries, several small lilac bushes at the roadside, and one domestic rose bush were noted. At the eastern and western margins of the site, the respective ECMs are encountered. Ground visibility under the thick scrub growth was moderately good.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as an Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4). Many shovel tests also encountered shale or slate bedrock between 2 and 30 cmbs.

Although no clearly defined foundation outlines or other structural features were identified at site A09906.000245, one filled, rock-lined well was found about 12 m south of the arbitrary datum. The historic aerial photographs do little to help understand this site Site A09906.000245 was identified along survey Transects G-1 and G-2. Two transect shovel tests, G-1/ST25 and G-2/ST28, were positive. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Eleven of the additional tests were positive; 13 total tests were positive across the site (Table 6; see Figure 30).

The rock-lined well is the only clearly discernable feature at site A09906.000245. This is approximately 1 m in diameter and is filled to near the surface with rocks and earth. No artifacts were observed on the surface of the fill. Several large glacial rocks are present about 8 m southwest of the well but are not in a linear pattern and do not suggest a foundation. A circular depression 30 m southwest of the arbitrary datum is partially ringed with glacial rocks and filled with gravels and asphalt-like material (see Figure 30). The function of this feature is unknown, but it could be another filled, hand-dug well. At S20/W38 several more large glacial rocks were identified on the surface. Again, these do not form a pattern and do not suggest a foundation. Two small depressions, about 2 m in diameter, are at 8 and 28 m east of the well. A shovel test was placed in both depressions. The one nearest to the well was negative, while the shovel test at S15/E30 yielded artifacts to 20 cmbs (see Table 6). The purpose or function of these features is unknown.

A large area (several meters across) of rodent burrows and disturbed ground surrounds the datum. This area contains glacial rocks, mortar, and an artifact scatter including two fragments of flow-blue whiteware, plain whiteware fragments, numerous fragments of aqua glass vessels, one brown glass bottle neck, one neck fragment of a clear glass medicine-type bottle, several brick fragments, and small pieces of tin. It appears likely that this is the location of a house or other structure that was later bulldozed by the military during the construction of the surrounding ECMs. Just to the north of this area is a small, low-mounded area that has a couple of small lilac bush growing on it. Lilacs were a common flowering shrub/tree and are often a good indicator to an old homesite.

Very few artifacts are visible on the surface of site A09906.000245. One piece of machined iron with four bolt holes was found at the base of a medium-sized box elder tree (S30/W23). Several other artifacts were noted about 12 m south of the arbitrary datum and include a heavy, pressed glass, pitcher fragment (Figure 31); a broken, whiteware teacup with applied decal design; and one blue-green, glass liner to a fruit jar lid with a sun and moon design pressed in the glass.

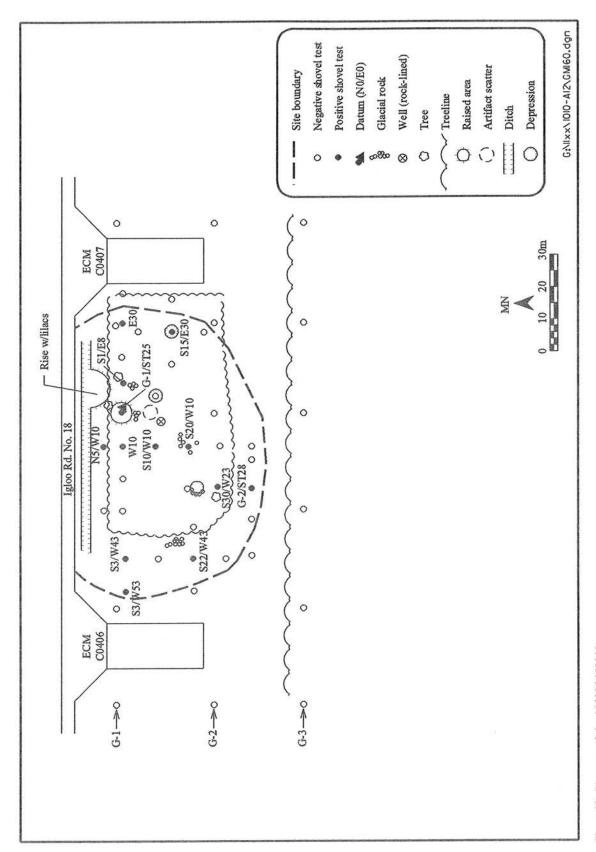


Figure 30. Plan map of site A09906.000245.

Table 6
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000245

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G-1/ST25 (Datum) | 20–29 | brick fragments |
| G-2/ST28 | 18–20 20–40 | 1 hand wrought strap hinge Several thin metal fragments (possibly barrel hoops), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N0/E30 | 0-20 | 1 metal hex-shaped bolt |
| N0/W10 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment, 1 thick fragment of clear glass, and 1 fragment of burned glass |
| N5/W10 | 0-20 | 2 whiteware fragments |
| S01/E08 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| S03/W43 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| S03/W53 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of a large mammal bone (uncut) |
| S10/W10 | 0–20 20–25 | 1 small rusted nail, numerous small coal fragments Approximately 30 coal fragments |
| S15/E30 | 0–20 | 1 fragment of stoneware of the surface, 1 small bone fragment, glass fragments, and brick fragments |
| S20/W10 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 3 clear glass fragments, 1 brick fragment |
| S23/W43 | 0–20 | 4 cut nail pieces (ca. 1840-1880), 1 thin aqua window glass fragment |
| S30/W23 | 0-20 | 1 small cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000245 is centrally located in Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 201 as determined through preliminary research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The Nichols map of 1874 is the earliest map to show a structure near this location, and it belongs to I. Van Nostrand. Child's Business Directory (1894–1895) lists a Hiram B. Van Nostrand near this location. He and his wife, Martha H., farmed 108 acres and had four horses and nine head of cattle. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle map plots a structure at this position. The 1909 Pratt map states that a J. M. Sutton owned the property and leased it to an H. B. Van Nostrand. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., does not indicate a house at this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 82.15-acre property, tract number 112, was acquired from Earl Bogardus.

Summary

Site A09906.000245 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18. Artifacts and archival information indicate an occupation date from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century. Other than a rock-lined well, this site contains neither clearly intact historical features nor partial structural features. No stratified deposits were identified. It appears that the house location might have been identified near the datum but has been completely destroyed. Site A09906.000245 is positioned between two ECMs, and ditch construction and roadwork have heavily impacted this site. Because site A09906.000245 has been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity, it does not have significant research value. This site is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

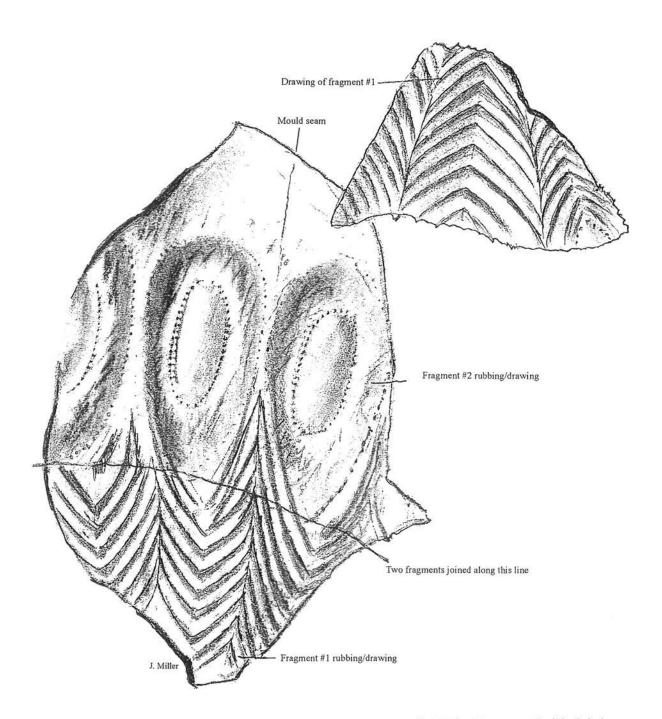


Figure 31. Drawing of a piece of a heavy pressed glass vessel from site A09906.000245. (80 percent of original size)

A09906.000246

Site A09906.000246 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 18. Site A09906.000246 is basically centrally located between ECMs C0408 and C0409. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 55 m east of the center of the ECM C0408 and 25 m south of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 90-x-45 m (4,050 m²; Figure 32). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000246 mainly consists of thick crabapple-like scrub brush. Some nonnative raspberries are present, and the areas adjacent to the bunkers are in grasses and weeds. Immediately south of the site is a large drainage ditch that parallels Igloo Road No. 18. Another large drainage runs north to south between the eastern edge of site A09906.000246 and ECM C409 (see Figure 32). At the eastern and western margins of the site the respective ECMs are encountered. Ground visibility under the thick scrub growth was moderately good.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as an Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2-5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 20 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4). Many shovel tests also encountered shale or slate bedrock between 4 and 30 cmbs.

Although no clearly defined structural features or foundations remain at site A09906.000246, one round concrete feature is interpreted as a cistern. Site A09906.000246 was identified during transect survey at 30-m intervals. Transects G-1 and G-2 had positive shovel tests, G-1/ST33, G-2/ST35, and G-2/ST37. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Six of the additional shovel tests proved positive, resulting in nine positive onsite tests (Table 7; see Figure 32).

The only intact feature at site A09906.000246 is the cistern. It is located about 12 m north and 3 m east of the arbitrary datum. This feature is about 1.8 m in diameter and is constructed of rock and mortar with a smoothed concrete interior (Figure 33). Only a small portion of the edge was visible, but enough of the edge was cleaned to get a diameter measurement. In cleaning the upper edge of this feature, a single-bit axe and a solarized fragment of manganese pattern glass were recovered. A shovel test was positioned in the center but was discontinued at 30 cmbs due to large rocks and concrete fragments. One spot near the north wall of this feature can be measured down to 70 cmbs. The actual depth is unknown as the feature is filled with rocks, concrete fragments, and earth. The shovel test recovered several terra cotta fragments (flowerpot or drain tile), concrete fragments, one glass fragment, and brick fragments.

At about 15 m north and slightly west of the datum is a low, mounded area that could possibly be the remnants of a destroyed homesite at site A09906.000246. This area displays several fragments of concrete and numerous glacial rocks. However, no pattern is present to suggest a structural outline. About 10 m east of this area is a patch of irises that have gone wild but were likely associated with the homesite at site A09906.000246. Ten meters east of the datum is a large mound of earth, rocks, and a few concrete pieces. This mound roughly measures 15-x-10 m and is about 4 m high at its highest point. No domestic wares (e.g., glass or ceramics) are visible on the surface of this mound. This is most likely remnants of site destruction and ditch construction.

Ten meters west of the datum is a small depression that is about 2-x-3 m and 75 cm deep. A shovel test was placed in the center and recovered artifacts to about 50 cmbs (see Table 7). A large U-shaped barn door hanger was found in this shovel test. Just to the south and west of this feature is an area of about 5-x-6 m that is covered with large pieces of concrete but has no visible artifacts on the surface. It is not clear what the depression and concrete fragments are, but they could represent the remnants of an outbuilding or

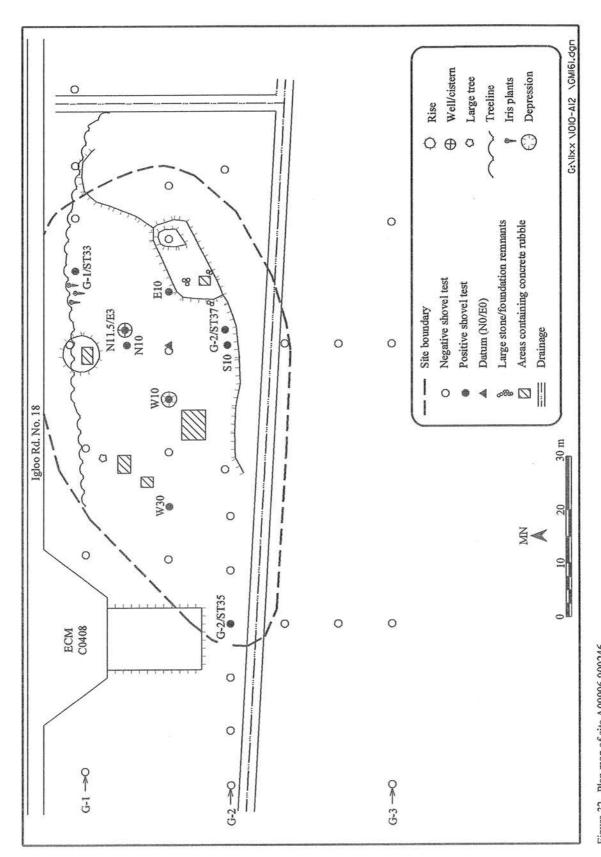


Figure 32. Plan map of site A09906.000246.

Table 7 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000246

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G-1/ST33 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| G-2/ST35 | 0-12 | 1 small rusted metal fragment |
| G-2/ST37 | 0-20 | Several wire fragments, 1 small brick fragment, 1 rusted nail |
| N0/E10 | 20-27 | Several concrete fragments |
| N0/W10 | 0-20 20-40 40-47 | 10-20 small brick fragments, 1 large metal barn door hanger Approximately 50 small brick fragments, 3 pieces of clear window glass, 1 fragment of tarpaper Approximately 20 small brick fragments |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | 3 fragments of barbed wire |
| N10/E0 | 0–15 | 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 1 brown glass fragment, 1 window glass fragment, 2 brick fragments |
| N11.5/E13 | 0-20 | 3 fragment of terra cotta, 1 brick fragment, 1 glass fragment, concrete fragments |
| S10/E0 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) |



Figure 33. Photograph of the concrete-lined cistern at site A09906.000246.

barn. Two more small areas contain concrete rubble in the northwestern portion of the site. Again, no pattern is discernable. It is not certain if these are remnants of a homesite or if they are debris from construction of the ECMs. This site has been heavily disturbed as can be evidenced by the large pushpile, the proximity of the two ECMs, and the addition of the two drainage ditches (see Figure 32). Additionally, the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed also show heavy disturbances and a large mound of earth is visible.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000246 is located in the eastcentral portion Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 200 as determined through preliminary background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The 1909 Pratt map is the earliest map on which this site appears, and it states that a Charles Sharp owned the property and leased it to George Bogardus. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., indicates that a Mrs. Carrie Sharp and a Mrs. Mary Sharp owned or resided at this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) only labels this property with an A; no owner was identified.

Summary

Site A09906.000246 is a historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. Other than a rock-and-concrete, cistern-like feature, this site does not contain clearly intact historical features or visible partial structural features and no stratified deposits were identified. It appears that the house location might have been identified north of the cistern, but has been destroyed. Additionally, it is possible that a barn or outbuilding was associated with the depression and the concrete rubble discussed above, but that also is not clear. Site A09906.000246 is positioned between two ECMs, and the construction of a drainage ditch system to the east and south of the site has heavily impacted this site. Because the site has been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity, it does not have significant research value. Thus, site A09906.000246 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000248

Site A09906.000248 is a historic site located approximately 720 m west of Fayette Road and just south of West Romulus Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 40 m south of the edge of West Romulus Road. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 90-x-90 m (8,100 m²; Figure 34). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000248 consists primarily of thick brush and briars, with several large pine and maple trees and dead or dying fruit trees. Because of the thick growth at the time of survey, ground visibility was poor.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 27 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4).

Site A09906.000248 is a fairly large site and several discernable features were identified. This site was identified along regular 30-m transect survey lines D-1, D-2, and D-3 that paralleled West Romulus Road. Three transect shovel tests were positive: D-2/ST27 and D-2/ST30, and D-3/ST33 (see Figure 34). However, on closer examination and additional shovel testing, D-2/ST30 was determined to be an isolated

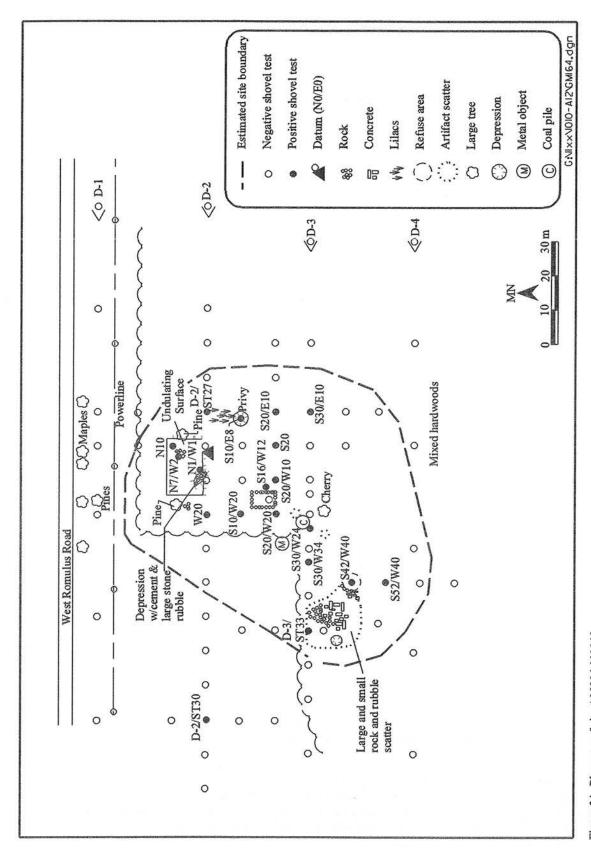


Figure 34. Plan map of site A09906.000248.

occurrence of a fragment of drain tile that is not considered part of the site. Additional shovel tests were excavated in and around site A09906.000248 to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the deposit. Sixteen of the additional tests were positive, resulting in a total of 18 positive tests across the site (Table 8; see Figure 34).

Table 8
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000248

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D-2/ST27 | 0-17 | Small pieces of concrete, possible wood fragments, brick fragments |
| D-3/ST33 | 0-33 | 1 rusted nail |
| N0/W20 | 20-30 | 2 brick fragments |
| N01/W07 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), coal fragments, 2 rusted metal fragments |
| N07/W02 | 0–20 | 2 redware fragments with a Bennington-like glaze, thin aqua window glass fragments |
| | 20-40 | Small fragments of concrete and plaster, brick fragments |
| N10/E0 | 0–20 | Fragments of thin window glass |
| S10/E08 | 0–20 | Small animal bones (bird?), glass fragments from a lamp chimney, brick fragments, one possible redware fragment, small piece of disintegrated rubber, coal ash |
| | 20–40 | 1 whole frosted Westinghouse 35W lightbulb (35 cmbs), 10 cut nails, several wire nails, 1 square metal button (coat), small plastic fragments, whiteware fragments, coal ash, brick fragments, several window glass fragment |
| | 40–60 | Numerous grape and berry seeds, coal ash, wood ash, possible lime deposit, lamp chimney glass fragments, coal fragments, several cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), several mammal bones, 1 fragment of unglazed redware or terra cotta |
| | 60-80 | Numerous berry and grape seeds, hickory nut shells, coal and wood ash, possible lime deposits, several rusted nails |
| | 80–100 | Grape and berry seeds, coal and wood ash, 1 fishbone, one fragment of desiccated rubber |
| S10/W20 | 0-13 | 4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 small rusted metal fragments |
| S16/W12 | 0–20 | 4 medium cut nails, 8 short cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 9 clear window glass fragments, 1 fragment of a lamp chimney, 1 heavy whiteware piece of a vessel handle (chamber pot?), 1 redware fragment with Bennington-like glaze, 1 brass drawer pull escutcheon |
| S20/E10 | 0-20 | 1 whiteware fragment, 1 porcelain fragment |
| S20/W0 | 0-20 | Brick and coal fragments |
| S20/W10 | 0–20 20–25 | 1 brick fragment 1 coal fragment |
| S20/W20 | 0–20 20–35 | 3 pieces of coal, 2 small pieces of bone 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), 1 whiteware fragment |
| S30/E10 | 0-20 | 1 small whiteware fragment |
| S30/W24 | 0-20 | Coal fragments |
| S30/W34 | 0-20 | Glass vessel fragments |
| S42/W40 | 0-10 | 1 brick fragment, 16 cut and 1 wire nails |
| S52/W40 | 0–20 20–40 | Ashes (coal), about 20 square and wire nails, 1 whiteware fragment Brick fragments, 1 clear window glass fragment |

Site A09906.000248 consists of one partially defined rock foundation, an area just north and west of the datum that is likely to be the location of a structure, several thin artifact scatters, and one privy hole. Several meters northwest of the datum is a disturbed area about 10 m square that is humped up and several woodchuck burrows are visible. This is possibly the remnant of a structure. Large pine trees flank this location on both the east and the west. Additionally, there are some large rocks and pieces of concrete that might have been used for a foundation. One small depression is filled with rock and concrete rubble at N1/W7. A shovel test (S10/E8) excavated in a small depression confirmed that the depression was a privy as the test contained household debris mixed with coal and wood ash, seed and nut shells, and lime deposits to a depth of 1 meter. The household debris, which includes a lightbulb (20-40 cm) and rubber fragment (80-100 cm), indicated twentieth century use of the privy.

No outline, however, is present that would indicate a filled cellar. Several shovel tests in this area indicate subsurface material that might be indicative of a disturbed foundation (see Table 8 and Figure 34). At about S17/W17 a small, rectangular, glacial-rock, partial outline was identified. No evidence of concrete was observed. These rocks could have possibly supported a large sill-type beam for the foundation. This area measures about 10-x-6 m and roughly forms a three-sided rectangle. A fragment of a 1937 license plate and a large roller, possibly used for a door hanger, were identified on the surface within the rock outline. A shovel test in the central portion of this feature was negative and was terminated at 25 cmbs when large cobbles were encountered. Another shovel test was excavated about 1 m east of the rock outline. This test revealed numerous cut nails, whiteware fragments, glass fragments, redware fragments and a brass escutcheon for a drawer pull (Figure 35; see Table 8). Immediately south of this shovel test were surficial artifacts consisting of a part of a leaf spring, a metal ring assumed to be a harness fragment, and four other rusted metal fragments.

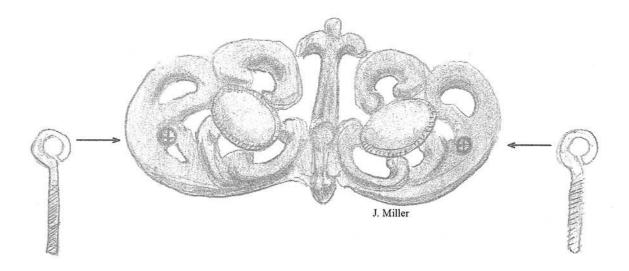


Figure 35. Drawing of the brass drawer pull escutcheon recovered site A09906.000248. (Scale 1:1)

In the southwestern portion of the site is a 10-x-10-m area that contains numerous large and small rocks, a few concrete fragments, and a thin scattering of artifacts. It is unclear whether this is the remnant of foundations placed here during the destruction of site A09906.000248 or is a pile of fieldstone and debris placed here by the occupants. It appears more likely to be the accumulation of fieldstone and debris over time and not a pushpile.

1

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000248 is located in the central portion of Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 253 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that the first plotting of a home at this location was in 1859 and that it belonged to R. R. Steele (Gray 1859). The Nichols map of 1874 also plots an R. R. Steele at this position. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle positions a structure at this location, and the Pratt 1909 map states that a Mrs. Sarah Durston owned the property. The aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed indicate two, and possibly three, structures at this position during the construction phase at the depot (see Appendix B, Figure B-6, top right corner on the south side of West Romulus Road). A barn and what is likely a house are clearly visible in the photograph. It also appears as if there might be an additional structure in the pines where, according to the fieldwork, a house was thought to have stood. Based on the photograph, the white structure that is visible would have stood near the rectangular rock outline, mentioned above, and the barn would have been just to the southwest where some rocks and disturbance were noted. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 100.41-acre property, tract number 94, was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000248 is a historic site located on the south side of West Romulus Road. This site contains one partial, glacial stone foundation outline, one area that appears to represent the homesite, several artifact scatters, and one privy hole. No stratified deposits were identified. According to the archival research conducted, this site would have been occupied from about 1859 through the middle twentieth century. Although the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed indicate where structures stood at site A09906.000248, the site has since been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity; it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000248 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000249

Site A09906.000249 is a historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 40 m west of the center of the ECM C0412 and 50 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 75-x-75 m (5,625 m²; Figure 36). The elevation is 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000249 consists mainly of thick brush and briars, with two large maples and one large basswood. Immediately east and west of the site are groves of conifers, and in the southwestern portion of the site near the road is a grove of young quaking aspens. Ground visibility in the central portion of the site was moderately good.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as the boundary between Angola silt loam and Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 23 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4).

One poorly defined foundation outline and one concrete-covered well were identified at site A09906.000249. Site A09906.000249 was identified along survey Transects G-5 and G-6. Transects G-7 and G-8 were both to the north of the site and did not encounter any cultural materials. Three transect

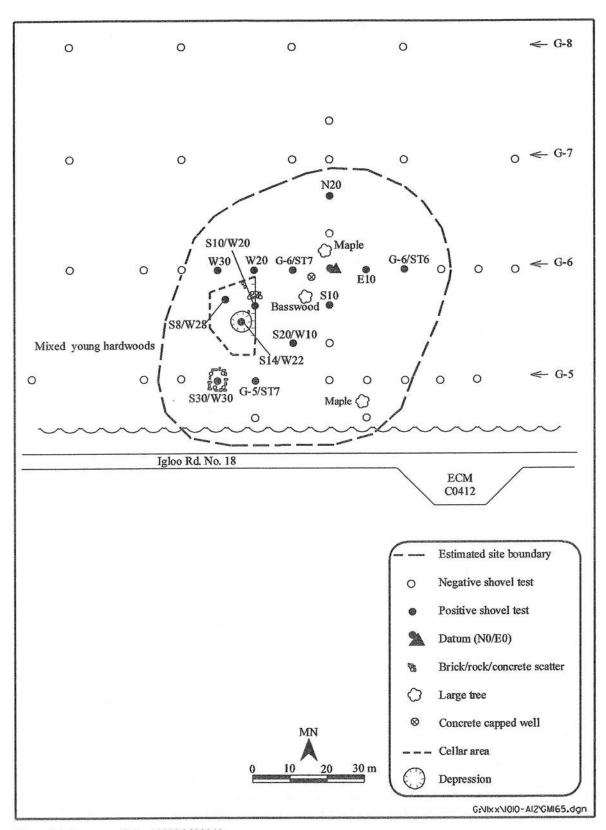


Figure 36. Plan map of site A09906.000249.

shovel tests were positive: G-5/ST7, G-6/ST6, and G-6/ST7. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Eleven of the additional tests were positive, for a total of 14 positive tests within the estimated site boundary (Table 9; see Figure 36).

A general, sparse, artifact scatter spreads over the ground surface in the western portion of the site. These artifacts include: several pieces of both clear and aqua glass canning jars; milk glass liners to canning jar lids; clam shells; numerous brick fragments; numerous heavy whiteware fragments that appear to be from the late nineteenth century and highly vitrified fragments from the twentieth century; porcelain-like ceramics (possibly from Asia); one base to a cup (possibly shaving mug) that is porcelain-like and has "GERMANY" in gold-leaf on the bottom; several medicine-like bottle fragments in aqua, clear, and manganese glass; brown glass fragments; green glass fragments; several fragments of thick, solarized, pattern glass from a nut bowl or candy dish; one fragment of whiteware with a dark blue transfer (ca. 1800–1830); and a hand-painted porcelain doll's head (Figure 37). About 7 m southwest of the datum is a concrete-covered well with a steel pipe protruding from the surface. This was measured to 3 m deep. No other clearly defined features remain at site A09906.000249. It appears that a driveway ran north/south from the datum southward toward the road because of the compact nature of the matrix in these shovel tests and because of the presence of ash and coal ash in the screened material. Wood and coal ash were common materials that were spread on icy or slippery driveways and walks.

Two areas that display sparse scatters of glacial rock and brick are interpreted as destroyed foundations. One area centers around S30/W30 and is about 6-x-6 m. Additionally, the shovel test at this location produced rocks with mortar adhering to the surfaces. The shape is not well-defined but rather is a nonnatural concentration of rocks and brick that likely represents a disturbed foundation (Figure 38). The other area of a possible remnant foundation forms a rough line at 20 m west of the datum and runs from about 2 m south to 15 m south of the datum (see Figure 36). This is not a well-defined straight line, but a slight drop in the surface elevation to the west of this line is apparent. The area to the west of this line is believed to be a filled cellar, based on two shovel tests that produced cultural material to 1m below the surface. Although the actual dimensions of this possible cellar are unknown and little surface indication of a buried feature exists, the feature is at least 6-x-6 m based on the spacing to the two deep shovel tests. One test was at S8/W28 and one at S14/W22. Both shovel tests were filled with cultural materials, ash, and brick fragments (see Table 9). These deposits are not stratified. A piece of a porcelain-like ceramic cup that was found at 35 cmbs in S8/W28 was a clear refit to the surficial cup base from Germany mentioned above. Additionally, a mix of newer and older materials is evident. This shovel test hit a solid surface at 103 cmbs. It was undetermined whether this was a concrete floor or possible bedrock. There did not appear to be enough melted glass and burned debris for this to represent a home that burned and collapsed into the basement; nor did the excavated materials have the distinct smell of a burned feature. It is most likely that, upon acquisition, the military pushed the homestead remains into the basement. Although it is somewhat unusual to find so many cultural materials and such a wide variety of materials in these shovel tests in this basement feature, the material appears to have been randomly pushed in, mingled with dirt and rock.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000249 is located on the eastern edge of Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 199 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle is the earliest historic map to plot a home at this site. The 1909 Pratt map states that a B. Van Nostrand owned the property and leased it to a Floyd Bird and the 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., plots a house at or near this location. The historic aerial images (see

Table 9
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000249

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G-5/ST7 | 0–6 | 2 brick fragments (impenetrable roots at 6 cmbs) |
| G-6/ST6 | 0–20 20–28 | 2 brick fragments, charcoal smears 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), 1 threaded iron pipe (36 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter |
| G-6/ST7 | 0–20 | 3 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 1 metal fragment, 3 fragments of aqua glass, 4 brick fragments, 2 burned whiteware fragments |
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0–20 20–23 | 7 coal fragments, 4 metal fragments, 3 brick fragments, 2 clear glass fragments 5 coal fragments, 3 metal fragments, 1 clear glass fragment, 3 aqua vessel fragments |
| N0/E10 | 0–20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-1880), 1 roofing nail, 1 bone fragment, 1 brick fragment, 1 aqua glass fragment |
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| N0/W30 | 0–20 20–27 | 1 brick fragment, glass fragment Whiteware fragment, 1 shell (clam) |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | Several rusted nails, small brick fragments, and coal |
| S08/W28 | 0–20 | 1 metal pot lid handle, 5 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 3 Bristol glazed stoneware fragments (post-1880), >50 brick fragments, 8 window glass fragments, 5 clear glass bottle fragments, 3 fragments of a kerosene lamp chimney, 1 chicken bone, 1 clear glass cork-stoppered bottle neck (post-1900), 1 iron door hinge, 1 door latch, 2 milk glass fragments, 7 porcelain fragments, 4 whiteware fragments, 1 whiteware with decal decoration (ca. 1890–1950), 1 whiteware with pink transfer (1830–1880) |
| | 20–40 | 1 fragment of late flow-blue transfer (post-1870), 8 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 1 large metal nut, 1 clear glass fragments, > 30 brick fragments, 2 pieces of clear glass "MASON" canning jars, the top of one wide-mouthed screw top canning jar, 6 porcelain fragments (2 with decal decoration [ca. 1890–1950]), 2 whiteware fragments, 2 coal fragments |
| | 40–60 | > 20 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 15 coal fragments, 1 cork-stoppered lip to a bottle, glass fragments from a kerosene lamp chimney, 2 milk glass liners to zinc canning jar lids (BOYD'S), 1 yellowware fragment, 1 large mammal bone, 1 fragment of green glass, 1 fragment of pink glass (depression glass), 1 whiteware with flow-blue and gold decoration, 1 whiteware with brown transfer (ca. 1830–1870), 2 whiteware cup handles, 1 fragment of a terra cotta drain tile, > 20 clear glass vessel fragments, 8 window glass fragments, 1 piece of iron chain, and other small fragments of glass, metal, and ceramic |
| | 60–80 | 2 tile fragments, 1 piece of a large chain and tackle, numerous fragments of brown, clear, and green glass fragments, > 50 brick fragments, 1 bulb from an auto (possible tail light), 2 pieces of a milk glass plate, 1 whiteware with a decal floral design (ca. 1890–1950), 1 fragment of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel (ca. 1800–1900), fragments of glass lamp chimneys, > 20 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 1 crown-cap green glass soda-like bottle labeled "CLICQUOT CLUB", and numerous other small fragments of domestic debris and ash |
| | 80–103 | Numerous fragments of mortar, > 50 brick fragments, > 50 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), > 30 clear glass vessel fragments, 1 "MASON" jar fragment, condiment-style jar fragments, 3 whiteware fragments with flora decal decoration (ca. 1890–1950), numerous metal fragments, 1 carbon battery core, 1 small square aqua medicine-like bottle, 3 whiteware fragments with blue transfer (ca. 1800–1900), 4 unglazed earthenware fragments, and numerous other small fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal |

Table 9 (cont'd)

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S10/E0 | 0–20 20–25 | 1 brick fragment, burned coal ash, 1 shell fragment 1 brick fragment, coal ash |
| S10/W20 | 0-15 | 1 brick fragment |
| S14/W22 | 0–20 | 1 stoneware fragment with Bristol and Albany glaze (post-1880), 2 thick whiteware fragments, 2 yellowware fragments, 15 clear thick glass vessel fragments, tin fragments with pressed design, several thin tin straps, 4 thin aqua window glass fragments, 4 brick fragments |
| | 20–40 | 1 fragment of a porcelain dish with green and red floral design, 1 thin aqua vessel fragment, 1 thin aqua window glass, 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 2 rusted metal fragments |
| | 40–60 | 1 large piece of cast iron, the bottom of a cheese crock (Bristol and Albany glaze; post-1880), part of a "TUXEDO" tobacco can, 13 brick fragments, 20 small pieces of sheet metal, >50 clear glass fragments (vessel and window), 1 cast iron damper for a flue pipe, 2 keys for a sardine-like tin, 1 small paint can, 1 clear glass "GRIFFEN" shoe polish bottle, 1 large (2 gallon) enameled pot, numerous fragments of charcoal, lots of ash (coal?), some burned glass fragments |
| | 60–80 | 1 blue enameled coffee pot, clear glazed yellowware fragments, rusted hogwire fragments, 1 unidentified brass item, 1 small clear glass jar with the screw-top lid, 1 tin can, 2 cut nails (one large; ca. 1840–1880), brick fragments, window and bottle glass fragments, coal ash, 1 whiteware fragment, the base of a clear glass medicine-style bottle |
| | 80–100 | 7 metal fragments, 11 clear window glass fragments, numerous clear glass fragments, 12 wire fragments, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 2 brick fragments, coal ash |
| S20/W10 | 0-20 | Brick and coal fragments |
| S30/W30 | 0–20 | Numerous small brick fragments, round glacial stones on the surface and under the surface (possible foundation remnants) |
| | 20–37 | Mortar fragments, and stone with mortar attached |

Appendix B, Figure B-3) clearly indicate one, and possibly two, foundation outlines at this site. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 136.65-acre property, tract number 95, was acquired from Winfield A. Smith.

Summary

Site A09906.000249 is a historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. Although some artifacts observed at the site date to the middle or late nineteenth century, historic maps indicate only a late nineteenth or early twentieth century to middle twentieth century occupation range. This site contains an intact concrete-covered well and a basement filled with cultural material and debris. No clearly stratified deposits were identified. It is suggested that the house location might have been over the area identified as a basement. Because the site has apparently been bulldozed into what was a basement area, has been heavily disturbed, and lacks contextual integrity, it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000249 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

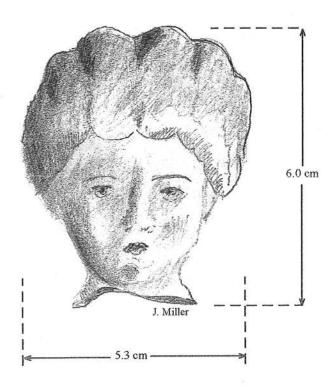


Figure 37. Drawing of the hand-painted porcelain doll's head identified at site A09906.000249. (Scale 1:1)



Figure 38. Concentration of rock and brick around S30/W30 at site A09906.000249.

A09906.000250

Site A09906.000250 is a historic site located approximately 750 m west of Fayette Road and just north of Igloo Road No. 18. Site A09906.000250 is basically across the road from ECMs C0402 and C0403. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 20 m east of the edge of the ECM C0402 parking apron and 30 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 75-x-50 m (3,750 m²; Figure 39). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000250 mainly consists of relatively open areas with grasses, weeds, and wild berry brambles. The eastern and western margins of the site blend into thick brushy growth. Scattered across the site are black locust and box elder trees. Two of locust trees are quite large. Because of the grasses and weeds, ground visibility was fair to poor.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam, with an area of Darien-Danley-Casenovia silt loams to the east of site A09906.000250 (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, claydominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/2–5/4). Bedrock was encountered in several shovel tests from 23–40 cmbs.

Site A09906.000250 exhibits no well-defined structural features or wells. The aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed only suggest two rectangular outlines in this spot (see Appendix B, Figure B-4), and it is impossible to determine their meaning/function. It is possible that they are either structural indications or merely areas of grading for construction purposes. If the features identified on the photograph are building footprints, they either did not possess foundations below ground surface or they were completely removed during the construction phase at the facility. Site A09906.000250 was identified during survey along Transects G-5 and G-6, which paralleled the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. There were three positive transect shovel tests, G-5/ST41, G-5/ST42, and G-6/ST36. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary, identify subsurface deposits, and to test the depth and nature of the cultural material. A total of 14 positive shovel tests fell within the estimated site boundary (Table 10; see Figure 39).

Although no well-defined features remain at site A09906.000250, a small refuse scatter is located at N15/W23 (see Figure 39). This small scatter covers an area of about 4-x-3 m on the surface. A shovel test was placed in the center of the scatter, and cultural materials were found to about 34 cmbs (see Table 10). Other materials noted on the surface include: one large (possibly 16-oz.) manganese glass, medicine-like bottle with a cork stopper; one brown ale-type crown-cap bottle; numerous heavy undecorated whiteware fragments; numerous pieces of heavy wire; several metal barrel hoops; one piece of wrought iron (possibly part of a buggy or wagon); one gray, enameled pail; fragments of a gray, salt-glazed stoneware vessel with lug-style handles, a 10-sided, manganese glass, condiment jar; and numerous small pieces of brown and clear glass vessel fragments.

Two small depressions are visible at this site. One, located at about S8/W8 (Transect G-5/ST42), is about 3-x-2 m and 40 cm deep. A shovel test yielded cultural materials to 20 cmbs (see Table 10). The other depression, of similar size, is situated at N17/W8 but contained no cultural materials. The function of these depressions is unknown. It is possible that they are merely remnants of grading activities associated with the ca. 1941 destruction of this homestead. An area surrounding S10/E10 is somewhat irregular with a bumpy surface and woodchuck burrows. Several pieces of concrete rubble, brick fragments, and rocks are visible on the surface (Figure 40). These could represent the remnants of a disturbed structural foundation. Two shovel tests in this area produced building materials of concrete and brick fragments to about 30 cmbs. However, no clear pattern of foundation delineation could be identified. The shovel tests located at S10/E0 and S20/E0 that produced cultural material to 20–50 cmbs were determined to be in disturbed soil and did not contain stratified or in situ deposits.

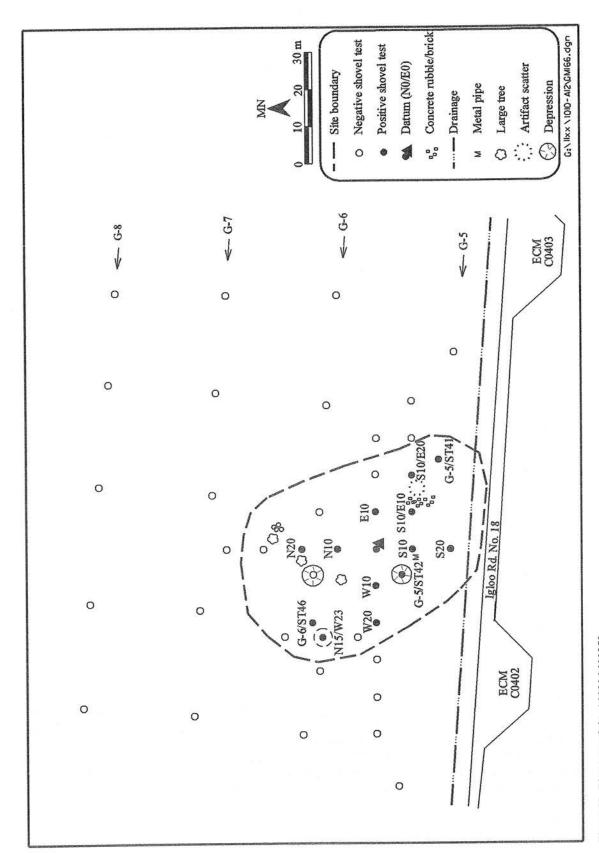


Figure 39. Plan map of site A09906.000250.

Table 10 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000250

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G-5/ST41 | 0–20 20–23 | 2 brick fragments, 1 fragment of aqua window glass 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| G-5/ST42 | 0–20 | 1 whiteware fragment, 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment, 1 wire nail (post-1880), 3 brick fragments, 2 clear glass fragments |
| G-6/ST46 | 0–20 | 7 fragments of heavy brown vessel glass, burned coal fragments, 8 rusted metal fragments |
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0-10 | 1 broken neck from a medicine-type bottle |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| N0/W10 | 0-20 | 3 coal fragments |
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | 3 metal fragments (nails?), 1 brick fragment, 1 coal fragment |
| N10/E0 | 0-20 | 1 burned coal fragment, 1 fish vertebrae |
| N15/W23 | 0–20 20–34 | 9 rusted metal fragments (wire-like), 1 piece of strap iron with 2 wood screws, 2 small fragments of a gray enameled vessel, 3 brick fragments 5 glass fragments (3 aqua, 1 clear, 1 manganese) |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | 1 rusted small wire nail (post-1880) |
| S10/E0 | 0–20 | 1 thin metal strap (50 cm long), several brick fragments, 1 whiteware fragment with dark blue transfer pattern (pre-1850), 1 fragment of vessel glass |
| | 20–40 40–55 | 1 brick fragment, 1 coal fragment Several coal fragments |
| S10/E10 | 0–20 20–30 | 1 brick fragment, 1 concrete fragment 1 brick fragment |
| S10/E20 | 0-20 | 3 pieces of broken concrete, several brick fragments, 3 window pane fragments |
| S20/E0 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000250 is centrally located in Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is located at the plotted location of potential site number 203 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The 1850 Gibson map does not plot a structure at this location. The Gibson 1852 map and the Gray 1859 map, however, do indicate a structure at this location and list J. H. Hunt as the owner. J. H. Hunt also owned a sawmill and another farmsite to the south of site A09906.000250. The Nichols map of 1874 shows a structure near this location that belonged to R. R. Steele, and the 1909 Pratt map states that an R. M. Steele owned the property and leased it to an L. D. Vreeland. The Child business directory of 1894–1895 does not list a Steele or a Vreeland at this location; the directory does not plot specific home locations but indicates only the road on which a person resided. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle map plots a structure at this position. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., indicates a residence at or near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 70-acre property, tract number 93, was acquired from Clayton H. Ernsberger.



Figure 40. Photograph of a woodchuck burrow and concrete rubble near S10/E10 at site A09906.000250.

Summary

Site A09906.000250 is a historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. This site contains neither clearly intact historical features nor partial structural features that are visible. No stratified deposits were identified, and, indeed, the only deposits at any depth were determined to be in an area of disturbed context. The only in situ feature noted was a small refuse disposal area. Because the site has been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity, it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000250 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000251

Site A09906.000251 is a small historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. Site A09906.000251 is centrally located across the road from ECM C0401. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 20 m east of the center of ECM C0401 and 25 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 55-x-30 m (1,650 m²; Figure 41). The elevation is 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000251 mainly consists of thick low bushes, weeds, briars, as well as several crabapple-like scrub trees and multiflora rose bushes. Immediately south of the site is a large ditch that parallels Igloo Road No. 18. Ground visibility was relatively poor due to the thick growth and weeds at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2-5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this

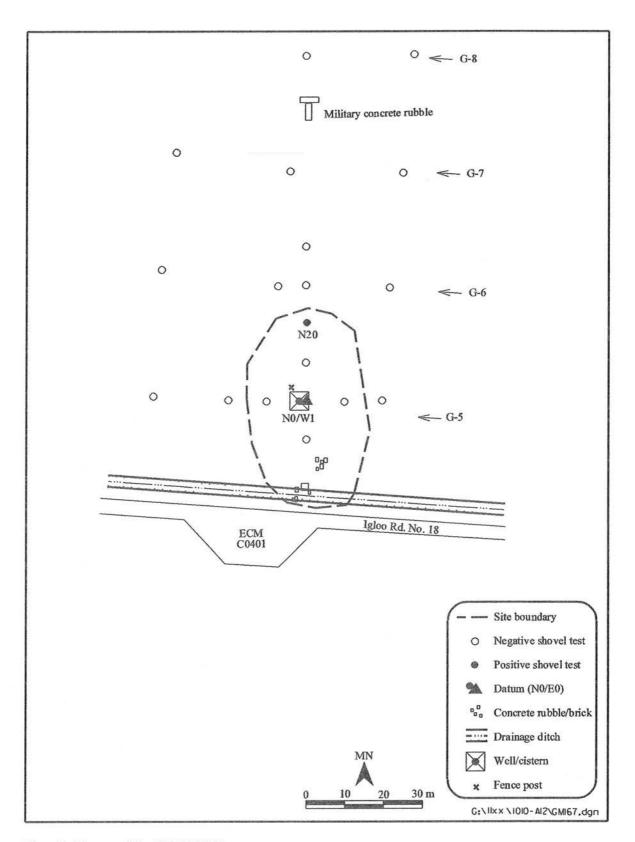


Figure 41. Plan map of site A09906.000251.

becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4) mixed with numerous pieces of shale. Some shovel tests also encountered shale or slate bedrock at 12 to 40 cmbs.

The only well-defined feature at site A09906.000251 is a square well or cistern that was constructed of formed concrete. No other structural features were found at this site. Site A09906.000251, identified during transect survey at 30-m intervals, was visually located along Transect G-5; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the extent, depth, and nature of the deposits; three were positive (Table 11; see Figure 41).

Table 11
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000251

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0–20 | 1 coal fragment |
| N0/W1 | 0–20 20–33 | 2 clear glass vessel fragments 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 1 wire handle (from a canning jar) |
| N20/E0 | 0-18 | 1 coal fragment |

This is a small site with only one feature and very few artifacts. The single feature is the concrete well or cistern that is located immediately west of the datum. This feature is an open, square, concrete box that is 1.2-x-1.2 m and about 0.5 m deep (Figure 42). The top is about level with the ground surface. The datum was placed outside the eastern edge of the well; this shovel test produced one coal fragment at less than 20 cmbs and encountered clay mixed with shale at 30 cmbs. An additional shovel test was positioned in the center of the well feature. This shovel test recovered material to 33 cmbs (see Table 11) and then encountered clay that appeared natural. The lack of depth seems to indicate that the feature is not deep enough to have served as a well or cistern. Thus, the true function of the feature is unknown. The only other positive shovel test, N20/E0, yielded one more piece of coal. A single old fence post was identified 5 m northwest of the datum. South of the datum along the fairly steep ditch is a small area of concrete and rock rubble that might indicate the remnants of a disturbed foundation. At this location, a piece of 1-inch, bent waterline was observed protruding from the surface. It is unlikely that this is in situ, as the ditch/road construction displaced materials at this position. No evidence of this site continuing south of Igloo Road No. 18 was found during transect survey. About 80 m north of the datum, two pieces of concrete were observed and determined to be related to the construction phase at the depot and not related to site A09906.000251.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000251 is located on the western edge of and midway north to south in Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 259 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle positions a structure at this location, and the 1909 Pratt map states that a J. A. Russell owned the property. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., does not show a structure at this location. The historic aerial photographs do not indicate a structure at this position during the construction phase at the depot. This location appears as a bare patch of earth that has been obviously disturbed, and a substantial orchard bounds it to the west (see



Figure 42. Square cistern-like feature at site A09906.000251.

Appendix B, Figure B-4). The several small structures visible northwest of site A09906.000251 in the photographs have been determined to be depot construction facilities. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 0.25-acre property, tract number 104A, was acquired from Robert E. Sheridan.

Summary

Site A09906.000251 is a small historic site occupied during the early twentieth century. It is located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 18. Other than a concrete cistern-like feature, this site contains neither visible intact historical features nor partial structural features. No stratified deposits were identified. It is unclear where a structure might have been positioned at this site. According to the archival research, the site might have been occupied for only a short period in the early twentieth century. This site has been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity; it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000251 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000252

Site A09906.000252 is a historic site located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Fayette Road and Igloo Road No. 37. This site was originally recorded in the field as two sites, and consequently two datums were placed. Although it is quite possible that this site represents two different historic sites, little could be documented to justify that possibility. The primary arbitrary site datum (N0/E0) was placed about 70 m west of Fayette Road and 40 m north of Igloo Road No. 37 and relates to the majority or eastern

portion of the site. The subdatum (Transect H1/ST7) deals with the several positive shovel tests in the extreme western portion of the site and was arbitrarily positioned 25 m north of Igloo Road No. 37 and 30 m east of ECM E0611 (Figure 43). This is a relatively large site that roughly covers the area between Igloo Road No. 37 to the south and Igloo Road No. 36 to the north and is well over 100 m from east to west. The estimated site boundary is 180-x-120 m (21,600 m²; see Figure 43). The elevation at site A09906.000252 is about 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site becomes wet and marshy in the western portions, with small areas of standing water. The vegetation consists mainly of wild berry, weed, and brush thickets interspersed with some large-growth trees. Near the southcentral portion of the site are two large white pines; one large maple tree is near the corner of Fayette Road and Igloo Road No. 37, and a second is about 27 m west of the arbitrary datum. Quite a few medium-sized black locust trees are in the vicinity of the datum and the central portion of the site. Ground visibility was relatively poor over much of site A09906.000252 at the time of survey.

The soil in this area of the depot is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from a very dark gray to a grayish brown (10 YR 3/1, 3/2, 4/2, or 5/2), depending upon the location of the shovel test. This upper matrix averaged a depth of 23 cm and is underlain by a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of mottled brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/4). Seventeen of the shovel tests within the estimated site boundary encountered shale bedrock at about 20 cmbs. This situation is generally more common in the western portion of the estimated site boundary.

Site A09906.000252 was identified both by positive shovel tests on transects H-1, H-2, H-3, and H-4 and by visually identifying features during survey shovel testing. Nine transect shovel tests were positive (Table 12). Of the additional shovel tests excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the depth and contextual integrity of features and deposits, 14 were positive, resulting in a total of 23 positive tests within the estimated site boundary (see Table 12).

The one well-defined remnant foundation (Feature 1) at site A09906.000252 is situated about 10 m west of the arbitrary datum or about 44 m north of Igloo Road No. 37 and 80 m west of Fayette Road. This feature is ell-shaped and about 11-x-6 m in outer dimensions (see Figure 43). Portions of the rock and concrete foundation wall are visible at various positions around this slightly sunken feature. Two positive shovel tests, N0/W10 and N0/W20, were excavated within this feature. Both of the shovel tests encountered what is interpreted to be bedrock at approximately 25 cmbs. While on the surface, with the somewhat depressed outline, this feature would indicate a basement, the shallow nature of the shovel tests do not support this assessment. The fact that several other shovel tests encountered bedrock in this area, especially to the immediate west, supports the nonbasement assessment. It is also possible, that this was a cellar-like feature with much of the wall and cellar space aboveground. No artifacts were noted on the surface of or immediately adjacent to this feature. It appears that this feature is the remnant foundation of the house historically associated with this site. The two shovel tests within this feature produced numerous small artifacts (see Table 12) that support this assumption.

Several meters north of the northwest corner of this feature is a 1.25-m-diameter depression (approximately 40 cmbs). Although this is not fully rock-lined, it is interpreted as a hand-dug well (Feature 2). A shovel test was positioned in this feature, but no artifacts were recovered. The soils did not appear overly disturbed, and the profile was not drastically different from others in the area. About 45 m west of the datum is a scattering of large rounded glacial rocks (see Figure 43). Although this scatter is not in a well-defined form, it is likely the remnant foundation of a barn or other large out building (Feature 3). While the cultural materials visible on the surface around this feature do not strongly support this assessment, a common construction method in the area was the use of large glacial rocks as corner-and-span supports for large timber spans. However, slightly northwest of this feature were several fragments of leather harness and farm-related equipment at N38/W52. The metal materials were mainly subsurface and appear to be

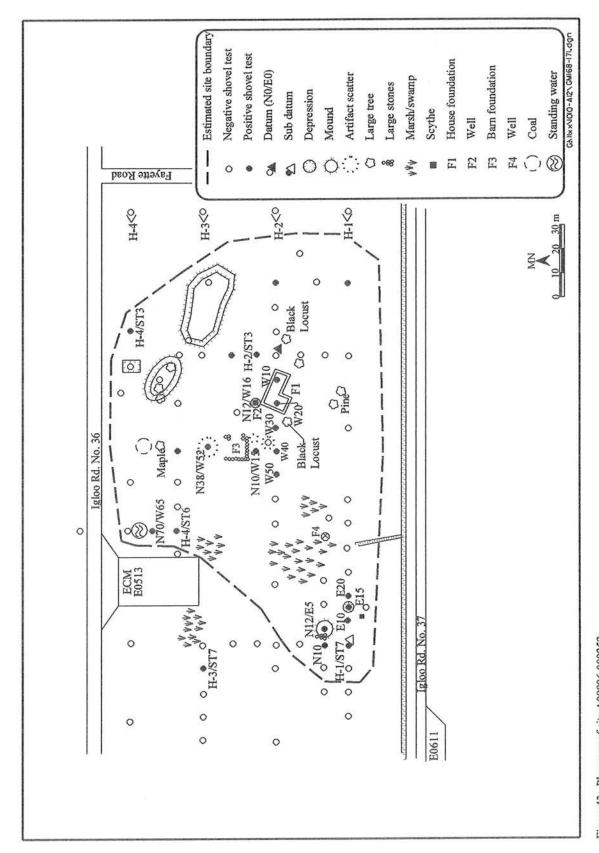


Figure 43. Plan map of site A09906.000252.

Table 12 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000252

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H-1/ST2 | 0-18 | 1 brick fragment |
| H-1/ST7 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment, 1 clear glass fragment |
| (subdatum) | 20-30 | 1 thick fragment of whiteware |
| H-2/ST2 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| H-2/ST3 | 0-20 | Brick smears |
| H-2/ST4 | 0-20 | 1 rusted nail (possibly square) |
| H-2/ST5 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 fragment of clear vessel glass |
| H-3/ST5 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| H-4/ST3 | 20-35 | Coal fragment |
| H-4/ST6 | 0–20 | 2 salt-glazed stoneware fragments (ca. 1800–1900), 2 whiteware fragments, 1 olive-green glass fragment, 2 brown glass fragments, 3 aqua glass fragments, 6 clear glass fragments |
| N0/W10 | 0–20 | 14 brick fragments, 7 small unidentified metal fragments, 2 aqua window glass fragments |
| | 20–28 | 1 clear glass lamp chimney, 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 1 rusted nail, 1 bone fragment, numerous coal fragments, 1 partial medicine tin with a painted label-"Dr. Edwards/OLIVE TABLETS" |
| N0/W20 | 0–20 20–23 | Small wood fragments, 15 brick fragments, coal fragments, mortar fragments 1 small wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N0/W30 | 0-16 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N0/W40 | 0–20 20–23 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) 1 clear window glass fragment |
| N0/W50 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| NO/ W 30 | 20-25 | 1 brick fragment |
| N10/W45 | 20-22 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N20/E0 | 0-19 | 2 brick fragments, 2 clear glass vessel fragments |
| N38/W52 | 0–20 | 5 dry cell battery cores, iron pieces from horse drawn farm equipment, 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 3 brown glass vessel fragments |
| | 20-29 | Unidentified metal fragment, 3 brown glass vessel fragments |
| N70/W65 | 0–17 | 3 unidentified metal fragments, 1 aqua glass fragment, 1 green glass fragment, 4 clear glass fragments, and 3 manganese glass fragments (1880–1920) (Munsey 1970). |
| N0/E10 of subdatum | 0–20 | 4 brick fragments |
| N0/E15 | 0-20 | 3 brick pieces and 10 brick fragments |
| of subdatum | 20-40 | 5 small fragments of pewter or lead, 4 small pieces of metal (cast iron and part of a circular shape), 1 small hinge (brass 2-x-1 cm) with a reddish wood attached, 3 pieces of light aqua glass, 1 clear glass vessel fragment, 1 pearlware rim fragment with an embossed design (ca. 1780–1830), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), 1 fragment of a blue decorated sponge/spatterware with green and black lines (ca. 1820–1860) |
| N0/E20 of subdatum | 0–20 | 1 fragment of yellowware with a clear glazed interior and a clear glazed exterior decorated with brown and white bands (Mocha-like ca. 1790–1890), 1 small fragment of metal |
| N10/E0 of subdatum | 0–20 | 1 whiteware fragment |
| N12/E5 | 0-15 | Full of coal ash |
| of subdatum | 15–33 | 1 brick fragment and coal fragments |

parts of wagon hitches and possibly the metal remnants of an ox yoke. The artifact scatter at N38/W52 also revealed a variety of artifacts: several partial and whole whiskey bottles (Figure 44); dry-cell battery cores; two partial milk bottles; one clear glass, straight-sided, Coca-Cola bottle; one partial, electric lamp fixture; one clear glass ink bottle; one broken beer-type bottle; one red glass, kerosene lamp globe; several undecorated whiteware fragments; one partial, brown and white stoneware jug with a Bristol and Albany glaze; one metal, hand-operated air pump; and various other unidentified metal and glass fragments. This artifact scatter is approximately 6 m in diameter. The cultural deposit at this location contained materials to a depth of about 29 cmbs and was most likely an area of refuse disposal during the time of site occupation.

Another small artifact scatter near N10/W45 was only a surface scatter and likely represents disposal at the time of site evacuation. This area was a sparse scatter of approximately 5 m in diameter with a few outlying artifacts. Observed in this scatter were three milk bottles (one quart-sized bottle with a cream collection bulb, one pint-sized bottle, and one quart-sized bottle embossed with "DODD'S/ALDERNEY DAIRY/BUFFALO, N.Y."). Also observed was a broken, manganese, drinking glass with a pressed starburst-like design (ca. 1880–1920); one clear glass, soda-type bottle; and one whiteware cream pitcher with a decal floral design of roses on the side, as well as a maker's mark of "OWENS/MINERVA" and an indistinct herald or shield that reads "ST. LOUIS" on the bottom. This piece came from the Edward J. Owen China Company at Minerva, Ohio. This pottery was operated between 1902 and 1932 (Lehner 1988:333). Also in the area were some fragments of heavy plate glass and one broken whiskey bottle. Besides the two above-mentioned artifact scatters, the site is quite free of surface artifacts. One small area (1-x-2 m) of coal bits is located at about N54/W43 at the base of a large maple tree.

Feature 4, at N8/W69, is likely a well. This area displays a scatter of rounded glacial rocks about 2-x-2 m on the surface and a glazed terra cotta tile pipe protruding from the center. The pipe is broken but appears to have been about 15-18 cm in diameter. A small-diameter (3-4 cm) metal pipe also associated with this feature (Figure 45) leads off toward the northeast and might be a water supply line. This pipe could have fed the barn and house area of site A09906.000252. Toward the northern and northeastern portions of the site are two substantial earthen mounds. The larger, easternmost mound is approximately 35-x-20 m at the base and about 2.5 m in height. The smaller mound to the west, at N51/W10, is about 30-x-15 m at the base and about 1.5 m in height (see Figure 43). These are likely not features related to site A09906.000252 but rather are associated with military construction. It can be clearly seen from the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed that numerous large piles of earth were mounded along the road system and especially on the ends of the ECM roads. Figure B-4 (in Appendix B), taken October 19, 1941, shows the area around site A09906.000252 during ECM construction; a mound of earth is visible at about the same location as the above-mentioned largest mound. Furthermore, this photograph indicates the remnants of a house at the position of the foundation that is plotted on the site map. Because of vegetation, nothing is visible in the photograph at the location that is suspected to be the barn site at site A09906.000252. No other structures or structural indications are visible on this photograph, but an earthen road cuts through the middle of the site and additional disturbances and mounded earth are visible in the northern portion of the site. Also noted at site A09906.000252 is a rectangular depression located at N69/W8 (see Figure 43). This depression has fairly square earthen walls and is about 7-x-2.5 m and of variable depth. The northern edge of the depression has little depth and gradually increases to a depth of .75 m in the southern end. This is interpreted as a borrow area for military activity and not considered to be associated with the occupation at site A09906.000252.

In the extreme western portion of the site is a small area that revealed subsurface artifacts and was originally recorded as a separate site. The metal subdatum positioned at shovel test H-1/ST7 is stamped "GM171," and the spatial coordinates on the site map for the five positive shovel tests in this area are referenced to this subdatum (see Figure 43). Little that can clearly be defined as a cultural feature is in this portion of the site. About 15 m northeast of the subdatum, or H-1/ST7, is a low mounded area that is



Figure 44. Drawing of two of the whiskey bottles identified in the artifact scatter near N38/W52, site A09906.000252. (83 percent of original size)



Figure 45. View of the well (Feature 4) at site A09906.000252.

mainly coal ash, rocks, and earth. A shovel test here produced coal ash, coal fragments, and a brick fragment to 33 cmbs. This is most likely an area of ash disposal from the house furnace, stove, or fireplace(s). At N0/E15 of the subdatum is a shallow (30–40 cmbs) depression about 3 m in diameter. Shovel tests in and around this feature were positive and contained materials that could date to the first half of the nineteenth century (see Table 12). On first impression, this feature was interpreted as a small, filled, cellar, but since the water table was encountered at 55 cmbs, this is not probable. Thus, it seems more likely that the depression is part of the ephemeral remnants of a spring house.

No artifacts or remnant features are visible on the surface at this portion of the site. Although transect shovel test H-3/ST7 recovered two fragments of a dark olive glass vessel that appeared to be hand-blown (because of numerous bubbles), additional shovel testing did not identify cultural materials, and this is regarded as an isolated find and not part of the historic scatter that determined the estimated site boundary.

Archival Investigations

The location of site A09906.000252 is slightly northwest of the center of Lot 81 on the early survey maps. It is near the plotted location of potential site number 153 in the SEDA background research by Gaither et al. (1998). The earliest historic map to show a homestead near this location is Gray's map of 1859 which plots the home of Mrs. Roony (spelling unclear) near this position. According to the Nichols map of 1874, William Lyman resided at this location. Although several Lymans are listed in the Child business directory of 1894–1895, neither a William nor any other Lyman is listed as residing on that particular road; the Child 1894–1895 business directory, however, lists a Sturges on that road. According to this directory, John Sturges, with wife Bridget and son Thomas, farmed 40 acres and owned three horses and three cows (Child 1894–1895:225). On the 1909 Pratt map, a Mrs. John Sturges is noted as the property owner. The 1938

Rural Directories, Inc., indicates that Thomas Sturgis and Miss Ella Sturgis resided at this site [note spelling change]. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 40.07-acre property, tract number 146, was acquired from Thomas Sturges. This map also indicates that the historic road that was very close to where Igloo Road No. 37 now lies was called Sturges Road.

Summary

Site A09906.000252 is a historic site that appears to have been occupied from the second half of the nineteenth century through most of the first half of the twentieth century. Several partially intact features remain in the main portion of this site: The ell-shaped rock and concrete foundation; one, and possibly a second, well; and a disturbed barn foundation. While several areas produced historic artifacts to almost 30 cmbs, none of these deposits appeared to be stratified by time. The artifacts observed at this portion of the site indicate a late nineteenth- to an early twentieth-century occupation, with the possible exception of the cut nails. The possible spring house area on the western edge of the site contains older materials, dating to the early to middle nineteenth century range, however; these materials are mixed with later materials (dating from the late nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries) including clear and aqua glass, indicating that the deposits in this portion of the site represent disposal of materials in the spring house area during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Based on the lack of well-defined features and good contextual integrity, as well as the noted high degree of disturbance, site A09906.000252 does not appear to possess a high potential for research value. Site A09906.000252 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000253

Site A09906.000253 is a historic site located approximately 540 m west of Fayette Road and adjacent to the north side of Igloo Road No. 37. Igloo Road No. 37 is positioned on and very close to the remains of a historic road that provided access to this and other historic sites. The central portion of this site is about 30 m west of ECM E0609. The arbitrary site datum was positioned in a shallow (< 50 cm) depression about 30 m west of ECM E0609 and 35 m north of Igloo Road No. 37. This historic site consists of one rock-lined well, another possible well, one shallow rectangular feature, one small historic rock bridge, and a very sparse surface and subsurface artifact scatter. The estimated site boundary is approximately 110-x-70 m (7,700 m²; Figure 46). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain that rises west from the drainage. The land appears quite low and poorly drained north of the site. The vegetation at site A09906.000253 consists of young-growth walnuts and black locust with some areas of brush and briars. In general, the visibility was quite good at site A09906.000253 at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 20 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, claydominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2/-5/4).

Site A09906.000253 was visually identified along Transects H-1 and H-2; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Of the additional shovel tests excavated to determine the site boundary and characteristics, five of those units were positive (Table 13; see Figure 46).

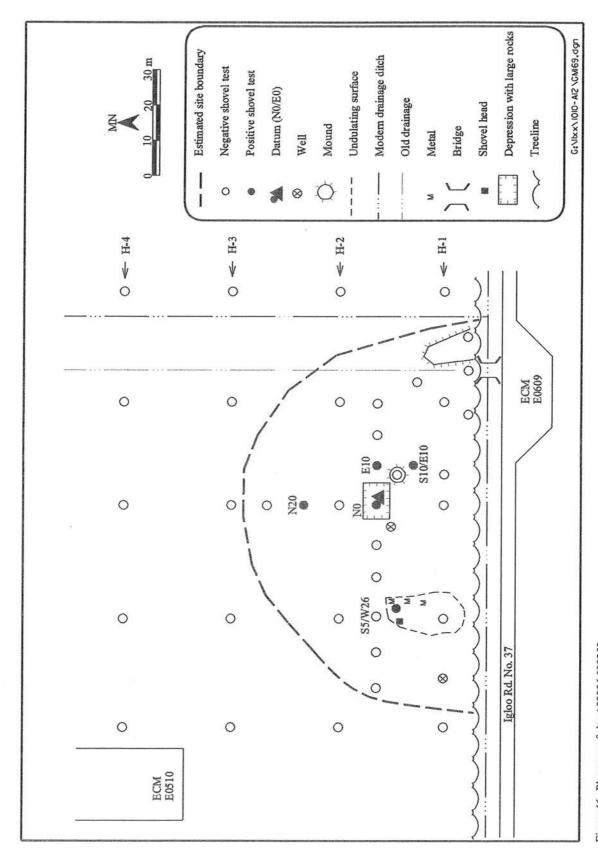


Figure 46. Plan map of site A09906.000253.

Table 13
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000253

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0-25 | 1 broken light yellow plastic spoon, 1 small piece of coal |
| N0/E10 | 0–22 | 1 coal fragment, 1 clear vessel fragment, 1 small cut nail, 1 small fragment of redware or terra cotta |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | 2 coal fragments |
| S05/W26 | 0–20 20–40 | 7 small rusted metal parts 1 small milk glass button, whiteware fragments, whiteware fragments with cobalt blue under-glaze transfer (early 19th century) |
| | 40–56 | Several salt-glazed stoneware fragments, numerous small rusted metal fragments and burned coal fragments, 1 brick fragment, clear window glass fragments |
| S10/E10 | 0–20 | 1 small brick fragment |

The rock-lined well in the western portion of the site (at S20/W46) is the only intact feature at site A09906.000253. This well is approximately 75 cm in diameter at the top and has water visible at 1.7 m below the ground surface. It is lined with medium-sized, rounded, glacial rocks and appears to be in quite good condition (Figure 47). The other probable well is about 6 m west and slightly south of the datum. This feature is a circular depression about 1 m in diameter that is filled with soil to about 50 cm below the surrounding surface. Several rounded glacial rocks indicate that this was a rock-lined well. It is just southwest of a roughly rectangular shallow depression. This depression has several large rounded glacial rocks that roughly conform to the rectangular shape. It appears that this might be a remnant foundation for a structure. The soil at the datum was a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam that is very similar to the soil matrix identified where structures have been positioned on other sites in the immediate area. It is not likely that a cellar was associated with this structure, because the solum appeared natural and fairly shallow at the datum (see Table 13) positioned in the central portion of the rectangular depression.

In general, the domestic artifact count at this site was very low when compared to other historic sites identified on this facility. A negative shovel test was excavated 5 m southeast of the datum in a small rise that one would expect to be positive if this feature was the structural remnant of a dwelling. No artifacts were noted on the surface surrounding the rectangular depression or the associated small rise with the exception of a damaged galvanized metal pail on the northeast corner of the depression. Only the area surrounding S10/W25 had visible artifacts on the surface. This area displayed an undulating surface and appeared to be disturbed. Several pieces of tin, pieces of twisted metal cable, a flattened metal wash tub, unidentified metal objects, and one rusted shovel head were visible on the surface. A shovel test was placed at S5/W26 where artifacts were recovered to 56 cmbs (see Table 13). Recovered cultural material included a mixture of domestic refuse and unidentified metal fragments, as well as coal ash.

Another feature of interest at site A09906.000253 is the remnant stone bridge structure in the extreme southeastern portion of the site. This feature was associated with the old historic road that basically ran along the same path as present-day Igloo Road No. 37. In some locations, remnants of this old road and ditch can be seen on the north edge of the current road and ditch system. The bridge feature apparently permitted the drainage of a historic ditch or straightened stream under the historic road. The remnant bridge was constructed of concrete and rather flat, shale-like rock (Figure 48). The structure is about 80 cm high and spans a 90-cm space. It is about 17 m west of the current militarily enhanced drainage system that also runs north to south. The more recent drainage has spoil piles or ridges along its banks. A partial



Figure 47. Photograph of the rock-lined well near S20/W46 at site A09906.000253.



Figure 48. Photograph of the remnant bridge with Igloo Road No. 37 in the background, site A09906.000253.

historic road and ditch lie in this area. The road fades and blends into the more recent military road and ditch system about 25 m west of the bridge structure. A series of five shovel tests was placed around the bridge and on the spoil pile just to the east. All tests were negative in this area.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000253 is located in Romulus Township on the eastern portion of Lot 80 and about midway north to south on the original survey. It is situated at or near the location of potential site number 157 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The Gibson map of 1850 does not indicate a dwelling at this location, but the 1852 Gibson map plots the residence of Thomas Conley near this position. Gray's 1859 map and Nichols' 1874 also show a Thomas or T. Conley in this area. The Child business directory of Seneca County (1894–1895) does not list a T. or Thomas Conley on this route. While this directory and map source does not plot specific homesites, it does indicate that an Isaac S. Conley and his wife Mattie A. farmed 103 acres, had four horses, two cows, 24 sheep, and four acres of apples along this route. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle indicates one structure near this location, but this plotting likely better represents the area of site A09906.000254 about 210 m to the west of site A09906.000253. The Pratt map of 1909 plots one home near this area, but this building also is likely associated with site A09906.000254 to the west. Based on this information, site A09906.000253 may have been abandoned sometime prior to the turn of the twentieth century. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 114.71-acre property, tract number 145, was acquired from Daniel W. Brown, agent for the Romulus National Bank.

Summary

Site A09906.000253 appears to offer little contextual information for better understanding historic development in this region. Only one intact feature, a rock-lined well, is directly associated with the site. Additionally, a small partially intact bridge is associated with the site but is not considered to be a structure of importance. In general, very little cultural material was recovered from the shovel tests excavated at this site. The few materials identified basically indicate a mid-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century occupation. The exceptions are the plastic spoon pieces recovered from 20–25 cmbs from the shovel test excavated at the datum. The presence of this post-1940 material at 20 cmbs is another indicator of a disturbed site. This item was lost or disposed of some time after the construction of Seneca Army Depot and was subsequently buried by bulldozer or other soil-moving activities. The site appears to be disturbed and offers little in respect to intact or partially intact features and does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000253 is thus recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000254

Site A09906.000254 is a historic site located approximately 750 m west of Fayette Road and just north of Igloo Road No. 37 and was constructed on top of an old historic road. Site A09906.000254 is basically across the road from ECM E0607. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 25 m east of the center of the ECM and 35 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 90-x-85 m (7,650 m²; Figure 49). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The site becomes quite marshy on its western and northern edges, with standing water in places. The vegetation at site A09906.000254 consists of young walnuts and ash, and numerous amounts of thick brush, grapevines, and berry brambles. Additionally, several old black locust and red maples line the southern edge of the site, or the north edge of the old historic road, and a large black locust tree are north of this line (see Figure 49). Ground visibility was fair to poor.

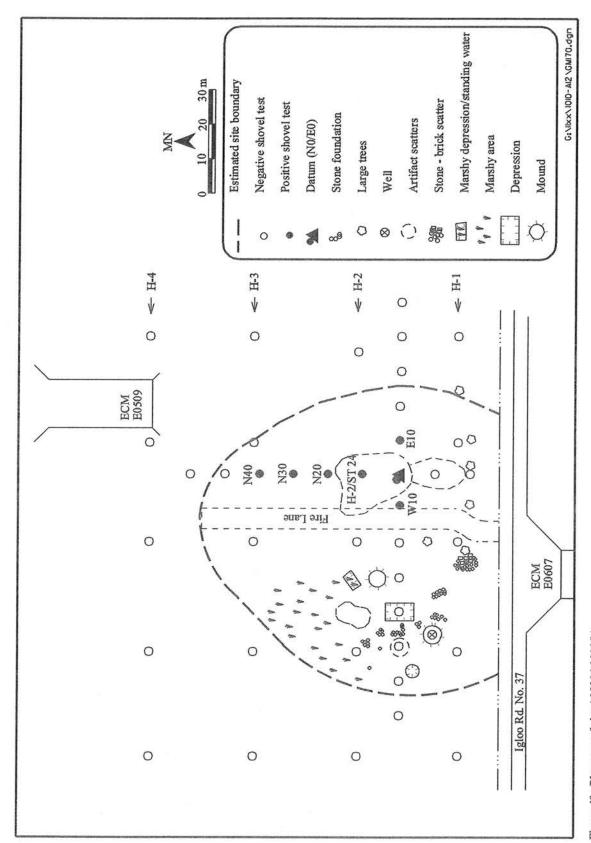


Figure 49. Plan map of site A09906.000254.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 2/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, claydominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/4).

A few fragmentary features and a quite sparse artifact scatter comprise site A09906.000254. The one possible well in the west portion of the site is situated on a slight mound of earth and rocks. Just east of the possible well is a rock concentration with no defined pattern to suggest its function, although a foundation seems likely. This site was identified along Transects H-1 through H-4; one positive transect shovel test, H-2/ST24, was identified during survey. Of the additional shovel tests excavated to delineate the site boundary, six were positive, resulting in a total of seven positive units within the estimated site boundary (Table 14; see Figure 49). The site is bisected north/south by a modern mowed firelane.

Table 14
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000254

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H-2/ST24 | 0-20 | 5 rusted wire nails (post-1880), > 100 pieces burned coal/coal fragments |
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0-22 | Numerous (>20) brick and mortar fragments |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | Coal fragments |
| N0/W10 | 0-20 | Coal fragments |
| N20/E0 | 0–20 20–25 | 1 aqua glass vessel fragment, 1 brown glass vessel fragment 1 piece clam shell, one rusted bolt, 1 unidentified metal fragment |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | 1 yellowware fragment |
| N40/E0 | 0-20 | 1 large bolt-like metal machine part |

Although no well-defined features remain at site A09906.000254, several bricks and rounded glacial rocks are visible on the ground surface surrounding and slightly west of the datum. The shovel test at N0/E0 produced approximately seven to eight broken bricks and fragments of mortar with coal fragments visible on the surface. No clear indication of a linear or rectangular foundation outline was apparent, but it is quite likely that a structure stood at this location because of the presence of brick and rock. This area also displays a thin surface artifact scatter that is approximately 25-x-25 m and a subsurface scatter that is basically north of the datum (see Figure 49).

Although no other areas of subsurface deposits were identified, several areas displayed concentrations of surface artifacts. In the southcentral portion of the site, just west of transect shovel test H-1/ST25, is a 5-x-5 m scatter of rounded glacial rocks and a couple of bricks, leather harness fragments, and several small glass vessel fragments (Figure 50). Approximately 40–50 m west of the datum is an area of mounded soil and rock, one possible rock-lined well, a scatter of large rounded glacial rocks, and a thin scatter of domestic debris. It is likely that this area represents the remnant foundation of a barn or outbuilding. The possible well, on a low mounded area that has been filled and disturbed, measures approximately 1.25 m in diameter, and about one-half of the circle appears to be ringed with round cobbles. The surface of this area was probed in an attempt to determine whether or not it was a well, but results were inconclusive. A large (95-x-3.5-x-0.6 cm) wrought-iron strap hinge was found just below the surface in the possible well. One other piece of unidentified metal and a manganese glass bottle bottom (6.5 cm diameter), which was embossed with "173/PAT. FEB 10 03," were also found. The domestic surface debris in this area consists



Figure 50. Photograph of the rock, brick, and artifact scatter near H-1/ST25 at site A09906.000254.

of several small clear glass, screw-top, condiment-style jars; one green glass, crown cap, ale/soda bottle; metal and tin fragments, heavy plate glass fragments; hardware cloth fragments; and a couple of broken, screw-top, medicine-type bottles. About 10 m east of this area is a small, low mound of shale and soil that does not display any pattern and is of unknown function (see Figure 49).

The following is a partial list of the surface artifacts noted at site A09906.000254: Several fragments of leather harness; numerous leather shoe fragments; numerous coal fragments; one chrome bicycle fender; hardware-cloth fragments; several milk glass ointment/cream jars (screw-top); one piece of beveled, heavy, clear glass (20-x-20 cm; likely part of a carriage or early vehicle lamp); Watkins bottles (both clear and aqua glass and screw- and cork-top" (post-1868; Fike 1987:82); one clear glass medicine bottle (15.2-x-4.7-x-2.75 cm) with a screw top and embossed with "Chas. H. Fletcher" on one side and "CASTORIA" on the other; blue-green, aqua, and clear glass, fruit jar fragments (both bail- and screw-top); one clear glass "St. Joseph's" medicine bottle and one clear glass "S. HORTON/DRUGGIST/OVID. N.Y." bottle (Figure 51); one china-like cup base with "MADE IN GERMANY" stenciled on the bottom in green; one heavy, plain whiteware saucer (12.8 cm diameter) with "NEW YORK STATE PROPERTY/1938/JACKSON CHINA/A.L. CAHN & SONS/NEW YORK, N.Y." stenciled in black on the bottom; two plastic toothbrush handles; and one white plastic bracelet.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000254 is located in the very eastern portion of Lot 80 about midway north to south. It is located at the plotted location of potential site number 158 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). The Gibson maps of 1850 and 1852 and the Gray map of 1859 do not indicate a structure at this location. The 1874 Nichols map shows a structure near this location belonging



Figure 51. Drawings of clear glass medicine bottles identified at site A09906.000254. (Scale 1:1)

to I. D. Conley, and the 1909 Pratt map indicates that a Dell and A. J. Conley owned the property. However, the Child business directory of 1894–1895 places Ira D. Conley on the next road to the south, and an Isaac S. Conley on this road. The directory does not plot specific home locations but indicates only the road on which a person resided. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., indicate that an Arthur Conley resided at or near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 114.71-acre property, tract number 145, was acquired from Daniel W. Brown, agent for the Romulus National Bank.

Summary

Site A09906.000254 displays no clearly intact historical features and does not appear to offer good contextual information. No cultural materials were in a stratified context, and no well-defined structural features could be identified. Historic maps show a house by the late nineteenth century and the sparse scatter of cultural historic debris over much of the site dates to the early to middle twentieth century. Because the site lacks contextual integrity and has apparently been quite disturbed based on the lack of features, it does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000254 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000256

Site A09906.000256 is a prehistoric surface and subsurface scatter of lithic tools, lithic debitage, rock features, and, decorated and undecorated ceramic fragments. The site is situated on the south bank of Kendaia Creek, about 200 m east of North-South Base Line Road, in an area where the flood plain widens from the normal narrow channel. The current channel is cutting the north bank and forming a 30-m-wide flood plain on the south side of the stream. From the flood plain, a cutbank rises fairly steeply for 4-5 m and then levels into the surrounding gently sloping terrain. A small, intermittent drainage bisects the site and joins Kendaia Creek (Figure 52). This drainage was dry at the time of site recording. The artifact scatter and associated features measure approximately 130-x-60 m (7,800 m²; see Figure 52). The elevation is approximately 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a level to gently sloping terrain. The terrain above the cutbank slopes gently down westward to the small drainage and then back up about 3 m to the surrounding level. The vegetation at site A09906.000256 is a young, mixed hardwood forest and some larger growth along the stream channel consisting of maple, hickory, cherry, dogwood, and a few willows. Some thick underbrush cover is in the western and southern portions of the site. At the time of site recording, ground visibility was fair to poor with thick leaf cover in most areas.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2-5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. This is underlain by a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/4).

This site was identified along the regular 30-m-interval transect survey when a positive transect shovel test was encountered (Transect Z-45/ST5), and an unnatural rock concentration (Feature 1) just north of Transect Z-45/ST8 was observed on the surface and investigated. The rock feature was first interpreted as historic field stone because a piece of tin was on the surface just to the west of the rock scatter. Upon closer surface inspection, several sherds of prehistoric ceramics were noted, along with a second rock feature (Feature 3). Twenty-seven positive shovel tests within the estimated site boundary yielded prehistoric cultural material (Table 15; see Figure 52 and Appendix F). One shovel test (N30/W10) contained a small amount of incidental historic debris.

Two rock features that are interpreted as hearths have been identified at this site. They consist of glacial rocks that are placed to form an oblong to circular pavement-like surface. The individual stones are not precisely fitted and have gaps between the stones and do not form a smooth surface. These features, A and C on the plan map, are slightly less than 2 m in diameter with some stones buried or partially buried in the soil matrix (Figures 53 and 54; see Figure 52). The soil matrix in and near these features is organically enriched and quite dark. Several ceramic sherds were observed on the surface in and around feature A. A shovel test (N4/E0) was excavated in the edge of feature A that recovered ceramic sherds, modified and unmodified lithic debitage, and bone fragments to 30 cmbs (see Table 15). A sample of wood charcoal was recovered in the wall of this shovel test at 15 cmbs and within very darkly stained and organically enriched

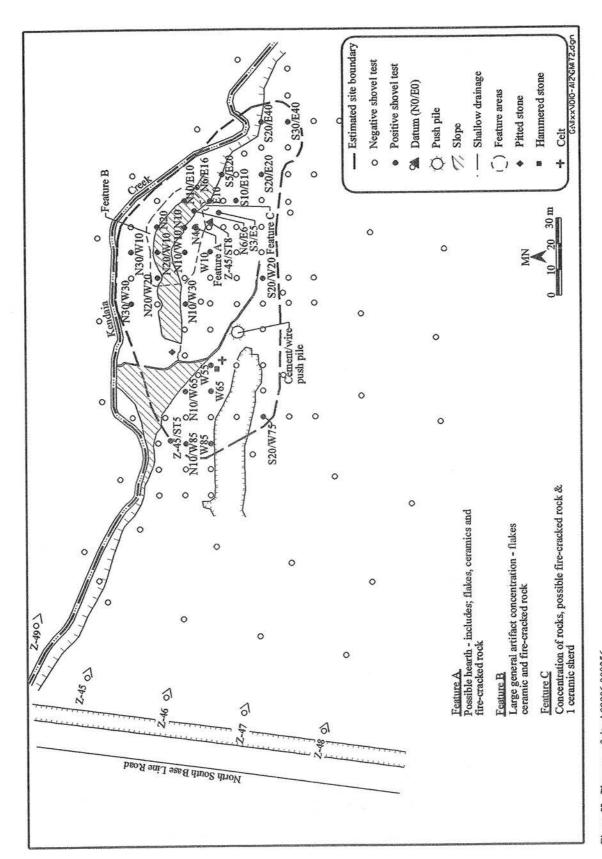


Figure 52. Plan map of site A09906.000256.

Table 15 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000256

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Z-45/ST5 | 0–20 | 2 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| N0/E10 | 20–30 | 2 pieces of unmodified lithic shatter, 1 fragment of unidentified burned bone |
| N0/W05 | surface | 1 ground stone celt |
| N0/W10 | 0–20 | 4 pieces of unmodified debitage (1 quartzite, 1 silicified wood, 2 chert), 1 ceramic vessel body sherd, 1 burned long bone fragment (small mammal) |
| N0/W55 | 0–20 | 1 core fragment |
| N0/W65 | 10-20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (tertiary flake, not collected) |
| N0/W85 | 0–20 | 2 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| N0-11/W8-10 | from surface and mouths of woodchuck burrows | 3 pieces of unmodified debitage, 1 stone pendant or whistle, 9 smooth-interior ceramic vessel body sherds, 2 brushed-interior ceramic vessel body sherds, 5 burnished-interior ceramic vessel body sherds, 1 ceramic vessel rim sherd, 1 ceramic vessel neck sherd |
| N04/E0 | 0–20 15–30 | I piece of unmodified debitage (secondary flake) I piece of unmodified debitage (tertiary flake), 4 ceramic vessel body sherds, I ceramic vessel rim sherd, 1 utilized long bone fragment (medium-sized mammal), 1 distal metacarpal fragment (probable deer) |
| N04/E02 | surface | 3 ceramic vessel body sherds, 1 ceramic vessel neck sherd |
| N06/E05 | surface | 1 ceramic vessel body sherd |
| N06/E06 | 0–20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (secondary flake), 1 fire-cracked rock, 3 ceramic vessel body sherds |
| N06/E16 | 0-20 | 3 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| N07/E05 | surface | 1 ceramic vessel neck sherd, 1 piece unimpressed baked clay |
| N07/E10 | surface | 2 ceramic vessel body sherds |
| N10/E0 | 0–20 | 1 piece utilized soapstone, 2 pieces unmodified debitage, 16 ceramic vessel body sherds, 4 ceramic vessel neck sherds, 3 ceramic vessel rim sherds, 1 ceramic vessel rim sherd w/lug remnant, 1 pipe rim sherd, 7 burned long bone fragments (small mammal), 2 long bone fragments (deer), 1 burned long bone fragment (deer), 1 distal metacarpal fragment (deer), 1 small fragment of shell, 1 unidentified bone fragment |
| Near Feature 1 | surface | 1 hog (suidae family) molar |
| N10/E10 | 0-20 | 1 Levanna point |
| N10/W10 | 20–25 | 2 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter), 2 pieces unmodified debitage (tertiary flakes), 1 burned long bone fragment (small mammal) |
| N10/W30 | 10–30 | 1 core fragment, 4 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter), 1 ceramic vessel body sherd |
| N10/W51 | surface | 1 ground stone mano |
| N10/W65 | 0-20 20-35 | Fire-cracked rock (not collected) 1 battered hammerstone |
| V10/W85 | 0-20 | 2 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| N20/E0 | 0–20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (primary flake), 9 ceramic vessel body sherds, 7 burned long bone fragments (small mammal) |
| N20/W10 | 20-40 | Small charcoal fragments (not collected) |
| N20/W20 | 0-20 | 2 ceramic vessel neck sherds |
| N30/W10 | 0–20 | 1 piece of a clear glass bottle neck, 1 terra cotta vessel fragment (incidental historic debris, not collected) |

Table 15 (cont'd)

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N30/W30 | 0-10 | 1 piece of charcoal |
| S03/E05 | 0–19 | I very small piece of cordmarked ceramic sherd (not collected), I piece unmodified lithic shatter (not collected) |
| S05/E20 | 0-20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (secondary flake) |
| S06/W55 | surface | 1 schist celt |
| S10/E10 | 0-20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (tertiary flake) |
| S20/E20 | 0-15 | 1 utilized secondary flake, 1 quartzite core fragment |
| S20/E40 | 1-10 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (shatter) |
| S20/W20 | 0-20 | 2 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| S20/W75 | 0-20 | 1 pieces unmodified debitage (shatter, not collected) |
| S30/E40 | 0-20 | 1 piece unmodified debitage (primary flake) |



Figure 53. Photograph of the hearth (Feature A) north of the datum at site A09906.000256.



Figure 54. Photograph of the hearth (Feature C) at site A09906.000256.

soils. The sample was submitted to Dr. Phil Dering of the Center for Ecological Archeology at Texas A&M University. Dr. Dering identified the sample as belonging to the hickory (Carya) genus. The sample was then submitted to Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory for AMS radiocarbon dating. The conventional radiocarbon date was reported as 560 ± 40 B.P. and the calibrated date as CAL BP 645 to 520 (2 sigma). The results of the radiocarbon dating are consistent with interpretations from the artifact assemblage and indicate that the deposits adjacent to the stone feature date to the Late Woodland period, however; other prehistoric components could also still exist within the site as only one sample was submitted from a single location and from a shallow depth. A shovel test at N0/E10 just south of feature C produced lithic debitage and one piece of burned bone between 20 and 30 cmbs. Both features are quite near the existing cutbank, and shovel tests downslope from both features contained cultural material that was either discarded there, is the result of colluvial/alluvial action, or both. These hearth features have not been plowed over and appear to be intact and essentially undisturbed.

Ceramic sherds collected at site A09906.000256 consist of very coarse, grit-tempered rim (Figure 55), neck (Figure 56), and cord marked body sherds (Figure 57). The vessel form for all but one sherd, a possible bowl fragment with the remnant of a small lug handle, appears to be large jars with cord impressed bodies, constricted excurvate necks, and flat rims. One example of a decorated rim was noted (Figure 58) that has a row of punctates along the exterior edge of the slightly beveled, flat rim and another row along the beveled edge. This sherd also exhibits a collar remnant molded from the main body (not appliqued) running around the neck approximately 23 mm below the rim. The collar has weathered almost completely away. Other decorated ceramics consist almost entirely of neck sherds from similar vessel types that have various linear cord impressed decorations over smoothed surfaces in horizontal lines around the neck (Figure 56a, b, and c). One exception to this pattern is a single sherd that has linear cord impressed decorations over a uniformly cord marked surface, where the underlying cord marks had not been smoothed away before the cord impressed decorations were applied (Figure 59). This specimen also



Figure 55. An example of the grit tempering in a body sherd.

exhibits a small portion of a punctate decorated applique. The ceramics all appear to have been formed using a hammering method. Interior treatments include smoothed, brushed, and burnished. All sherds exhibit extremely coarse, very poorly sorted grit tempering. A hard black schist or granite derivative (pyroxene) stone dominates the tempering (David Shanabrook, personal communication 1999). These grit granules are often very large (>3 mm) and exhibit flat, crystalline faces. Quartzite, limestone, chert, and other glacial till derivatives are also present in small to moderate amounts. A single ceramic pipe fragment, decorated with concentric incising, was also recovered from 0-20 cm 10 m north of the datum (Figures 60 and 61). Additionally, one fragment of burned clay was found on the surface.

The single diagnostic projectile point collected in Shovel Test N10, E10 (0-20 cmbs) is a Levanna type arrow point (Justice 1987; Ritchie 1965) with a portion of the tip broken off (Figures 62 and 63). The point is made from very dark grayish brown Onondaga chert and measures 18.1 mm long, 25.4 mm wide, and has a 3.85 mm maximum thickness. Levanna points range over much of New England and the northeastern Midwest, and possibly into parts of the southeast. They are associated with the early Late Woodland period and thought to be associated with the Owasco culture, preceding the historic Iroquois (Justice 1987:228).

Other stone tools and objects from the site include several pitted hammer/anvil stones (Figures 64 and 65) and a mano; a ground stone (a hard gray-black schist) axe or celt fragment that has extensive battering on the bit end (Figure 66); a small, celt-shaped soapstone object with smoothed edges and an unknown function (Figure 67); and a smoothed, curved, highly polished tubular stone that has a hole ground through its length as well as one additional hole ground into each end (Figure 68). The function of the latter object is also unknown although it appears to be either a pendant or a whistle (it does function as a whistle). The remaining lithic artifacts consist of flakes and debitage from early to late manufacturing stages, including

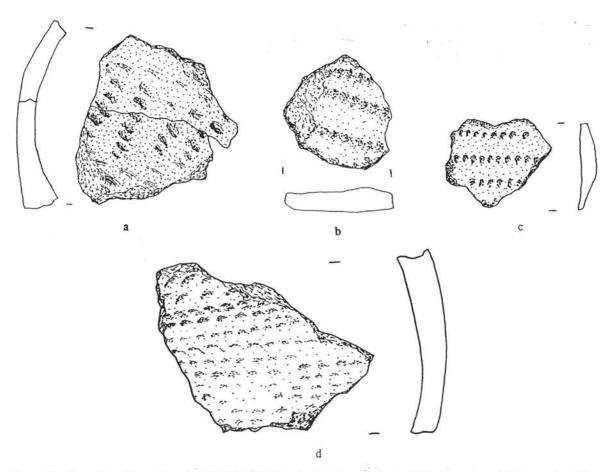


Figure 56. Ceramic artifacts from site A09906.000256: (a) refitted neck sherds with horizontal corded decoration; (b) neck sherd with horizontal corded decorations; (c) burnished and horizontal cord decorated neck sherd; and (d) neck sherd showing horizontal rows of corded decorations. (Scale 1:1)

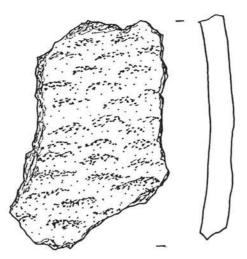


Figure 57. Body sherd showing cord impression from site A09906.000256.

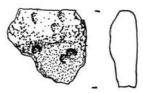


Figure 58. Rim sherd with a double row of punctate decoration (1 row visible) and an eroded collar. (Scale 1:1)

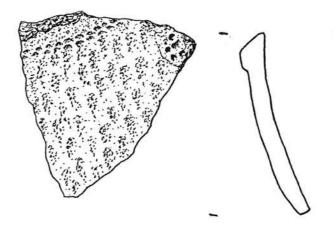


Figure 59. Cord decorated on cord impressed neck sherd with punctated appliqué from site A09906.000256. (Scale 1:1)

one utilized secondary decortication flake and three small exhausted core fragments. Fire-cracked rock and charcoal were noted both on the surface and in shovel tests adjacent to the stone hearth features. The lithic raw material source is all local, glacial-till-derived Onondaga chert except for the few variants specifically described above. One bone artifact was recovered consisting of a hardened awl made from a split moderate-sized long bone. The awl also has a series of flake scars, evidence of use as a cutting tool, on one sharp edge (Figures 69 and 70). Many additional small fragments of animal bone were noted in shovel tests in the vicinity of the hearths. Finally, a single molar was recovered on the surface near Feature A. However, an identification of the tooth as belonging to the suidae family (hog) indicates that it was deposited at the site during historic or modern times and is not associated with the prehistoric Native American occupation.

Archival Investigations

The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 117.04-acre property, tract number 111, was acquired from Horatio D. Burritt. Military photographs (see Appendix B) clearly show the wooded area of Kendaia Creek containing the site. Additionally, an abandoned road graded by the military along the northern side of the creek opposite site A09906.000256 can clearly be seen on the photograph. Additionally, four high probability transects were conducted along the northern side of the creek and only a small amount of natural chert debitage was found. Therefore, the site does not continue on the northern side of the creek.



Figure 60. Ceramic pipe rim fragment from site A09906.000256. (Scale 1:1)

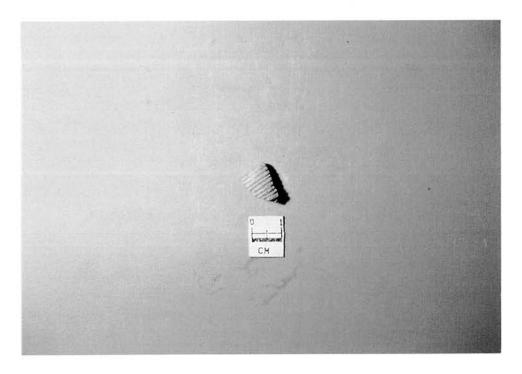


Figure 61. Photograph of the incised pipe rim fragment from N10/E0, site A09906.000256.



Figure 62. Levanna-type projectile point from site A09906.000256. (Scale 1:1)



Figure 63. Photograph of the Levanna-type projectile point from N10/E10, site A09906.000256.



Figure 64. Photograph of a pitted hammer/anvil stone from site A09906.000256.



Figure 65. Photograph of a pitted hammer/anvil stone from site A09906.000256.



Figure 66. Photograph of a broken axe or celt from the surface near S5/W54, site A09906.000256.



Figure 67. Photograph of a battered celt-like soapstone tool from the surface of site A09906.000256.



Figure 68. Photograph of a polished tubular stone artifact from site A09906.000256.



Figure 69. Bone awl with utilized edge from site A09906.000256. (Scale 1:1)



Figure 70. Photograph of the hard bone awl from shovel test N4/E0, site A09906.000256.

Summary

Site A09906.000256 is a prehistoric site tentatively associated with the Late Woodland period and the Owasco culture. This site does not appear to have been farmed over and contains undisturbed deposits and features. There is a general surface and subsurface scatter of lithic debitage, stone tools, bone fragments, and decorated and undecorated ceramic sherds along with two rock features that are interpreted as hearths. The surficial deposits and features are, however, mostly covered in humus and leaves and are not easily visible. Ritchie (1965) mentions similar hearths as common to Owasco era sites in the region. A wood charcoal sample from a shovel test adjacent to one of the hearths was identified as belonging to the hickory (Carya) genus and was radiocarbon dated to CAL BP 645 to 520, which is consistent with a Late Woodland occupation, however; the single radiocarbon sample does not preclude other possible components. Sites away from the lakes with the potential for containing information about the prehistoric inhabitants of the area are not common. This fairly small sample of collected ceramics might indicate a Late Woodland cultural affiliation, and the single sherd with applique decoration could point to an earlier, Middle Woodland, or other component at the site as well. However, the types and variations for ceramics in the

area between Seneca and Cayuga lakes have not been clearly established, especially during later periods nearing the historic occupation of the area by either the Cayuga or the Seneca, or both. A ceramic assemblage collected during more intensive investigations at the site could offer much information for examining questions about the inhabitants of the area during the pre-Iroquois era. Site A09906.000256 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A09906.000257

Site A09906.000257 is a historic homestead measuring roughly 210 m east-west by 110 m north-south (Figure 71). The site is located south of Igloo Road No. 31 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl, and is south of ECM D0809. The ground cover is moderately dense with vegetation consisting of grapevines, grasses, mixed old and young hardwoods, and decorative historic domestic plants.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2-3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2-5/3).

The site contains multiple features including a barn foundation, a collapsed wooden cattle chute, a historic culvert, three historic refuse concentrations, a partial stone foundation, a historic road, and a well. However, these features have been moderately disturbed and much of the ground surface between the features is extremely uneven and was severely disturbed during the destruction of the site by the military. A dry creek bed, to which the culvert is connected, trends roughly east-west about 30 m south of the site. The site was located by surface observation and by positive shovel tests on the E-25, E-26, E-27, and E-28 transect lines. The datum is located at transect shovel test E-27/ST6, which is approximately 18 m southwest of the southwest corner of the barn foundation. Additional shovels tests were excavated to determine the site limit and the depth and nature of the deposits. Across the site, a total of 18 tests yielded cultural material (Table 16).

A large concrete foundation (F1) is located 155 m south of Igloo Road No. 31 and directly south of ECM D0809. The structure appears to be a barn. It measures 8 m north-south and 20 m east-west. The floor plan of the barn consists of a solid concrete pad covering the eastern three-quarters of the barn, while the western side is an open area bordered by a 15-cm high wall, with a 2-m wide opening on the northern half of the west wall (Figure 72). The concrete pad was constructed by laying concrete over a bed of glacial stones. No rebar or wall-support screws were used in construction of the structure. Connected to the barn on the southwest corner, is a stone foundation (F2) measuring approximately 10 m east-west and 12 m north-south. The southern wall of this possible foundation is missing, and the rest of the walls are disturbed. The remains of a terra cotta pipe, running along the east wall of this enclosure and possibly used as a drain, trend downslope to the creek at the southern end of the site.

Three refuse scatters are located at the site. Two are located approximately 30 m and 60 m, respectively, east of the barn structure and the third is approximately 60 m west of the barn structure. All of the refuse scatters were approximately 2–3 m in diameter and located on the side of the small embankment on the north side of the creek. Artifacts found at these refuse scatters include milk glass salve jars (Hazel-Atlas Glass Co, 1920 [Toulouse 1971:239]), wine bottles, "CERTO" jam additive bottles (Owens Illinois Glass Co., 1934 [Toulouse 1971:239]), "BUNTE/CHICAGO" clear glass food jars, a clear glass bottle (Owens Bottle Co., 1911–1929[Toulouse `1971:393]), a "DR. ELLIS/SPECIAL/QUICK-DRY/WAVING FLUID/WAVE SET" bottle (Knox Glass Bottle Co. 1924–1968 [Toulouse 1971:293]), enamelware pots, automobile parts, medicine bottles, and a flashlight. Glass manufacturers and dates of production were acquired from makers marks on the bottom of the vessels.

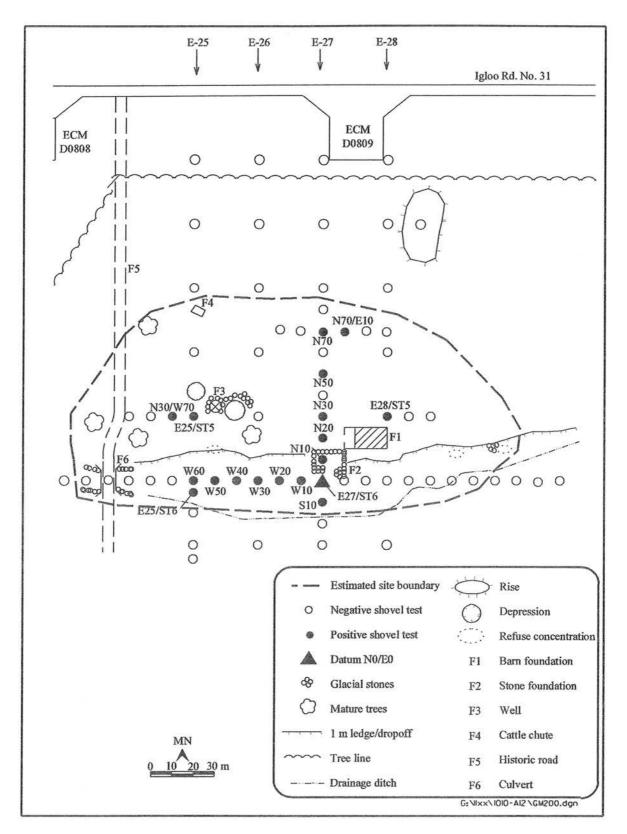


Figure 71. Plan map of site A09906.000257.

Table 16 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000257

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifact/Cultural Materials |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E-25/ST5 | 0-20 | Brick fragments, glass fragments, bottle fragments |
| E-25/ST6 | 0–20 20–27 | 1 brick fragment, 2 whiteware fragments, brown vessel 5 pieces of clear vessel glass, charcoal fragments |
| E-27/ST6 (datum) | 0-20 | Thin window glass fragments, brick fragments, iron fragments |
| E-28/ST5 | 0-20 | Whiteware fragment |
| N0/W10 | 0-23 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | Charcoal fragments, brick fragment |
| N0/W40 | 0–20 20–40 | Brick fragment Aqua glass fragment, whiteware fragments, redware fragments (ca. 1840– 1860), wire nail (post-ca. 1880), bone fragments, brick fragments, charcoal fragments |
| N0/W50 | 0-20 | Whiteware fragment |
| N0/W60 | 0-20 | Cut nail (ca. 1790-1880), 2 pieces of whiteware, terra cotta fragments |
| N10/E0 | 0-18 | Cut nails (ca. 1790-1880), iron fragments |
| N20/E0 | 40-60 | Whiteware fragment, iron fragments, 2 pieces of coal |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | Cut nails (ca. 1790-1880), brick fragments |
| N30/W70 | 0-20 | Brick fragments |
| N50/E0 | 0-20 | Cut nail (ca. 1790–1880) |
| N70/E0 | 0-20 | Cut nail (ca. 1790–1880) |
| N70/E10 | 0-20 | Fragment of coal ash |
| S10/E0 | 0-19 | Whiteware fragments |

A well (F3) is located approximately 60 m west of the barn feature. It is badly eroded, with an interior diameter of 50 cm. It is constructed of glacial stone and the apparent rim is 30 cm below ground surface. Additionally, a standing cattle chute (F4) is located in the northwest corner of the site (see Figure 72). It is constructed mainly with wire nails and 1-x 9 inch and 2-x-4 inch wooden boards. The chute is approximately 4 m long and 1.5 m wide.

Other aspects of the site include a historic road (F5), and a dry creek bed and corresponding culvert (F6). The creek bed borders the southern end of the site, flowing into a low flat swampy area with scattered mixed young hardwoods and thick grass. The concrete and stone culvert running underneath the historic road indicates that this creek flowed at the least periodically during the time when this homestead was occupied (Figure 73). Shovel tests in the site area north of the creek bed revealed cut nails (ca. 1790–1880), whiteware fragments, brick fragments, iron fragments, coal, fragments of terra cotta, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), aqua glass fragments, redware fragments (ca. 1790–1860), thin window glass fragments, and brown and clear bottle fragments.



Figure 72. View of the eastern end of the concrete pad and foundation at site A09906.000257.

Archival Investigation

Site A09906.000257 is situated at site number 130 in the preliminary research report by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson map from 1852 and is labeled J. Smalley. The Gray map of 1859 also cites J. Smalley as the owner of the property. The Gray map of 1874 reveals a change in ownership to S. Jefrey. Between this time and 1894, S. Jefrey and family moved, as the 1894–1895 Child directory shows this family as living north of the site in question. The 1909 Pratt map indicates a change in ownership to a Mrs. Ellen Cassidy. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 103-acre property, tract number 136, was acquired from Mary B. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000257 is an extensive farming site consisting of multiple features and artifacts dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. Although large numbers of diagnostic artifacts and features were observed, portions of the ground surface are moderately to severely disturbed and it was not



Figure 73. Photograph of the culvert under the historic road at site A09906.000257.

possible to determine a location for the house. These factors result in little opportunity to define either spatial or temporal aspects and indicate that it retains little significant research value. Thus, site A09906.000257 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000258

Site A09906.000258 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 200 m east-west by 100 m north-south (Figure 74). The site is located north of Igloo Road No. 32, immediately opposite ECM E0107, and at an elevation of 680 feet (207 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of dense grasses, brambles, grapevines, and mixed old and young hardwoods. A shallow creek bed runs along the southern edge of the site.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 24 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to dark brown to brown (10YR 4/3–5/3).

The site contains a well, two brick scatters, a historic burn pile, a historic culvert (Figure 75), and a historic road. The site was located by a positive shovel tests on the E-20 and E-23 transects and through surface observations. The datum, E-23/ST1, was located approximately 15 m southwest of the culvert. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and the depth and nature of the deposits. A total of 12 test units yielded cultural material (Table 17).

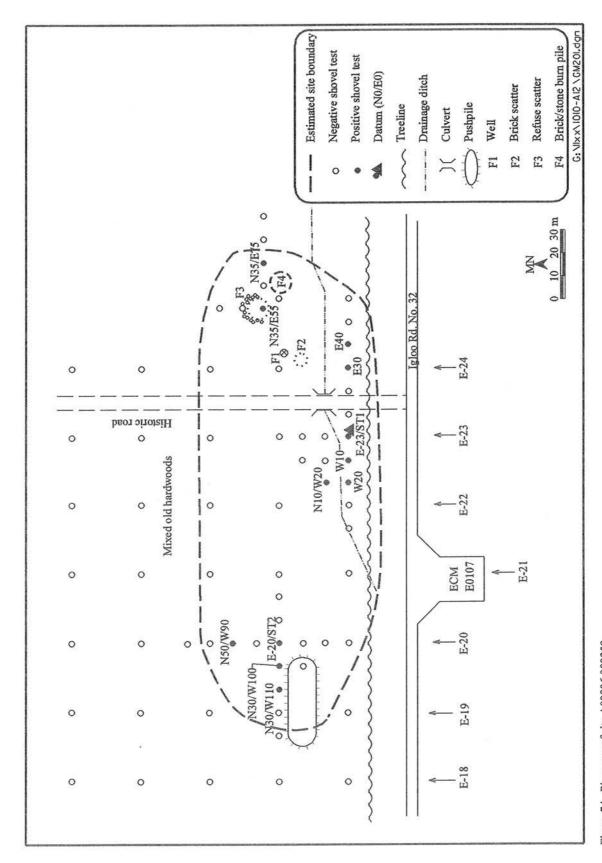


Figure 74. Plan map of site A09906.000258.



Figure 75. Photograph of the stone culvert under the historic road at site A09906.000258.

Table 17 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000258

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| E-20/ST2 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment | |
| E-23/ST1 (datum) | 0-20 | 1 glass vessel fragment, several pieces of burned coal | |
| N0/E30 | 0-20 | Whiteware | |
| N0/E40 | 0-20 20-30 | Rubber fan belt Brick fragments | |
| N0/W10 | 0–38 | 2 clear window glass fragments, wood screw, 4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 9 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N0/W20 | 0-31 | 5 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) | |
| N10/W20 | 0-20 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N30/W100 | 0-28 | Brick fragments | |
| N30/W110 | 0-30 | Brick fragments | |
| N35/E55 | 0–40 | 28 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 6 green glass fragments, 7 clear glass fragments, brick fragments, 7 iron fragments | |
| N35/E75 | 0-22 | Whiteware fragment | |
| N50/W90 | 0-20 | 5+ brick fragments | |

The only remaining intact feature at the site is the well (Feature 1), located approximately 30 m northeast of the culvert under the historic road. The well is constructed of glacial stones and has an interior diameter of approximately 50 cm. It has been filled with soil and rocks to a depth of 30 cmbs.

Approximately 7 m southwest of the well is a large, red brick scatter (Feature 2) measuring about 6 m in diameter. The pile is mainly above the ground surface but does not appear to be connected to any visual foundation remnant or structure. About 20 m northeast of the well is another brick scatter but with glacial stones as well (Feature 3). This second scatter appears to have a slight polygonal shape, suggesting a foundation, but shovel tests and surface observation did not support this assumption. Associated with this brick scatter is a historic burn pile with melted glass and charcoal. A large refuse scatter (Feature 4), about 10 m in diameter is located approximately 7 m southeast of the burn pile. Surface observations and shovel tests in the immediate area revealed a screw-top, clear glass bottle (Wightman Bottle & Glass Co., 1936 [Toulouse 1971:410]); a clear glass jar (possibly Capstan Glass Co. 1918–1938 [Toulouse 1971:548]); a blue glass "VICKS/VAPORUB" bottle; a brown glass ale bottle (Owens Illinois Glass Co. 1936 [Toulouse 1971:403]); a "Mason" jar top; a cast-iron toy train; a cast-iron toy airplane; a steel fork; bleach bottles; an iron-spoked wheel rim (64 cm in diameter); white enamelware pots; a clear glass, "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO./CALIFIC/STERLING PRODUCTS (INC)/SUCCESOR" bottle (Owens Bottle Co. 1911–1929 [Toulouse 1971:393]), a clear glass, "Pinex/TRADEMARK" bottle (possibly Owens Illinois Glass Co. 1935 [Toulouse 1971:403]); a marble; a whet stone; and a whistle.

On the west side of the historic road, eight shovel were positive. The artifacts observed in these tests were exclusively building materials: window glass fragments, wood screws, cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), wire nails (post-ca. 1880), and brick fragments. Along with these is also a large pushpile, which tested negative for cultural materials. The area is disturbed, and smaller pushpiles are scattered in the vicinity.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000258 is situated at site number 128 in the preliminary research report by Gaither et al. (1998). This site was first noted on the historic 1852 Gibson map and is labeled Cornelius Borden. The 1859 Gray map reveals a structure and a name, most of which is illegible except for the last name of Carl. The 1874 Nichols map marks this location as being owned by Morris Carl & Co. The 1909 Pratt map shows the property as being owned by Sturges. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates that this property, plot number 143A, was acquired from Ella Sturges.

Summary

Site A09906.000258 is a homestead site consisting of a well and a few scattered artifact concentrations dating between the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. Many diagnostic artifacts were observed, but the ground appears heavily disturbed and no foundations remain. It is unlikely further excavation would yield important information relevant to research domains established for the region. Site A09906.000258 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000259

Site A09906.000259 is a historic site measuring approximately 70 m north-south and 45 m east-west (Figure 76). The site is located 135 m south of Igloo Road No. 31 and 90 m southwest of ECM D0804 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of dense grasses, brambles, grapevines, mixed young hardwoods, and old walnut trees.

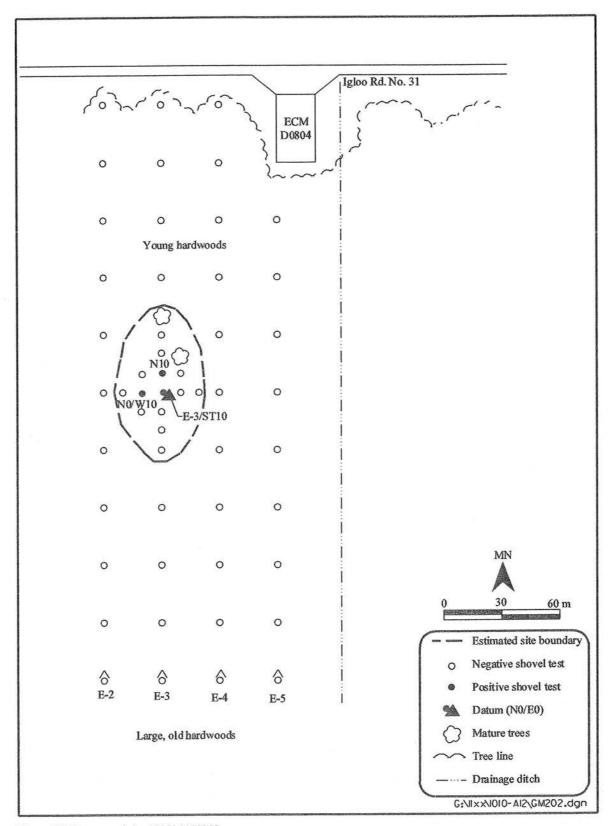


Figure 76. Plan map of site A09906.000259.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded as dark to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2–3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3).

The site consists of a small subsurface scatter of artifacts including several small brick fragments and a small whiteware fragment. It was located by a positive shovel test on the E-3 transect line. The datum was located on Shovel Test 10 on the E-3 line, which is 135 m south of Igloo Road No. 31 and 95 m west of a drainage running north-south. Of the additional shovel tests excavated at the site, two were positive, for a total of only three positive tests across the site (Table 18). The only surficial artifact observed was a 16 quart tin milk can. The ground at the site does not appear disturbed, however, the lack of features and small size of the few artifacts recovered indicate that, if a house once stood at this location, it has been completely removed and plowed over. Additionally, surface observations of the area surrounding the site did not reveal any evidence of foundations or additional artifact scatters.

| Table 18 | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at 5 | Site A09906 000259 |

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|--|
| E-3/ST10 (datum) | 0-20 | 1 whiteware fragment, <5 brick fragments | |
| N0/W10 | 0–20 20–26 | 2 small brick fragments 3 small brick fragments | |
| N10/W0 | 0-20 | <5 brick fragments | |

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000259 is situated at site number 134 in the preliminary research report by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson maps from 1850 and 1852 and is labeled as the dwelling of G. Doremus. The site continues to be labeled with this name on the 1859 Gray and 1874 Nichols maps. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map reveals a Franklin C. Doremus, his wife Hattie S., and his mother Hannah H., widow of Garret at this location. It further states that Richard Doremus, father of Garret, came from New Jersey in the 1790s to settle the land. By 1894–1895, Garret's widow, Hannah, owns the land—105 acres—along with the other heirs. The 1909 Pratt map cites the owner of the property as R. W. Baldridge. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 115-acre property, tract number 134, was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000259 is a historic site consisting of a small scatter of artifacts likely related to a historic home located in the vicinity from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. No features remain, and the small, sparse artifact scatter indicates that the home was likely dismantled or burned and removed and that the site was plowed over previous to military acquisition of the property. Additional excavation would likely not yield significant information. Site A09906.000259 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

Site A09906.000260 is a historic farmstead site located between Igloo Road No. 29 and Igloo Road No. 30 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl, and contains within it ECM D0602 and ECM D0603, on the north side of the site. The site measures approximately 132 m north-south and 80 m east-west (Figure 77). Vegetation consists of moderately dense ground cover, grapevines, nut trees, various historic ornamentals, and two large pine trees located south of the main house structure.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded as dark to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2-3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3-5/3).

The site consists of a large concrete pump housing, a large rock-lined well, a large cellar structure, a stone-lined cistern, and a large concrete barn foundation (Features 1–5, respectively). The site was located by surface observation and positive shovel tests on the Q-1, Q-2, and Q-3 transect lines. The datum was located on Shovel Test 11 on the Q-2 transect line, which is 80 south of Igloo Road No. 31 and 30 m west of ECM D0603. (Table 19). Twenty eight shovel tests were positive across the site.

Feature 1 is a large concrete structure located 3 m south of the Feature 2 well. It consists of a large concrete base approximately 2.2-x-2.4 m in size. On top of the southern half of the base is a raised rectangular structure about 15 cm in height. The walls of this structure are approximately 15 cm thick and form a trough containing water. On top of the north and south walls of this trough are six 0.5-inch bolts and a 1.5-inch diameter pipe which seems to continue through the structure and emerge in the middle of the south wall of the structure (Figure 78). Overall, the structure is 63 cm in height and is constructed largely of concrete, although an insulating material of an unknown type surrounds the smaller trough on top. It is most likely that this was a pump housing of some sort used to pump water from the large well to the north of this structure. A shovel test near this structure revealed brick fragments, so it is likely that this foundation had additional walls.

Feature 2 is a large stone-lined well approximately 1.7 m in diameter, and about 1 m deep (Figure 79). The well is largely filled with glacial stones and foundation fragments. Two metal pipes about 3.2 cm in diameter emerge into the interior of the well. One pipe is approximately 1.5 m below ground surface and protrudes from the southernmost point of the wall, heading directly to Feature 1, presumably to provide the water source for that structure. The second pipe is closer to the surface and heads north from the interior of the wall. Surface observation did not reveal the structure to which this pipe was trending.

Feature 3 is a large cross-shaped glacier stone-lined cellar structure situated about 25 m southwest of the datum. It measures approximately 12 m north-south and 8 m east-west. The cellar depression is approximately 0.4 to 0.6 m in depth, and some portions of the cellar walls are intact (Figure 80). The cellar stairs are still observable and are on the eastern side of the structure, on the north side of the eastern arm of the "cross." A shovel test excavated in the center of the structure reached a depth of 80 cm before encountering clay. The defined floor surface of the original structure was not determined, although, it could have been simply been packed clay. Cultural materials revealed in the shovel tests were fragments of brick, glass, whiteware, metal, lumber, milk glass, green glass, and coal. On the east side of the north section of the cellar, is a second stone-lined well or culvert adjacent to the wall of the cellar (Feature 4; Figure 81). The function of this structure was not determined, as it was filled with stone, but its proximity to the edge of this foundation suggests that it may have been used as a receptacle for rainwater or possibly a second well, although both of these possibilities would most likely have caused a good deal of water seepage into the cellar.

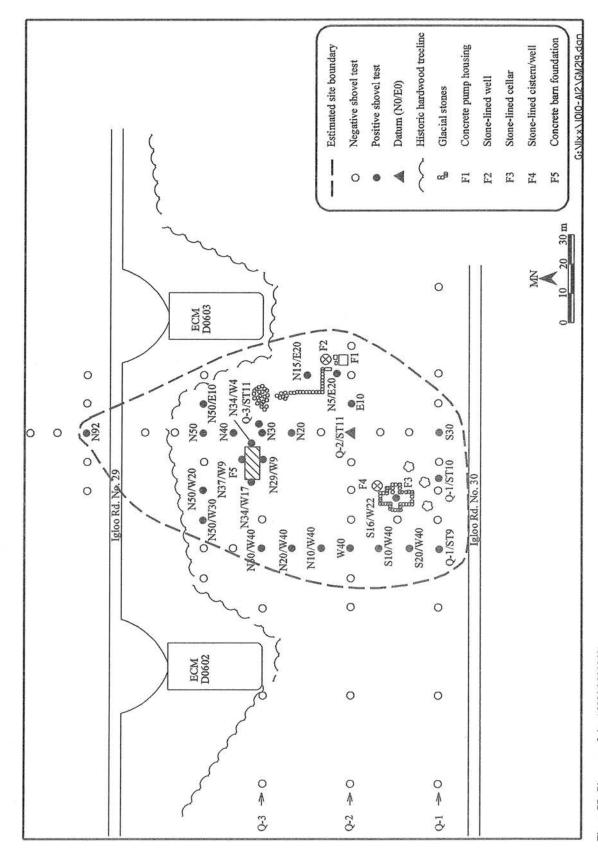


Figure 77. Plan map of site A09906.000260.

Table 19 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000260

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Q-1/ST9 | 0-21 | Rusted wire fencing | |
| Q1/ST10 | 0-23 | 10 brick frags | |
| Q-2/ST11 (datum) | 0-20 | 1 clear bottle glass frag, 1 wire nail, brick frag, tin foil | |
| Q-3/ST11 | 0-22 | 1 brick frag | |
| N0/E10 | 0-16 | 1 fragment of whiteware | |
| N0/W40 | 0-22 | 2 fragments of whiteware, 1 fragment of red brick | |
| N10/W40 | 0-21 | 1 brick, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) | |
| N15/E20 | 0-20 | Metal fragment, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | 3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880) | |
| N20/W40 | 0-28 | 1 fragment of whiteware | |
| N29/W9 | 0-23 | 6 metal fragments, 1 fragment of whiteware, 10+ fragments of butchered large mammal bone, 2 drainage pipe fragments | |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | 3 teeth (most likely horse), 1 fragment of clear bottle glass | |
| N30/W40 | 0-22 | 2 fragments of whiteware | |
| N34/W17 | 0-25 | 5+ fragments of whiteware, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 2 fencing nails, 1 leather strap, 1 fragment of bottle glass | |
| N34/W4 | 0–23 | 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 fragment of bottle glass, brick fragments mortar fragments | |
| N37/W9 | 0-24 | 1 fragment of whiteware, 1 fragment of bottle glass | |
| N40/E0 | 0-19 | 3 fragments of red brick | |
| N5/E20 | 0-17 | Brick fragments | |
| N50/E0 | 0-19 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 fragment of whiteware | |
| N50/E10 | 0-21 | 1 fragment of aqua bottle glass | |
| N50/W20 | 0-19 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) | |
| N50/W30 | 0-21 | 1 fragment of brick, 5+ fragments of plaster, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) | |
| N60/E0 | 0-18 | 1 fragment of coal | |
| N92/E0 | 0-19 | 1 butchered large mammal bone | |
| S10/W40 | 0-19 | 1 fragment of whiteware, 2 fragments of brick | |
| S16/W22 | 0–20 20–40 40–60 | Brick fragments, glass fragments, whiteware fragments Whiteware fragments, metal fragments Brick fragments, lumber fragments, milk glass fragments, green glass fragments | |
| | 60–75 | Brick fragments, coal fragments, green glass fragments | |
| S20/W40 | 0-19 | 1 bone fragment, 1 fire-cracked fragment of whiteware | |
| S30/E0 | 0-22 | 4 fragments of red brick | |



Figure 78. Photograph of the concrete foundation and trough at site A09906.000260.



Figure 79. Photograph of the large rock-lined well at site A09906.000260.



Figure 80. Photograph of a portion of the cellar depression with the collapsing rock walls at site A09906.000260.



Figure 81. Photograph of the stone-lined well-like feature at site A09906.000260.

Feature 5 is a large concrete pad that is likely a barn foundation, located approximately 40 m north of the cellar foundation. It measures approximately 11 m east-west and 5 m north-south (Figure 82). Shovel tests around the foundation revealed six metal fragments, seven fragments of whiteware, 10 fragments of butchered large-mammal bone, two fragments of drainage pipe, three wire nails (post-ca. 1880), three fragments of bottle glass, ten brick fragments, mortar fragments, two fencing nails, and leather strapping.



Figure 82. Photograph of the southwest corner of Feature 5, site A09906.000260.

Northeast of Feature 2 is a line of glacial stones in an "L" shape. A shovel revealed metal fragments and a wire nail (post-ca. 1880). It could not be determined whether the stones represented a foundation or a field partition. Two large stone piles were also observed 15 m east of Feature 5. The piles appeared historic in origin, in that they do not appear to have been made by a bulldozer clearing the area. Other artifacts observed on the site included a "The J. R. Watkins Co./REG. U.S. PAT. OFF." Bottle (post-1868; Fike 1987) and a clear glass top pint, wine bottle embossed with a grapevine motif (Knox Glass Bottle Co. 1924–1968 [Toulouse 1971:293]; Figure 83).



Figure 83. Drawing of a clear glass wine bottle identified at site A09906.000260. (90 percent of original size)

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000260 is situated at potential site number 133 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic 1850 and 1852 Gibson maps and is labeled as belonging to E. Sayre. The 1859 Gray map and the 1874 Nichols map both list Edward Sayre as the owner of the property. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map lists a Charles H. Sayre, who is the son of Edward Sayre but no longer resides at his father's homestead. The directory states that Edward Sayre was born in 1798 in Romulus and resided in three counties without ever moving. The directory further states that Edward's father John, who was born in 1767, was the first member of the state legislature from Seneca County.

The state of New York acquired the territory that includes Romulus Township 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). Originally, the area was a part of the larger Montgomery County, which went through a series of subdivisions over the course of time. 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 in 1804. If the information that Edward Sayre lived in three counties without ever moving is interpreted that he never moved period, then he was born and lived in 1798 at his father's house at the location of this site. It is also possible that the information does not indicate that Edward never moved, but that he lived in three counties (ending with Seneca County) without ever moving, but later moved from this location. The second interpretation leaves open the possibility that Edward moved at some time between 1804 (the date of the establishment of Seneca County) and established residence at this site by 1850, where the earliest available map confirms his presence. The former explanation, that Edward lived his entire life in one location, a residence established by his father, John, prior to 1898, seems to be the more likely interpretation, although this is not certain. The reason for this assertion is that is is unlikely that the 1894-1895 Child Directory, at that time discussing the residence at this site owned by Edward's son Charles, would consider this information about Edward never having moved and having lived in three counties relevant if Edward was living at a different location than the one being described in the directory when this feat occurred.

The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to Edson Van Nostrand and leased by Burt Van Nostrand. The historic aerial photographs (see Appendix B, Figure B-8) do not show structures at this site. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 136.75-acre property, tract number 128, was acquired from Doc. E. Budman.

Summary

Site A09906.000260 is an extensive farmstead site consisting of multiple deposits and features. Archival investigations and cultural materials confirm that the farmstead was occupied by the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. The archival information regarding the Sayre family's early residence in the area from the Child Directory (1894-95) also indicates that the property could have been occupied by as early as the late eighteenth century by the John Sayre family, including his son Edward, who was born in 1798. Large quantities of artifacts and multiple foundations were observed and the ground appears relatively undisturbed. Photographs of the installation at the time of ECM construction show the house and other structures at this site still standing. For this reason, the site was spared the quick and extensive bulldozing that destroyed most of the historic sites within the ECM area. Although the site was occupied for a long period, the features and deposits at the site are less disturbed than deposits observed at most sites recorded at SEDA, and the site retains a high degree of contextual integrity. Separation of activity areas and possibly changes in spatial organization and site usage over time would be possible. Thus, site A09906.000260 is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site A09906.000261 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 120 m east-west and 60 m north-south (Figure 84). The site is located between Igloo Road No. 29 and Igloo Road No. 30 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl and contains within it ECM D0612 on the north side of the site. Vegetation consists of dense grasses, brambles, grapevines, mixed young hardwoods, and sporadic old hardwoods.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam and Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/1-3/2) and averaged 20 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 5/3).

The site contains multiple features including a well-preserved cellar structure and a square concrete foundation (Features 1 and 2, respectively). A concrete trough and a well were also observed on the site. The site was located by surface observation of the cellar structure on the Q-2 transect and a positive transect shovel test, Q-1/ST56. The datum was located about 45 m south of ECM D0612. Additional shovels tests were excavated to define the site boundary and to identify the nature and depth of the cultural deposit. Seventeen shovel tests were positive (Table 20).

Feature 1 is a large stone-lined cellar structure measuring approximately 6 m east-west by 8 m north-south by 1.5 m deep located about 25 m northeast of the datum. The walls on the surface are approximately 31 cm thick and are constructed of cut stone, glacial stone, and concrete (Figure 85). Below surface level, however, no concrete appears to have been used in the construction. The north wall and the interior northeast corner of the cellar are largely intact, as is a 1.5 m wide staircase going from the surface to the northwest corner of the cellar (Figure 86). Almost bordering the foundation on the north and west sides is a large surface brick scatter, presumably the original building materials of the structure. Bottle fragments, whiteware, cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), charcoal fragments, lumber fragments, thin window glass, aqua glass fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), and mortar fragments were found on the surface and observed in shovel tests in and around the cellar structure and the brick scatter. North of the cellar approximately 10 m are two fence posts and the remains of a low stone wall approximately 16 m long heading north-south. A small bottle scatter was also observed 12 m north of the cellar, containing soda and milk bottles.

Feature 2, at about N20/W20, is a small square concrete and glacial stone structure approximately 5 m² with the walls being 10 cm high and 30 cm thick. The function of this structure is not known, a shovel test excavated inside the structure yielded no cultural materials. Two shovel tests excavated near the structure revealed nine wire nails (post-ca. 1880), a wire fragment, and a fragment of window glass. Approximately 20 m southwest of Feature 2, a well and a trough were observed. The well is completely filled and is approximately 1 m in diameter. A concrete trough is located 2 m north of the well and is approximately 1-x-2 m in size, and 10 cm thick and 20 cm high (Figure 87).

Artifacts also noted in the site included clear glass maple syrup bottles, a half-pint milk bottle with "Geneva Milk Co./GENEVA, N.Y." etched and "REGISTERED/SEALED11" embossed on the front and "MTC HALF PINT LIQUID/AGD" embossed on the back, a half-pint milk bottle with "HALF PINT LIQUID/F.B.MILLEN/M/WATKIN'S GLEN/N.Y." embossed on the front, and a brown Albany slip crockery lid fragment.

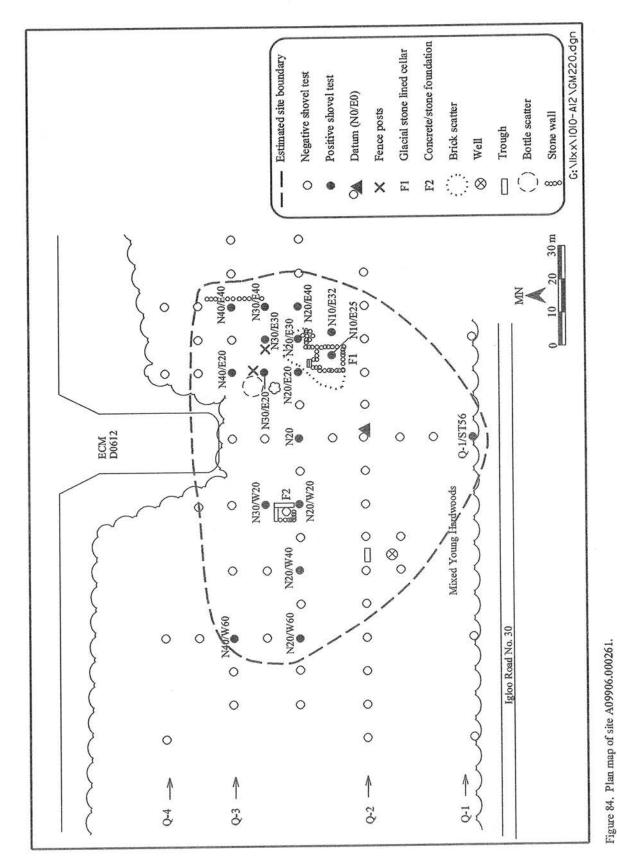


Table 20 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000261

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q1/ST56 | 0-20 | Brick frags, 1 lightbulb glass frag, 1 whiteware frag |
| N10/E25 | 0–14 | Plaster fragments, charcoal fragments, lumber fragments, 3 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N10/E32 | 0–16 | 1 fragment of stoneware, <5 fragments of whiteware, plaster fragments, 4 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 4 nails (type not identified) |
| N20/E0 | 0-22 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N20/E20 | 0-25 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N20/E30 | 0-22 | Thin window glass, aqua glass fragments, 1 fragment of whiteware |
| N20/E40 | 0–25 | 3 fragments of stoneware, teeth from a pig, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), window glass |
| N20/W20 | 0-27 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), window glass fragment |
| N20/W40 | 0-24 | 3 fragments of red glass |
| N20/W60 | 40-45 | Brick fragments, mortar |
| N30/E20 | 0–27 | 50+ fragments of window glass, clear bottle glass fragment, 5 fragments of metal, 1 fragment of fencing wire, 1 bed spring, 1 clear glass marble, 4 fragments of plain whiteware, 2 fragments of decaled whiteware, 1 whiteware rim fragment with gold trim |
| N30/E30 | 0–25 | 5 unidentified nails, 1 fragment of ceramic, 1 fragment of fencing wire, 1 fragment of bottle glass, 2 fragments of plastic |
| N30/E40 | 0-20 | Slag, coal, 2 large iron bolts, 3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N30/W20 | 0-23 | 8 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 fragment of wire |
| N40/E20 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of window glass |
| N40/E40 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of milk glass |
| N40/W60 | 0-18 | 1 fragment of glazed terra cotta |

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000261 is situated at potential site number 136 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic 1850 and 1852 Gibson maps and is labeled as belonging to T. Marsh. The 1859 Gray map also lists T. Marsh as the owner, but the 1874 Nichols map lists D. Vancourt as the owner of the property. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to Andrew McGrane. The aerial photographs taken during the ECM construction phase at the depot clearly indicate a house and barn at this site (see Appendix B, Figures B-9, B-10, and B-11). The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 100.54-acre property, tract number 129, was acquired from Doc. E. Budman.



Figure 85. Photograph of the southwest corner of the foundation at site A09906.000261.

Summary

Site A09906.000261 in a homestead site consisting of cultural deposits and features dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. A large quantity of diagnostic artifacts and a well-preserved cellar structure were observed. The ground appears to be relatively undisturbed. Photographs of the installation at the time of ECM construction show the house and other structures at this site still standing. For this reason, the site was spared the quick and extensive bulldozing that destroyed most of the historic sites within the ECM area. Although the site was occupied for a long period, the features and deposits at the site are less disturbed than deposits observed at most sites recorded at SEDA. The site retains a high degree of contextual integrity, and separation of activity areas and possibly changes in spatial organization, materials, and site usage over time would be possible. Therefore, site A09906.000261 is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 86. Photograph of the stone-lined cellar and the stairs in the northwest corner, site A09906.000261.



Figure 87. Photograph of the concrete trough about 20 m south of Feature 2, site A09906.000261.

Site A09906.000262 is a historic site measuring approximately 35 m northeast-southwest and 18 m northwest-south (Figure 88). The site is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 35 at an elevation of 660 feet (201 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of moderately dense ground cover, old-growth hardwoods, scattered young hardwoods, and grapevines.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

The site contains two features: a well and a concrete pad. The site was located by surface observation of the well on the T-2, T-3, and T-4 transect lines. The datum was located on Shovel Test 13 of the T-4 line. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the nature and depth of the cultural deposit. None of the shovel tests excavated at the site produced cultural materials.

The well is glacial stone-lined and is approximately 70 cm in diameter and 2 m deep. The top of the well is flush with the ground surface. It is located approximately 21 m north of Igloo Road No. 35 and 54 m east of North-South Base Line Road. The concrete pad is located 16 m northeast of the well and is approximately 3-x-3 m in size. The top of the pad is at ground level and serves no discernable purpose. In addition to the well and the pad, rough fragments of concrete were observed on the surface of the pushpile located approximately 30 m to the east. Two shovel test excavated in the pushpile revealed no cultural materials. No surface artifacts were observed on the site.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000262 does not coincide exactly with any site number in the preliminary research report by Gaither et al. (1998); however, because this site was located east of the historic road that the North-South Base Road Line now follows, it is most likely associated with site number 101 in the preliminary research. The following referenced property owners, derived from historic maps of the region, were associated with a homesite that is plotted somewhat west of where this rock-lined well is actually located. This site is first plotted on the historic Gray map of 1859, where it is noted as the property of D. Hart. The Nichols map of 1874 lists the structure near here as belonging to J. O. Waugh. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map reveals that James O. Waugh and his two sons, Roy and Charles, farmed 55 acres and had four horses, two cows, five bee colonies, and dealt in fur and poultry (Child 1895:228). The 1909 Pratt map cites the owner of the property as Roy Waugh who leased it to a Mrs. M. Everett. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 55-acre property, tract number 142, was acquired from Cora E. Freligh.

Summary

Site A09906.000262 is a historic site consisting of two features, a rock lined well and a concrete pad, likely dating from the middle nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. No artifacts were observed. Additional investigations would likely not yield important information for examining historic research domains established for the region. Site A09906.000262 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

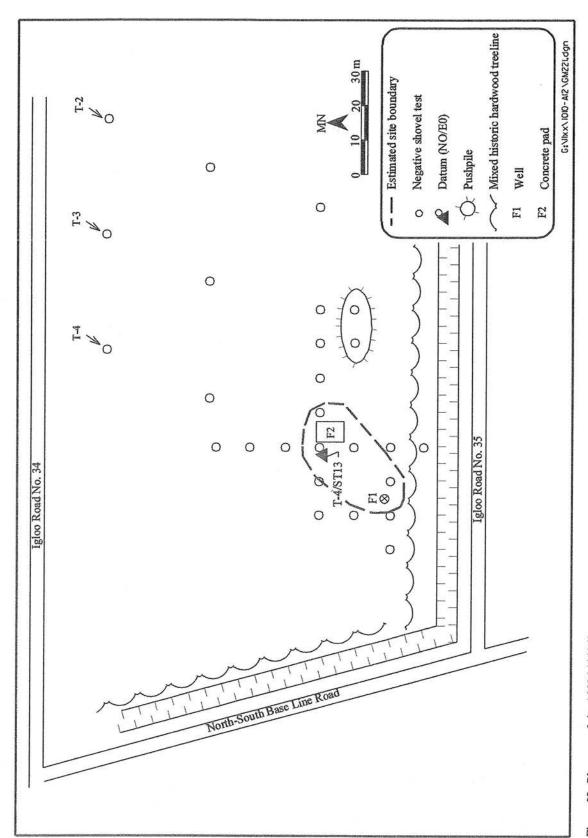


Figure 88. Plan map of site A9906.000262.

Site A09906.000264 is a historic site located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 18 and North-South Base Line Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 45 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 40 m south of Igloo Road No. 18. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 80-x-65 m (5,200 m²; Figure 89). The elevation is about 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000264 consists of relatively thick stand of saplings, small to medium-sized oak and elm trees, numerous grapevines, briars, and rose bushes, and two larger oak trees. About 10 m south of the datum a firebreak bisects the site from west to east (see Figure 89). Ground visibility was quite poor at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded at the datum as very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, mottled, glacial till of pale brown (10YR 6/3).

The only observable cultural feature at site A09906.000264 is a rock-lined well. This site was identified during regular 30-m-interval shovel test transects paralleling the east side of North-South Base Line Road (Transects F-1–F-4) and transects paralleling the south side of Igloo Road No. 18 (G-1–G-4). Transect shovel tests F-1/ST98 and G2/ST1 were positive. Additional shovel tests were excavated to test the depth, nature, and extent of the cultural materials. Five shovel tests that fell within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 21; see Figure 89).

The hand-dug, rock-lined well, at N8/W17, is about 1 m in diameter; the earth and rock fill begins at 60 cmbs (Figure 90). A couple of large glacial rocks are visible on the surface southeast of the datum but are not aligned and do not appear to be part of a foundation. A broken Coca-Cola bottle and a milk bottle are located on the surface about 60 m east and 10 m south of the datum. Because no other artifacts are noted in the area, it is unclear whether these comprise part of the historic site or are debris deposited by construction workers or depot employees. Very little remains of this historic homestead; it is likely that the site has been almost completely removed by construction activities.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000264 is a historic site located in the west edge of Lot 67 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 81 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure near this location was first plotted on the 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle map. The 1909 Pratt map indicates the property belonged to H. J. Williams. The historic aerial photographs acquired during the construction phase of the ECMs indicate a couple of structures in the trees at this location (see Appendix B, Figure B-4). It is quite possible, however, that these are construction activity sheds and not the homestead structures. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 25-acre property, tract number 104, was acquired from H. J. Williams.

Summary

Site A09906.000264 is the site of a historic farmstead that was occupied during the early to middle part of the twentieth century. The only distinguishing feature visible at this site is the rock-lined well, which is in fairly good condition. No stratified deposits remain, few cultural artifacts were identified, and the site has been heavily modified and disturbed. The site does not have significant research value. Therefore, site A09906.000264 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

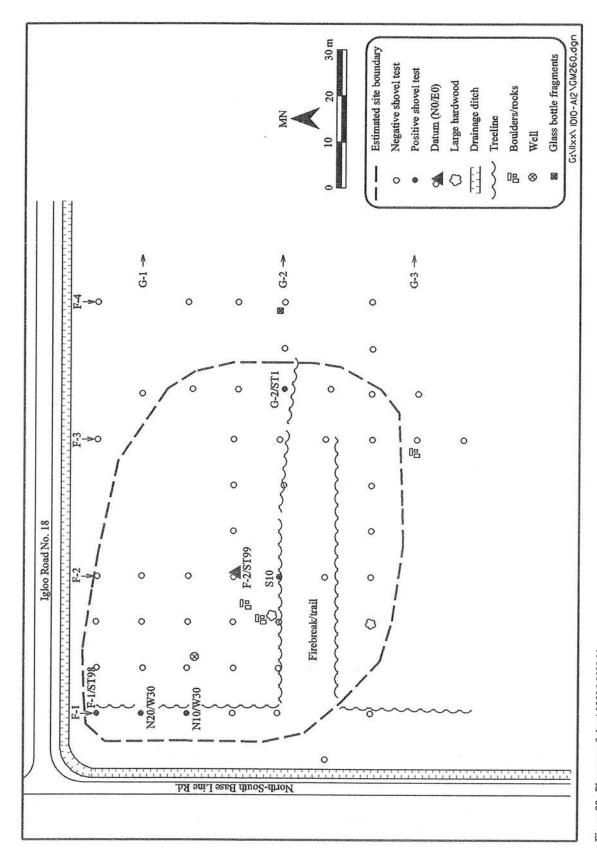


Figure 89. Plan map of site A09906.000264.

Table 21
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000264

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| F-1/ST98 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment, 1 whiteware fragment |
| G-2/ST1 | 0-20 | Several coal fragments, 1 concrete fragment |
| N10/W30 | 0-20 | 1 small fragment of whiteware |
| N20/W30 | 0-20 | 1 small clear glass fragment, small brick fragments |
| S10/E0 | 0-30 | 2 brick fragments, 1 carriage-type bolt |



Figure 90. Photograph of the rock-lined well at site A09906.000264.

Site A09906.000265 is a historic parsonage remnant consisting of a partially intact foundation and a moderate surface and subsurface scatter of household and structural debris. It is located adjacent to the east side of North-South Base Line Road and just north of the unnamed road that leads east to the railroad loading dock and has an elevation of 207 m (680 ft) amsl (Figure 91). Vegetation across the site consists of weeds and grasses with patches of moderate to heavy underbrush including grapevines, young saplings, and goldenrod. Mature hardwoods are also present including oak, apple, and walnut trees.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect F-2/ST127), in the central portion of the site, was recorded as 22 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam underlain by dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty, mottled clay, glacial till subsoil.

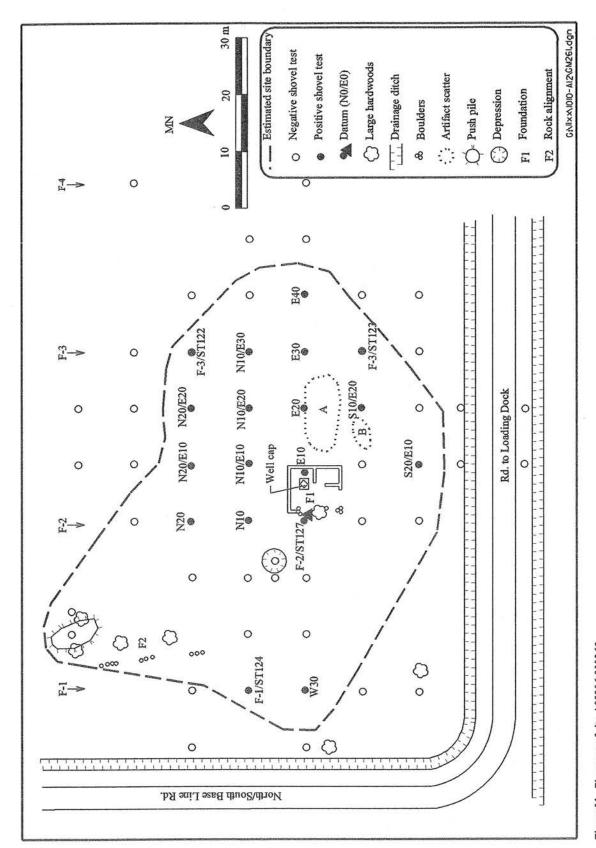


Figure 91. Plan map of site A09906.000265.

Most shovel tests across the site encountered clay-dominated glacial till between 20 and 30 cmbs. However, several shovel tests in the vicinity of the house foundation and possible well contained silty loam to depths between 35 and 50 cm.

The east side of North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 30-m intervals to 100 m east of the road. Positive shovel tests were initially found on three transects, F-1, F-2, and F-3. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. The irregular site boundary is approximately 83 m northwest-southeast by 79 m southwest-northeast. Within this area, 18 shovel tests were positive (Table 22). All subsurface artifacts were found from 0–42 cmbs, the majority of these from 0–20 cmbs.

Table 22 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000265

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F-1/ST124 | 0–20 20–24 | 1 green glass vessel fragment 1 glazed redware fragment (ca. 1790–1860) |
| F-2/ST127 (datum) | 0-24 | 1 brick fragment, possible mortar fragments |
| F-3/ST122 | 0-20 | 3 fragments of window glass |
| F-3/ST123 | 0-20 | 2 brick fragments |
| N0/E10 | 0–20 | Numerous brick fragments, 4 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 5 wire nails (post-1880) |
| | 20–36 | Small brick fragments, 1 green glass fragment, 1 clear glass fragment, 5 undecorated whiteware fragments |
| N0/E20 | 0-20 20-42 | Several brick fragments 1 iron washer, 1 piece of whiteware, 3 pieces of clear glass |
| N0/E30 | 0-20 20-40 | Several brick fragments 1 fragment of clear glass, 2 fragments of whiteware |
| N0/E40 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of whiteware |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | 1 clear glass fragment |
| N10/E0 | 0–20 20–30 | Several brick fragments 5 clear glass fragments |
| N10/E10 | 0-20 20-30 | 2 clear glass fragments 2 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), several small brick fragments |
| N10/E20 | 0-20 | Red earthenware tile or pot fragment |
| N10/E30 | 0-20 | 1 clear glass fragment |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | Small brick fragments |
| N20/E10 | 0-20 | Piece of a clear glass bottle neck, 1 brick fragment |
| N20/E20 | 0-20 | 1 whiteware fragment |
| S10/E20 | 0-20 | 2 clear glass fragments |
| S20/E10 | 0-18 | 1 clear glass fragment |

Household debris is scattered on the surface in two distinctive areas, Scatter A and Scatter B. Artifacts observed in Scatter A include brown glazed stoneware and whiteware fragments; full-seamed brown glass beer bottle fragments; a full-seamed fruit jar with clear bubbled glass; a small, clear, screw-top, medicine bottle marked "Watkins/Winnona Minn USA"; a clear, half-pint, milk bottle with a seam to the neck; a clear, rectangular, quart-sized whiskey bottle; a whiteware mustache cup with gold trim; and fragments of clear, green, and solarized bottle glass.

Artifacts in Scatter B include two whiteware plate fragments with red and green floral transfer decorations; fragments of undecorated whiteware; fragments of clear fruit jars; and clear milk bottle fragments. Two whole bottles (a clear, full-seamed milk bottle and a clear, full-seamed, rectangular, medicine bottle) were found on the surface between the two scatters.

Several features were identified. Feature 1 is a foundation remnant consisting of concrete aggregate incorporating natural glacial gravel and glass fragments. It measures approximately 9-x-9 m across, 20–40 cm high on the outside, and 40–70 cm deep on the inside of the foundation, where a depression indicated a cellar (Figure 92). The foundation contains a smaller separated room in the southeast corner. Several larger glacial boulders, which also appear to have been structural supports, are on the western edge of the foundation. The foundation has been partially filled by earth and debris including a fragment of a ceramic graveside planter urn and a rectangular concrete well cap with a hole through the center. The well cap has been obviously dumped into the foundation. A rodent burrow on the southern edge of the foundation was examined, and the fill was determined to be at least 70 cm deep in that location. A small depression on the northwest side of the foundation appears to be the location of a filled well. Feature 2 is a rock alignment consisting of small to moderate-sized glacial boulders that runs north-south for approximately 20 m in the northwest corner of the site.

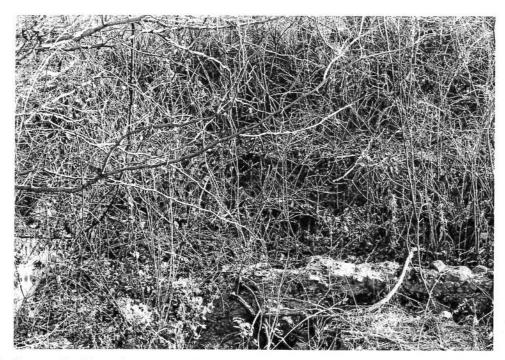


Figure 92. Photograph of the southeast corner of Feature 1 at site A09906.000265.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 256) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000265 on the east side of North-South Base Line Road, in the southwest quadrant of Lot 64, since 1859. In 1859, the house is labeled "Parsonage" and is plotted directly across the road from the northern end of the cemetery. In 1874, a house in the same location is labeled as a Baptist parsonage ("Bap Pars."). In 1909 (Pratt), the house was owned by the Baptist church and occupied by Reverend F. F. Himes. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 1.3-acre property, tract number 120, was acquired from the First Baptist Church of Romulus.

An aerial photograph of this portion of the depot, taken shortly after military acquisition during extensive military construction activities, shows both the Baptist Parsonage and the Baptist Church, which is across the road and slightly south of the parsonage, still standing in the distance (see Appendix B, Figures B-9, B-10 and B-11). Details of the parsonage cannot be determined in the photo, but the photograph does show a small (by contemporary standards) barn standing south and slightly east of a large, two-story, white-frame house. Because of the size and the glacial boulders incorporated into the foundation recorded at site A09906.000265, it appears that the foundation remaining on the site could be the barn rather than the house. Because the homesite is not a farm but a parsonage on a small plot of land, the barn was likely used only to house one or a few horses and possibly a milk cow, along with the necessary hay and feed. Therefore, its smaller size relative to farmstead barns, which are often larger than a large house, is not surprising. The smaller room in the southeast corner might have been a granary, as granaries were often built separately and tightly to deter rodent infestation. However, the depression in the foundation indicates a cellar, a feature more commonly associated with houses. It is also possible that the feature is part of the foundation of the house seen in the photograph, or an older house foundation over which the barn seen in the photograph was later constructed.

Other than the rock alignment and possible well depression, little additional evidence of the homesite remains. Most structures were destroyed or moved immediately after military acquisition of the property. However, several houses, including the parsonage, were left standing on the depot for a short period of time. These houses were used temporarily for various purposes—including construction headquarters and military functions (Tom Enroth, personal communication 1999)—while the ECMs were under construction. The house and its foundation were likely removed from the site shortly after the military aerial photograph was taken in 1941. It is believed that the parsonage haouse may be one of the three houses that were relocated to the military lake officer housing area. Additionally, the fill, debris, and well cap within the foundation indicate that many of the surficial and shallow deposits were bulldozed and dumped into the cellar depression. The Romulus Baptist Church was also removed from its site and relocated to Irelandville north of Watkins Glen (Tom Enroth, personal communication 2000).

Summary

Archival investigations and cultural materials at site A09906.000265 indicate occupations dating from the middle nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century. However, the deposits have been moderately to severely disturbed, and little chance exists for the remaining deposits to retain contextual integrity sufficient to examine any particular historic time period or to address specific questions regarding the occupation and use of the site. The site retains little research value. Site A09906.000265 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

Site A09906.000266 is a historic farmstead site located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 24 and North-South Base Line Road. The site measures approximately 130 m north-south and 60 m east-west (Figure 93). Vegetation consists of moderately dense ground cover, grapevines, walnut and cherry trees, and various historic ornamentals.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded at the site datum as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 14–20 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this contains shale regolith and is a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till that lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

The site consists of the scattered remnants of a historic farmstead, much of which has been bulldozed and severely disturbed. A large earth and shale berm, deposited by the military during construction of the ECMs, lies at the southern end of the site. The site was located by surface observation and positive shovel tests on the F-2 and F-3 transect lines. The datum (a negative shovel test) was located on Shovel Test 136 on the F-2 transect line, which is 10 m north of the treeline at Igloo Road No. 24 and 40 m east of the tree line at the edge of North-South Base Line Road. Additional shovel tests were excavated to define the site limits and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Eleven shovel tests excavated within the site boundary contained cultural materials (Table 23).

Two artifact and debris concentrations indicate possible barn and house areas. One of these is located along the southern edge of the site and contains randomly scattered debris including construction materials, concrete slabs and glacial boulders, and scattered bottles. The bottles include a half-pint, clear glass, milk bottle labeled Byrne's Milk; a light green two-piece, molded, pint-sized whiskey flask labeled "Warranted Flask" with seams to the neck; a clear, screw-top, wine bottle neck; and several other clear, full-seamed bottle fragments. One positive shovel test in this area contained a red brick fragment in the upper level (0–14 cmbs).

The second concentration is located at the northern end of the site. This concentration consists of scattered glacial boulders around and in a slight depression, measuring roughly 15 m north-south and 9 m east-west, that were likely used in foundations. To examine the possibility that the depression is a filled cellar, a shovel test was excavated near the center, but the test revealed no cultural material and encountered the usual clay-dominated glacial till between 22 and 30 cmbs. A small drainage ditch runs east-west along the southern edge of the depression. Farmstead debris and remnants noted on the surface in this area include two standing wooden posts, a fragment of brown and tan glazed stoneware, pieces of formed concrete, green and clear bottle glass fragments, a metal hinge and other metal debris, and a cut timber. A filled, rock-lined well is situated approximately 20 m southwest of the depression (Figure 94). This area of the site is less disturbed than the southern concentration. However, soil profiles for shovel tests excavated in the northern portion of the site were similar to those at the datum, becoming a sterile, Pleistocene, claydominated, glacial till and encountering shale regolith at very shallow depths (15-25 cm).

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 83) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09906.000266 on the east side of North-South Base Line Road, in the northwest portion of Lot 74, since 1850. On the 1850 Gibson map, an unlabeled house is plotted near the site location. On the 1852 Gibson map, a house is plotted and labeled "William Torry," and the 1859 Gray map shows the house labeled as "Mrs. Torrey." By 1874, Nichols labels the house "D. Vancourt." In 1909 (Pratt), the house was owned by William H. Brown and occupied by John Robinson. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 85.05-acre property, tract number 121, was acquired from Walter Howerth.

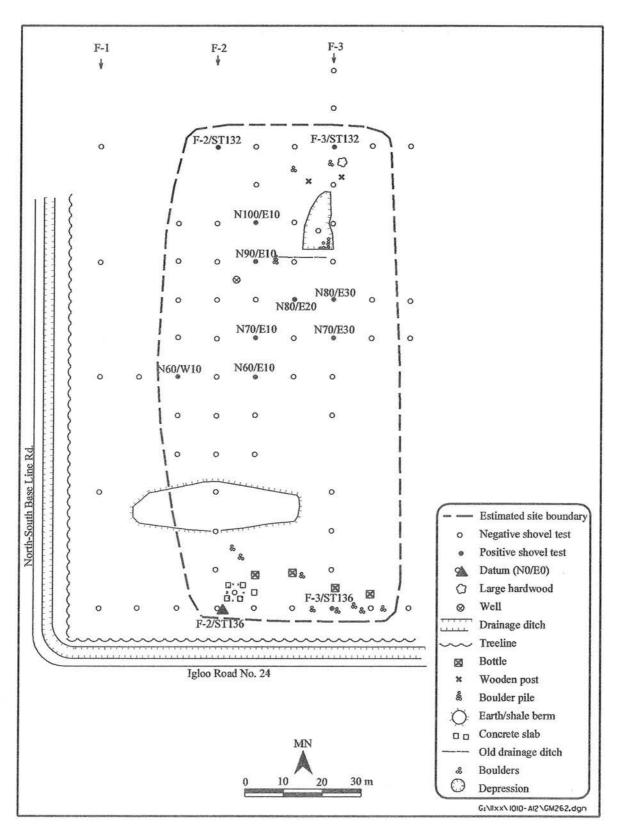


Figure 93. Plan map of site A09906.000266.

Table 23 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000266

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F-2/ST132 | 0-25 | 1 undecorated white ironstone bowl sherd |
| F-3/ST132 | 0-16 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| F-3/ST136 | 0-14 | 1 brick red fragment |
| N60/E10 | 0-25 | 1 wire fragment |
| N60/W10 | 0-20 | 1 clear bottle glass fragment |
| N70/E10 | 0-20 | 1 red brick fragment |
| N70/E30 | 0-20 | 12 wire nails (post-1880) |
| N80/E20 | 0-20 | 2 round spikes |
| N80/E30 | 0-20 | 3 wire nails (post-1880) |
| N90/E10 | 0-20 | Metal hinge, 1 wire nail (post-1880), 1 bolt and nut, metal fragment |
| N100/E10 | 0-15 | Clear bottle glass fragment, wire fragment, metal fragment |



Figure 94. Photograph of the filled, rock-lined well at site A09906.000266.

Summary

Site A09906.000266 is a historic farmstead site consisting of two limited concentrations of artifacts and features dating from the middle nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The southern portion of the site is extremely disturbed. Although the ground appears relatively undisturbed in the northern portion of the site, the limited features and deposits at the site offer little opportunity for examining the historic research domains established for the region. Site A09906.000266 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000267

Site A09906.000267 is a historic farmstead site located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 24 and North-South Base Line Road. The site measures approximately 35-x-35 m (1,400 m²; Figure 95). The arbitrary site datum was placed 47 m east of the edge of North-South Base Line Road and 35 m south of the edge of Igloo Road No. 24. The elevation at site A09906.000267 is 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Vegetation consists of dense ground cover, grapevines, briars, and stands of young saplings. Ground visibility was poor at the time of survey.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded at the site datum as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 18 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this contains shale regolith, and is a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till that lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/4). Many of the shovel tests at this site contacted shale bedrock at less than 20 cmbs.

The site consists of the very scattered remnants of a presumed historic farmstead, much of which has apparently been bulldozed and severely disturbed. No clearly defined features and only one small artifact scatter remain at site A09906.000267. This site was located visually during regular shovel testing along 30-m-interval transects paralleling the east side of North-South Base Line Road. There were no positive transect shovel tests. After identifying concrete and artifacts on the surface, additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to define the depth and content of the deposits. Two shovel tests excavated within the site boundary contained cultural materials (Table 24; see Figure 95).

Numerous pieces of concrete and large glacial rocks are scattered about site A09906.000267; however, no observable alignments or concentrations are present that would indicate a remnant foundation (see Figure 95). The one small (2-x-3 m) artifact scatter located 10 m east of the datum consists of the following observed artifacts: screw-top, wine-type bottle fragments; pieces of milk bottles; milk glass cream jars; small, blue glass, Noxzema-like vessels; aqua canning jar pieces with screw-top, zinc rings; a tin bowl; a whiteware fragment with a hand-painted, blue, geometric design; a pink/red transfer-decorated whiteware teacup fragment with additional gold decorations on the rim; and several pieces of stoneware with a natural brown slip. Almost all of the material observed dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the great majority falls into the latter date range. The shovel test positioned in the artifact scatter produced materials to almost 40 cmbs; most of the materials were in the upper 20 cm. No indication of stratified deposits exists.

Due south of the artifact scatter is a long, linear-shaped mound measuring approximately 15 m in length, 2 m in width, and 1.5 m in height. Two shovel tests positioned on this feature were both negative. The mound most likely is either a pushpile resulting from the destruction of site A09906.000267 or a mound of earth created during the construction of ECMs. Little of this site remains other than the artifact scatter and a general scattering of large glacial rocks and concrete fragments that are interpreted as disturbed foundation remnants.

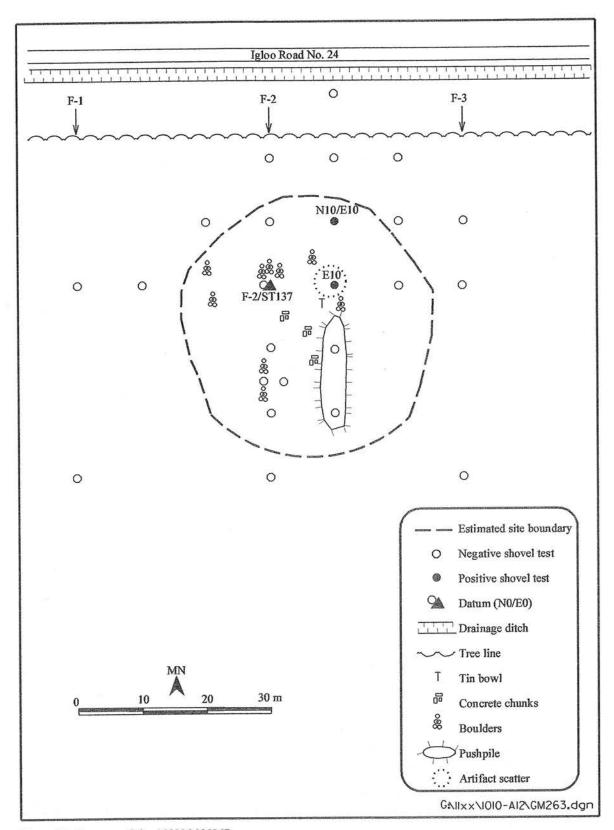


Figure 95. Plan map of site A09906.000267.

Table 24 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000267

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E10 | 0–20 | 40-50 small fragments of brown, aqua, green, and manganese glass, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 3 small metal fragments |
| | 20-40 | Several small brick fragments, 2 undecorated whiteware fragments |
| N10/E10 | 0-20 | 3 whiteware fragments, 1 metal button, brick fragments |

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000267 is located in the northwest corner of Lot 74 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 84 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted near this location on the Gibson 1852 map. That map plots two structures near this location, and site A09906.000267 might be the remnants of one or both of these properties. The one to the north is noted as the property of William Torrey, and Isaac Van Tuyl owns the one to the south (Gibson 1852). The Gray map of 1859 indicates a Mrs. Torrey and an I. Van Tuyl at this location, and the Nichols map of 1874 show that both structures belonged to D. Vancourt. The Child directory of 1894–1895 does not list a Vancourt as a property owner at this location. According to the 1909 Pratt map, these buildings belonged to H. W. Brown and were leased to M. E. Crane. No structures are visible on the military aerial photographs of the depot near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 100-acre property, tract number 125, was acquired from Warren Reeder.

Summary

Site A09906.000267 is a historic farmstead site consisting of a small artifact scatter dating from the middle nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The site is extremely disturbed, and the deposit at the site offers little information. Additional excavation likely would not yield important information relevant to the historic research domains established for the region. Therefore, site A09906.000267 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000268

Site A09906.000268 is a historic site located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 30 and North-South Base Line Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 24 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 30 m north of Igloo Road No. 30. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 90-x-60 m (5,400 m²; Figure 96). The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The ground surface is somewhat disturbed with at least one, and possibly another, pushpile. The vegetation at A09906.000268 consists of areas of thick brush, tall weeds, grasses, and briars mixed with young hardwoods. Ground visibility at the time of survey was poor.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam with Angola silt loam to the east (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1–2/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this

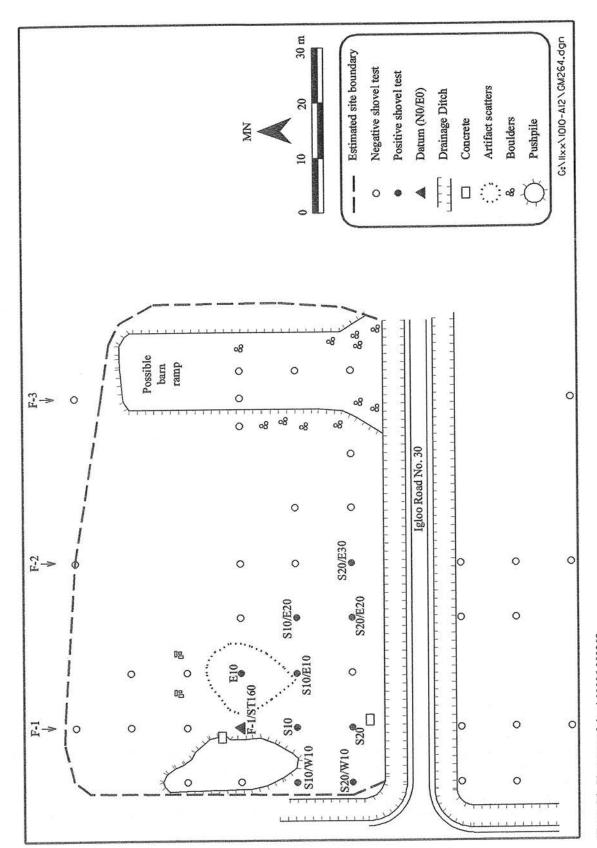


Figure 96. Plan map of site A09906.000268.

becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 4/4-5/4). Several of the shovel tests at site A09906.000268 revealed a thin ash layer that might indicate that portions of this site were burned in the past.

No intact structural features were visible at this site. Site A09906.000268 was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the east side of North-South Base Line Road. The one positive transect shovel test was F-1/ST160. Additional shovel tests were excavated to test the limits, depth, and nature of the cultural deposits. Ten shovel tests within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 25; see Figure 96).

Table 25
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000268

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F-1/ST160 (datum) | 0-15 | 1 brick fragment |
| N0/E10 | 25–42 | 2 clear thick window glass fragments, 1 brick fragment, 2 fragments of brown vessel glass, 1 fragment of light green glass, several coal fragments, 1 stoneware fragment with a dark alkaline-type slip |
| S10/E0 | 0-20 | Several brick fragments, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| S10/E10 | 0–20 | Several fragments of brown and clear glass, 1 fragment of bisque or porcelain, 1 whiteware fragment |
| | 20-30 | 1 metal fragment, 1 brick fragment |
| S10/E20 | 0-20 | Clear and green glass fragments, whiteware fragments, 1 brick fragment |
| S10/W10 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), numerous brick fragments |
| S20/E0 | 0-20 | 9 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 1 clear glass fragment |
| S20/E20 | 0-20 | 5 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880) |
| | 20-23 | 3 clear glass fragments, 1 green glass fragment |
| S20/E30 | 0-20 | 1 thin piece of metal (tin?), 2 clear glass fragments |
| S20/W10 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |

The single visible cultural feature at site A09906.000268 was one artifact scatter that had a cultural layer extending to a depth of about 40 cmbs. This artifact scatter and surrounding shovel tests revealed an ash layer indicative of burning. No evidence of stratified deposits was found in this feature. The following is a partial list of the artifacts visible on the surface: numerous screw-top, wine and/or liquor bottles of clear, green, and brown glass; several screw-top canning jars fragments; a milk glass cream jar; a blue glass, Noxzema-like jar; various enameled metal pots (white, and blue and white); brown and clear glass, soda or ale bottles; numerous window glass fragments; one leather slipper; one pint-sized, "Jumbo" peanut butter jar (clear glass, screw top); a metal coffee basket; fragments of salt-glazed and natural-slipped stoneware (ca. 1800-1900); one talcum or facial powder tin; several soldered tin cans; a pink depression glass, candy or nut dish fragment; one fragment of a porcelain-like dish with polychrome flowers, made in Vienna, Austria; a piece of whiteware with "ELMIRA FREE ACADEMY, ELMIRA, NY" printed on it; a whiteware dish with a blue, geometric border; one clear glass, soda-type bottle with "1923" on the bottom; the neck of an aqua, medicine-type bottle, with the seam to the lip and a finished top (Figure 97a); one small, clear glass, multisided, medicine bottle with "9/CARBONA/MADE IN/USA" on the bottom (Figure 97b); and numerous whiteware fragments. Almost all of these materials appear to date to the early twentieth century.

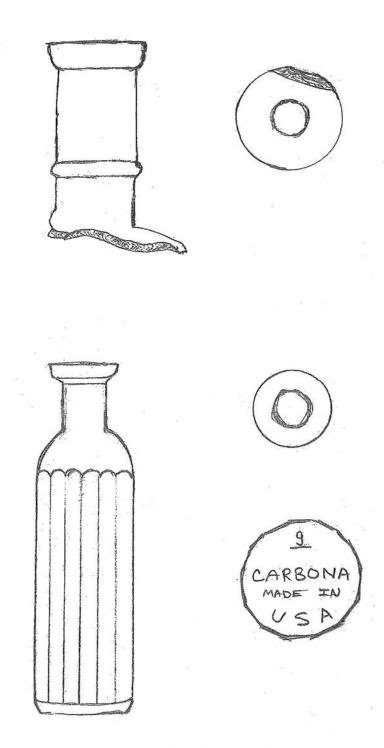


Figure 97. Drawings of two glass vessels identified at site A09906.000268. (Scale 1:1)

A large pushpile located just west of the datum measures about 20-x-11 m and is up to 2 m high. Large concrete fragments and brick are on the surface of this pushpile and, to some extent, in the near vicinity. It is likely that a house or structure stood near this position, and the pile of earth, brick, concrete, and stones is the only remaining evidence. Two large fragments of concrete are located on the ground surface about 25 m due south of the established datum, but with no associated artifacts or features. Another large mound is located about 60 m east of the datum (see Figure 96). This mound is about 40 m north to south, 14 m wide, and approximately 3–4 m high. Several large glacial rocks are scattered on and around this feature. Mounds such as this one can be clearly seen in some of the historic aerial photographs. This mound of earth is most likely the result of activities associated with the construction of the depot. A less likely possibility is that this feature was a ramp that would have provided access to the upper story of a barn; however, because no evidence remains to suggest a barn foundation, this is not considered probable.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000268 is located on the west edge of Lot 74 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 91 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on a map near this location in 1852. That map shows two structures near this location; site A09906.000268 might be the remnants of one or both of these properties. The property to the north is noted as a blacksmith shop; I. Van Tuyl owned the one to the south (Gibson 1852). The Gray map of 1859 indicates a shoe shop owned by an I. Van Tuyl, but the Nichols map of 1874 indicates one structure belonging to D. Roan. The 1894–1895 Child directory states that Miss Ellen Roan and Miss Mattie Roan (sisters) own five acres at this location. According to the 1909 Pratt map, the building belongs to P. H. Roan. No structures are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the depot at this position. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 318.53-acre property, tract number 119, was acquired from Winfield A. Smith.

Summary

Site A09906.000268 is a historic farmstead site located on the northeast corner of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 30 and was occupied from the middle of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. No distinguishing features are visible at this site other than a large surface and subsurface artifact scatter. No stratified deposits were identified. This site has been heavily modified and disturbed as evident from the historic photos, the mounded earth, and the lack of features. It does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000268 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000269

Site A09906.000269 is a historic site located on the southeast corner of Igloo Road No. 31 and North-South Base Line Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 60 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 90 m south of Igloo Road No. 31. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 25-x-40 m (1,000 m²; Figure 98). The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000269 consists of areas of tall weeds, grasses, and grapevines mixed with young and mature hardwoods. Ground visibility at the time of survey was fair.

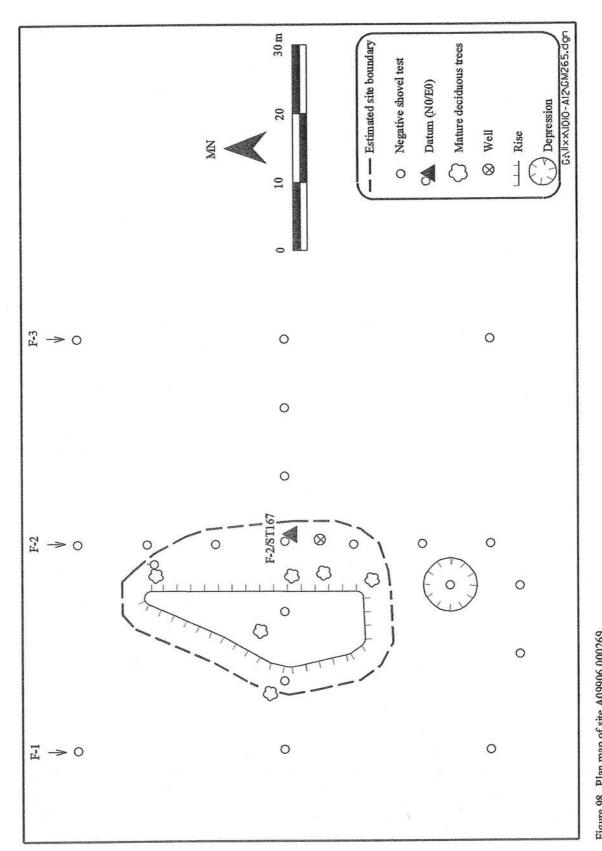


Figure 98. Plan map of site A09906.000269.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam with Angola silt loam to the north (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix at the datum was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of pale brown to brownish yellow (10YR 6/3–6/6) matrix.

The only feature visible at site A09906.000269 is a rock-lined well. This feature is slightly over 1 m in diameter and filled with earth and rocks (Figure 99). Site A09906.000269 was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the east side of North-South Base Line Road. This well was visually identified along Transect F-2 just south of shovel test 167. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated in an attempt to identify cultural materials or features, but none of the additional tests were positive. No artifacts are visible on the surface. One low-mounded area is just west of the well and datum, but shovel tests here were also negative, and no cultural material was visible on the surface (see Figure 98). It is possible that this is an outlying well that went with a farm on the west side of North-South Base Line Road or with a farm to the north. It is also possible that the well is the only surviving evidence of a homestead that was occupied for such a short period of time that little structural or material remains were left.



Figure 99. Photograph of the rock-lined well at site A09906.000269.

Archival Investigation

Site A09906.000269 is located in the southwest corner of Lot 74 of the original surveyed lots. No structures are plotted at this location on any of the historic maps consulted. The Gibson map of 1852 does plot a wagon shop about 80 m to the north at the corner of Igloo Road Number 31 and North-South Base Line Road. However, it is more likely that the remains found here are part of potential site number 95, which is located to the west across North-South Base Line Road, in the background research by Gaither et

al. (1998). No structures are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the depot at this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 115-acre property, tract number 134, was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000269 is a historic rock-lined well that is filled with rock and earth. No associated features, cultural materials, or positive shovel tests were identified at this site. This site has either been heavily modified or, possibly, was occupied for only a very brief period of time with the well the only remaining indication of that brief homestead occupation. This site does not possess significant research value. Site A09906.000269 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000270

Site A09906.000270 is a historic refuse scatter located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 30 and Fayette Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 90 m west of Fayette Road and 60 m south of Igloo Road No. 30. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 30-x-20 m (600 m²; Figure 100). The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The ground surface is somewhat disturbed with a large pushpile just west of the artifact scatter. The vegetation at site A09906.000270 consists of young hardwoods interspersed with some mature growth. Ground visibility was fairly good at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as an Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix at the datum was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

No structural features are visible at this site. Site A09906.000270 was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the south side of Igloo Road No. 30. The site was visually identified; no transect shovel tests were positive. Although additional shovel tests were excavated to test the limits, depth, and nature of the cultural deposits, none were positive (see Figure 100).

The only visible cultural feature at site A09906.000270 is one surficial artifact scatter. None of the shovel test within or immediately surrounding the refuse encountered subsurface cultural material, which indicates that this feature is a surficial scatter with no evidence of stratified deposits. The following is a partial list of the artifacts observed on the surface: several screw-top, clear glass, condiment-style jars; several broken, clear glass, canning jars (one, a "MASON" jar); two ketchup-like bottles; one brown glass, pint-sized whiskey flask with a screw top; one clear glass, whiskey flask with a screw cap; one crown-cap, amber glass, "CERTO" bottle; one clear glass, Listerine bottle; several Watkins bottles (cork-stoppered); numerous fragments of manganese, aqua, and clear glass bottles; one broken, aqua, medicine bottle with the seam to the neck, embossed with "DRS PITCHER'S"; one blob-style applied top (ca. 1870-1900; Munsey 1970), manganese glass bottle with "SAMUEL JOHNSON'S/ELMIRA, NY" (Figure 101); a manganese glass, kerosene lamp base (Figure 102); one salt-glazed stoneware fragment with cobalt blue decoration (ca. 1800–1900); one stoneware fragment with a Bristol-type glaze (post-1880); a fragment of a automobile headlight lens patented May 23, 1917; a piece of a manganese, pressed glass dish; one metal, blue and white enameled bowl; one aluminum teapot; numerous small metal fragments; a piece of a blue transferware platter or serving dish (ca. 1835-1900); a piece of whiteware with a floral underglaze decal (ca. 1890-1950); a fragment of porcelain with a polychrome, hand-painted design (possibly from Asia);

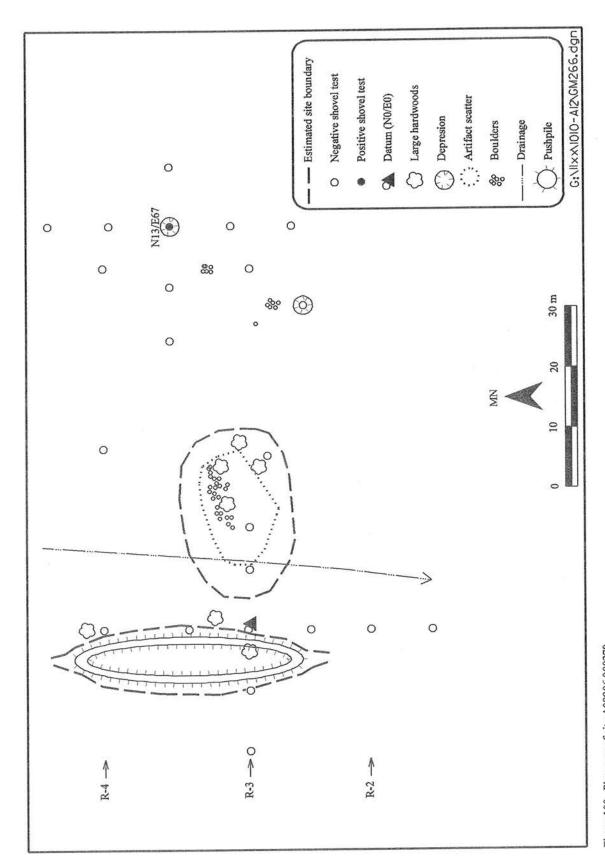


Figure 100. Plan map of site A09906.000270.

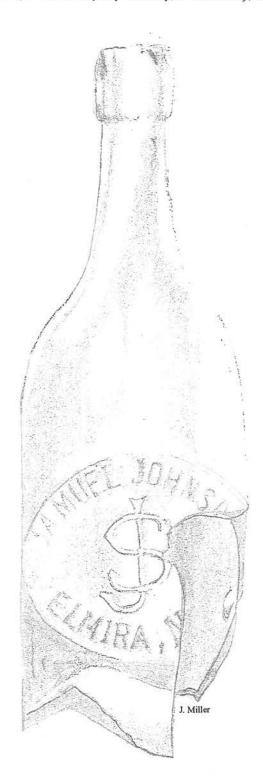


Figure 101. Drawing of aqua bottle identified at site A09906.000270. (85 percent of original size)

Chapter 5: Results of the Cultural Resources Survey and Site Descriptions

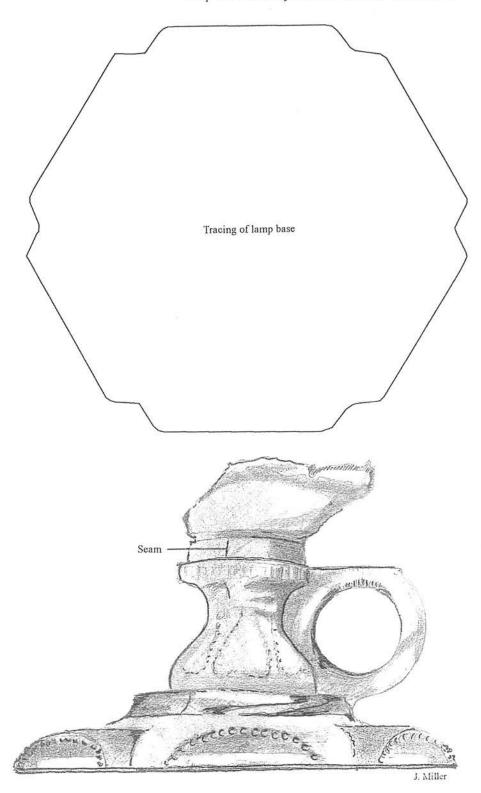


Figure 102. Drawing of solarized kerosene lamp base from site A09906.000270. (90 percent of original size)

one clear-glazed, yellowware fragment; and numerous other small pieces of glass, ceramic, and metal. The majority of items observed date to the twentieth century, but some, such as the blue transfer whiteware and the salt-glazed stoneware, obviously date to the nineteenth century.

There is little else of note at site A09906.000270. Two small depressions are east and southeast of the artifact scatter (see Figure 100). A shovel test within one of these depressions did produce a small fragment of rusted metal, but this is considered to be an isolated find as no other artifacts were identified. West of the datum is a large mound of earth that measures about 40-x-7 m and is about 1 m high; it is likely not part of a structural feature but rather a remnant of depot construction activity. A mound of earth is visible in this location on the military aerial photograph taken when the ECMs were constructed (see Appendix B, Figure B-9).

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000270 is located in the eastern portion of Lot 74 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated south of the plotted locations of potential site numbers 136 and 137 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that no structures were plotted at this location on the historic maps consulted. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 103-acre property, tract number 136, was acquired from Mary B. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000270 is a historic refuse scatter located on the southwest corner of Fayette Road and Igloo Road No. 30. This site exhibits no observable distinguishing features other than a large surface artifact scatter that contains materials from the last portion of the nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries, with the majority from the twentieth century. No stratified deposits were identified and the site does not retain significant research value. Therefore, site A09906.000270 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000271

Site A09906.000271 is a historic site located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 16 and North-South Base Line Road. This site consists of a thin scatter of surface and subsurface artifacts and a possible well. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 45 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 50 m north of Igloo Road No. 16. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 40-x-35 m (1,400 m²; Figure 103). The elevation is about 201 m (660 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The ground surface is somewhat disturbed, as evident by a large pushpile at the southeastern edge of the site. The vegetation at site A09906.000271 consists of young hardwoods interspersed with some of mature growth, as well as blackberry vines, small bushes, weeds, and grasses. Ground visibility at the time of survey was fair.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam, bound on the east by a Darien-Danley-Cazenovia silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix at the datum was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2).

A possible filled well is the only visible structural feature at this site. Site A09906.000271 was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the east side of North-South Base Line Road. The site was visually identified; no positive transect shovel tests were encountered. Additional shovel tests excavated to test the limits, depth, and nature of the cultural deposits. Five shovel tests that fell within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 26; see Figure 103).

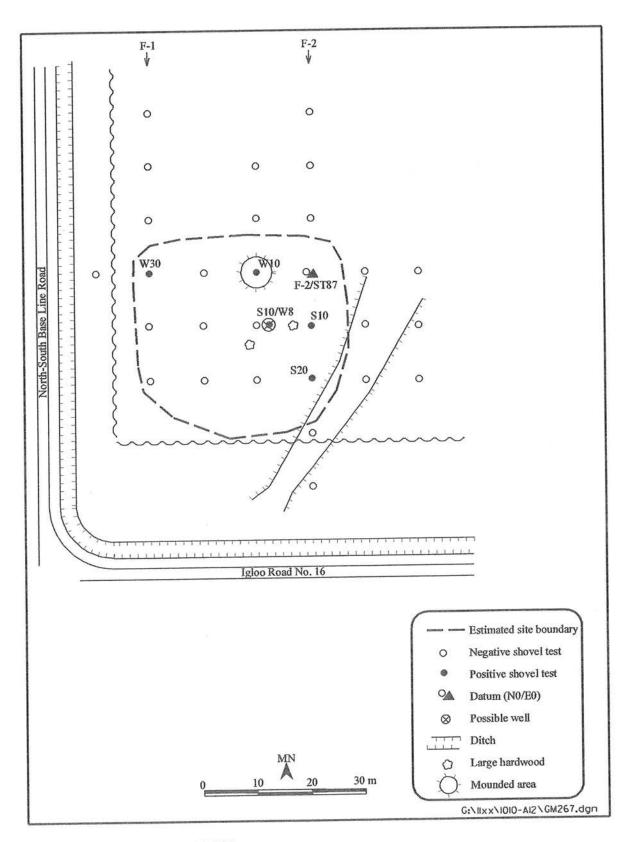


Figure 103. Plan map of site A09906.000271.

Table 26 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000271

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| N0/W10 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| | 20–35 | 1 fragment of metal with a rivet |
| N0/W30 | 0–20 | Approximately ½ of a brick |
| S10/E0 | 0-10 | 1 fragment of red transferware |
| S10/W8 | 0-20 | 2 pieces of clear glass (possibly a jelly jar) |
| S20/E0 | 0-20 | 1 piece of whiteware with blue painted design |

Site A09906.000271 is a small historic site with few artifacts evident and only one feature tentatively identified as a filled well. The feature is located about 12 m southwest of the established datum and is a depression, slightly more than 1 m in diameter and 47 cm deep at the center, that has been filled with earth and rocks. A shovel test in the center recovered two fragments of clear glass from less than 20 cmbs. No other artifacts were noted on the surface in the immediate area. About 10 m west of the datum is a low mound that is most likely the result of disturbance associated with construction at the depot and not the remnant of a structure. The mound is irregular in shape and appears to be a pushpile. A shovel test in the mound recovered a brick fragment and a small piece of metal from 0–35 cmbs (see Table 26). About 15 m southeast of the datum is a large, more or less linear mound—measuring 1–2 m in height, 6–8 m in width, and about 45 m in length—that trends southwest to northeast (see Figure 103). No fragments of concrete, large rocks, bricks, or artifacts were identified along the mound, and the three shovel tests excavated into it were negative. This mound is also considered to be a pushpile and not associated with a historic structure.

Although a few brick fragments, one piece of iron, and one piece of tin were noted on the surface within the estimated site boundary, no concentrations of artifacts or indicators of remnant structural features such as foundations were found. No historic site could be identified at this location from the historic maps or military aerial photographs taken when the ECMs were constructed. One aerial photograph does, however, indicate disturbance from construction equipment at this location. If the feature identified as a possible well is in fact a well, it could easily be related to a site on the west side of North-South Base Line Road or to a site north or south of site A09906.000271. The few brick and mortar fragments on the surface could possibly have been redeposited at this location during the destruction of the historic structures that were located directly across North-South Base Line Road from site A09906.000271 (see Appendix B, Figure B-4).

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000271 is located in the northwest corner of Lot 66 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 71 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on the Pratt 1909 map near this location. Although that map indicates that this structure belonged to W. R. Walker, the earlier 1894–1895 Child directory does not list a Walker as a property owner at this location. No structures are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the depot near this location. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 4-acre property, tract number 92A, was acquired from Albert J. Covert.

Summary

Site A09906.000271 is a sparse historic scatter located on the northeast corner of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 15. The only feature that is considered to be associated with historic cultural activity is a filled, hand-dug well. A few bricks and metal artifacts were visible on the surface, and shovel testing produced several glass and ceramic artifacts dating from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. No stratified deposits were identified. The presence of nonnatural mounds is attributed to earth-moving activities during the construction phase at the depot. It is most likely that the historic materials identified at site A09906.000271 were moved to this area from one of the surrounding historic sites during construction of the depot. Therefore, this site does not have significant research value. Site A09906.000271 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000272

Site A09906.000272 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 30. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 45 m south of Igloo Road No. 30 and 50 m east of the eastern end of ECM D0703. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 100-x-50 m (5,000 m²; Figure 104). The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000272 consists of relatively thick stands of mixed hardwood, small to medium-sized locust and aspen trees, numerous grapevines, briars, and rose bushes, and one larger oak tree about 6 m east of the datum. The southern portion of the site is in very thick scrub brush, briars, and weeds. Igloo Road No. 31 bounds the site on the south. Ground visibility was quite poor at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded at the datum as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, mottled, claydominated, glacial till of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

Several visible features and a thin scattering of artifacts comprise site A09906.000272. This site was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the south side of Igloo Road No. 30, which follows the old historic road. Transects R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 crossed A09906.000272; R-1/ST13, however, was the only positive transect shovel test. The arbitrary datum was placed near R-2/ST10, a negative shovel test. The foundation features discussed below identified this site. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Four shovel tests within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 27; see Figure 104).

Several features or partial features were identified at site A09906.000272. Immediately north of the established datum is a partial foundation that is the remnant of a house. Not only were domestic materials observed on the surface in this vicinity, but the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed also clearly show a dwelling at this location (see Appendix B, Figures B-7 and B-8). Parts of the north and west foundation walls remaining in situ were constructed of concrete and rock and are about ground level; some of the interior wall is exposed. The north wall is 10 m long, 34 cm wide, and 49 cm deep on the inside. The western foundation remnant is 13 m long, 34 cm wide, and 49 cm deep. These remnants do not appear to be complete, and the actual structure was likely somewhat larger. Pieces of the rest of the foundation lying within the ell formed by the extant foundation indicate disturbance by heavy equipment. It is unclear from the shovel test placed in this feature whether or not a basement existed under this building. Because the interior is almost 0.5 m cmbs and the shovel test extended another 30 cm before it encountered large gravels, it is quite possible that there was a cellar. In the southern part of this feature and extending to the south/southwest is an artifact scatter that measures about 6-x-7 m. This scatter

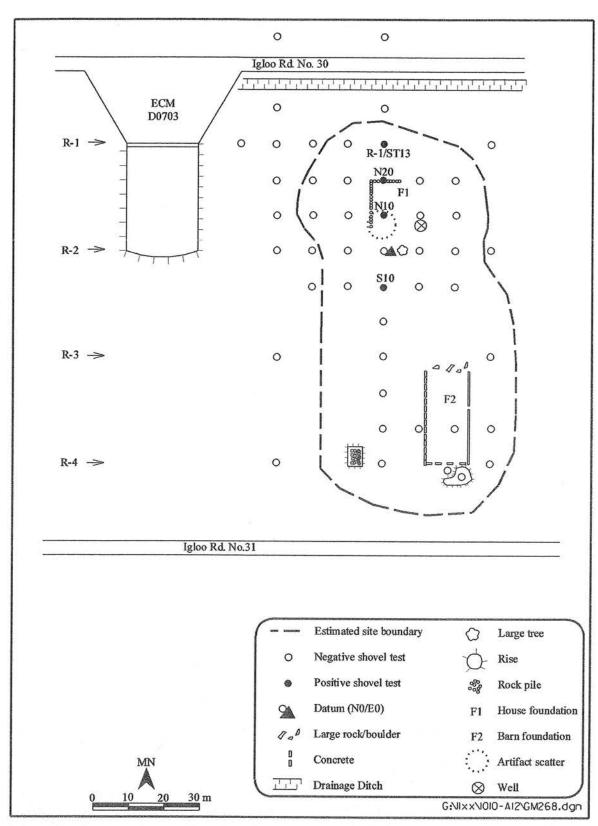


Figure 104. Plan map of site A09906.000272.

Table 27 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000272

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R-1/ST13 | 0–20 | Several small brick fragments |
| N10/E0 | 0-20 | Several mortar fragments, window glass fragments, 1 wire nail (post-1880) |
| N20/E0 | 0–20 20–25 | Window glass fragments 1 clear glass fragment, 2 wire nails (post-1880) |
| S10/E0 | 0-15 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) |

contains twentieth century materials that include the following: numerous clear glass condiment-style jars with screw tops; brown glass and clear glass ale or soda bottles with crown caps; aqua coke bottles that appear to be from the 1930s; clear glass whiskey-like flasks, two brown glass, screw-top, whiskey flasks with "Federal Law Forbids the Sale or Re-Use of this Bottle" on the shoulder and "One Pint" on the bottom edge; one manganese glass cork-stoppered whiskey flask; one clear glass milk bottle with "GENEVA MILK CO./ GENEVA NY" on the front; clear glass ketchup-like bottles; one wide-mouthed condiment jar with "HELLMANN'S/BLUE RIBBON/REGISTERED" on the base; several jar bottoms made by the Anchor Hocking Company; one vinegar or syrup-type vessel with a narrow pouring mouth; a small brown glass Lysol bottle; a milk glass cream jar with "Velvetina/VANISHING CREAM" embossed on the bottom; a piece of a whiteware plate with a floral blue transfer design; and one galvanized electric light element.

The other remnant foundation located at site A09906.000272 is about 30 m south and 19 m east of the established datum. Portions of all four sides of this feature are evident on the ground. The northern wall consists of several large glacial rocks more or less aligned. The western and southern sides are constructed of concrete with interspersed large and small glacial rocks, and the eastern wall is formed concrete. The feature measures 28 m north to south and 12 m east to west. The foundation is about 30 cm wide and varies between 35 and 10 cm above the surrounding surface. The central portion of this feature consists of a fragmented and buckled concrete floor with a thin layer of soil over much of it.

A filled rock-lined well located about 10 m northeast of the datum measures about 1 m in diameter (Figure 105). A large pile of field stone in the southwestern corner of this site (at 60 m south and 5 m west of the datum) is about 4 m in diameter and slightly more than 1 m in height. No artifacts were noted on or around this feature. It is not considered to be a structural feature but rather a deposition area for collected field stone.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000272 is located in the southwest quadrant of Lot 74 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 132 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on a map near this location in 1852. That map indicates that G. Doremus owned the structure (Gibson 1852). The Gray map of 1859 and the Nichols map of 1874 both also indicate that the structure belonged to G. Doremus. The Child directory of 1894–1895 states that Franklin Doremus and Hannah, widow of Garret, own 105 acres, four horses, and four cows and that Garret's father, Richard, settled here in the 1790s (Child 1894:206). According to the 1909 Pratt map, this property belonged to R. W. Baldridge. A house and barn



Figure 105. Photograph of the rock-line well about 10 m northeast of the datum at site A09906.000272.

are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the depot. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 115-acre property, tract number 134, was acquired from Charles J. Baldridge.

Summary

Site A09906.000272 is a historic farmstead situated on the south side of Igloo Road No. 30 and occupied from the middle of the nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. Two partially intact foundations, a house and a barn, and a filled, rock-lined well are visible at this site. Portions of the foundations have been moved and disturbed by heavy machinery and the artifact concentration as well as an uneven ground surface indicate bulldozing when the house was destroyed after military acquisition of the property. Although the site contains partially in situ foundation features, no stratified deposits were identified, bulldozing has destroyed some portions, and almost all of the artifacts observed on the surface and in shovel tests date to the twentieth century. This site is not likely to retain research value. Site A09906.000272 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000275

Site A09906.000275 is a historic refuse scatter located north of Igloo Road No. 29 and west of Fayette Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 200 m west of Fayette Road. The site measures only a few meters across (Figure 106). The elevation is about 207 m (680 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000275 consists of young hardwoods interspersed with some mature growth, brush, and weeds. Ground visibility at the time of survey was fair.

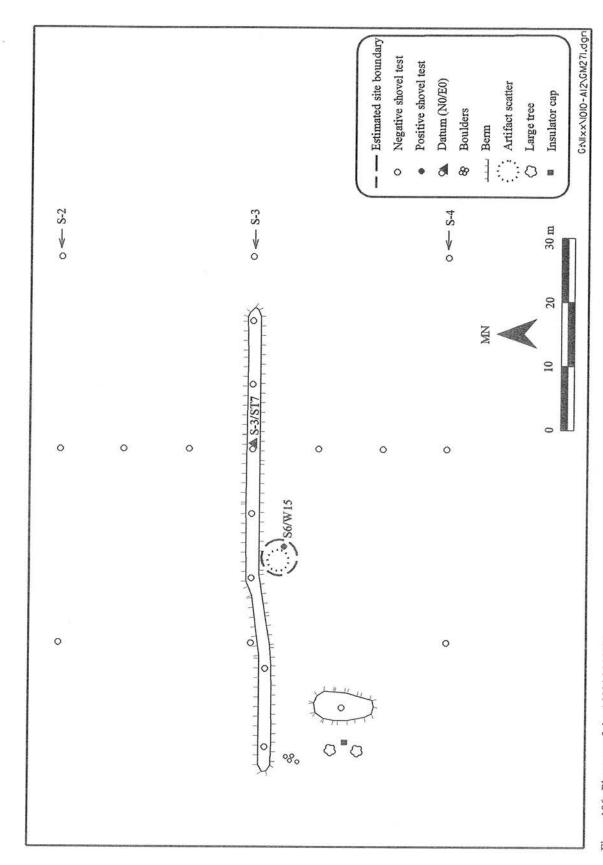


Figure 106. Plan map of site A09906.000275.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as Angola silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix at the datum was recorded in the field as dark brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 19 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4).

No structural features are associated with this refuse scatter. Site A09906.000275 was visually identified just south of Transect S-3 during regular shovel testing at 30-m intervals. No positive transect shovel tests were encountered. A cruciform of additional shovel tests was excavated at 10-m intervals in an attempt to identify associated features or cultural materials, and five additional tests were excavated to test irregular mounds of earth and the depth of the refuse scatter. The only positive shovel test was at the center of the surface scatter of historic artifacts (see Figure 106). This shovel test produced small fragments of glass and ceramics to 18 cmbs. This was underlain by sterile clays.

The surface and subsurface artifact scatter is located at S6/W15 of the arbitrary site datum. This small scatter measures 5 m north-south by 3 m east-west and is quite shallow, indicating a short timeframe for deposition. The materials identified on the surface include the following: a broken clear glass whale oil lamp (pre-1860); a broken salt or pepper shaker of solarized manganese glass with a threaded top and embossed ribbing; a clear glass insulator; part of a heavy glass lamp base (Figure 107); part of a milk glass dish with scalloped edge and embossed design; part of a pressed, clear glass bowl or lamp shade with embossed floral design; several fragments of brown glass, cork-stoppered bottles with a seam most of the way up the neck and finished applied tops; several clear glass condiment-style vessels with screw caps; part of a pressed manganese glass kerosene lamp base; undecorated whiteware fragments; natural slipped stoneware fragments; a sole to a leather shoe with small brass screws; and numerous small pieces of metal, glass, and ceramic. Most of the material appears to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with the exception of the whale oil lamp which is earlier.

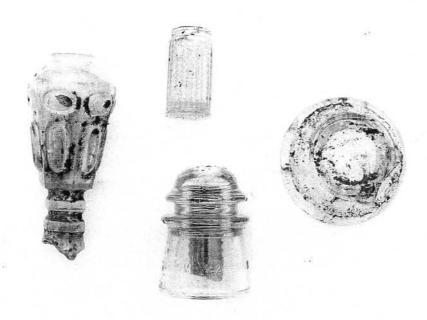


Figure 107. Photograph of glass artifacts from site A09906.000275 (whale oil lamp, salt shaker, insulator, and kerosene lamp base).

A long, low mound that runs east to west just north of the surface scatter does not conform in shape or nature to the pushpiles created during the construction phase at the depot. The mound is less than 0.5 m high and is about 70 m long and 1–2 m wide. It is unlikely that this is a natural feature, but it is also unlikely that it is a functional cultural feature. Eight shovel test on and around this low mound were negative. At about S14/W40 of the datum is a more typical pushpile, which is about 10-x-3 m and is approximately 1.5 m high. No artifacts were identified on or around this mound and a shovel test positioned here was negative. This mound is interpreted as a pushpile left during the construction of the ECMs at the depot.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000275 is located in the vicinity of several historic homesites that date from the middle nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. Because it is not possible to affiliate this refuse scatter with the property boundaries of specific homesteads through time, the historic maps are of little practical use in establishing association. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) indicates the 100.54 acre property, tract number 129, was acquired from Doc. E. Budman.

Summary

Site A09906.000275 is a historic refuse scatter located on the south side of Fayette Road and north of Igloo Road No. 29. The only distinguishing feature visible at this site is a small surface artifact scatter. This scatter is quite shallow and mainly contains materials from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries; a few items dated to earlier times. No stratified deposits were identified. It would be difficult to determine a single homestead that would have used this refuse area. This site does not contain significant research value. Therefore, site A09906.000275 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000276

Site A09906.000276 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 37. Site A09906.000276 is basically centrally located between ECMs E0610 and E0611. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 55 m east of the center of the ECM E0610 and 85 m south of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 100-x-65 m (6,500 m²; Figure 108). The elevation is 213 m (700 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09906.000276 consists mainly of thick low bushes, weeds, and briars, mixed with a young- to medium-growth forest of oak and locust trees. Ground visibility was fair to poor at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field at the datum as very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2-5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 24 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2-5/2).

No well-defined structural features remain at this site. This site was identified during regular shovel test transects at 30-m intervals along the south side of Igloo Road No. 37. Three transect shovel tests, H-5/ST30, H-6/ST26, and H-7/ST27, were positive. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site and to test the depth and nature of the deposits. Six shovel tests within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 28; see Figure 108).

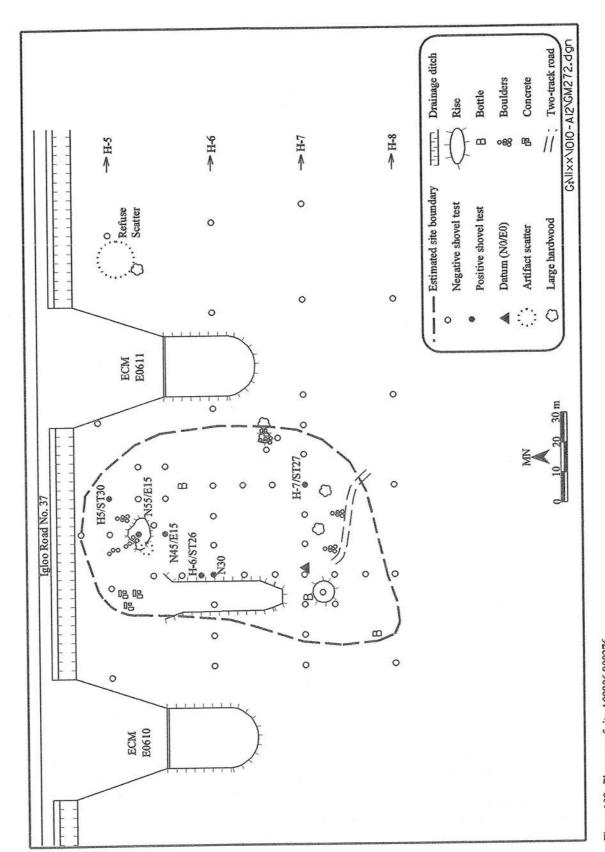


Figure 108. Plan map of site A09906.000276.

Table 28
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000276

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H-5/ST30 | 0-22 | Several coal fragments |
| H-6/ST26 | 12 | A large piece of concrete encountered at 12 cmbs (possibly a foundation or floor fragment) |
| H-7/ST27 | 0-17 | 1 piece of clear thin window glass |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | 1 clear glass vessel fragment |
| N45/E15 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 brick fragment |
| N55/E15 | 0-20 | 3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), one rusted metal fragment |

Site A09906.000276 is a historic site with little of the structure(s) that were once located here remaining intact. Three mounded areas of earth and rock are likely linked to the removal and destruction of this homestead during the construction phase at the depot. The most probable location for the house is around 55 m north and 15 m east of the arbitrary datum. This low mound of earth measures 10-x-8 m and is about 0.5 m high. Several large glacial rocks on and around this feature might be part of a disturbed foundation, but no indication of a linear pattern or structural remains was identified. Two shovel tests, one on and the other south of this feature, produced cut nails (see Table 28 and Figure 108). Several artifacts were found on and near the surface in the southwest corner of this mounded area. Identified here were the following: an aqua, cork-stoppered, medicine bottle with a seam to the neck; a piece of a small, clear, cork-stoppered medicine bottle with a seam to the neck with "CASTORIA" embossed on one side; several fragments of undecorated whiteware; rusted metal fragments; one metal shovel head; and fragments of blue glass. Examination of the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed does not clearly show a structure at this location, but a square outline can be discerned that might indicate the location of a structure. The photograph does, however, clearly indicate the amount of disturbance at this location between the two ECMs.

North and slightly west of the datum is a long narrow mound of earth that widens and merges with the surrounding landscape on the northern end. This feature measures roughly 45-x-10 m and is about 1 m high. Little evidence remains to indicate that this is a structural feature. It most likely a mound that, similar to many observed on the depot, is a remnant of the construction phase at the facility. However, two shovel tests at the eastern edge of the mound were positive. One encountered a large piece of disturbed concrete and one yielded a fragment of a clear glass vessel. It is quite likely that remnants of some structure were gathered when this mound was pushed together. Just to the southwest of the datum is a low rounded mound of earth that is likely a pushpile and not a functional site remnant. A shovel test placed on this mound was negative. No indications of a structure were observed on or around this mound. At about N10/E45 of the datum are several pieces of concrete and several rocks but no indication of alignment or a structure at this location (see Figure 108). No associated artifacts were observed, likely providing more evidence of a very disturbed historic site.

Several artifacts were scattered across the surface of the site: several broken, clear and manganese glass, milk bottles; one milk bottle embossed with "WHITE SPRINGS FARM/DAIRY CO./GENEVA, N.Y."; one small, screw-top, medicine-type bottle; one clear glass, screw-top, whiskey bottle; and one beer bottle. Just east of ECM E0611 is a small surface scatter of artifacts consisting primarily of very fragmented brown and green, crown-cap, ale bottles; whiteware fragments; and small metal fragments. This small refuse area is a very shallow deposition (approximately 6 cmbs) and has been disturbed by logging activity.

Although shovel testing in a cruciform pattern was not undertaken because the scatter was clearly confined to a small area, transect shovel testing did cover this vicinity. Ground visibility at this location was good at the time of survey due to recent logging activities. A remnant two-track road or lane was observed in the field slightly southeast of the datum. Based on examination of the aerial photograph taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed, however, it is most likely that this was a path that was used during the construction of the ECMs.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000276 is located on the west edge of Lot 81 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 154 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on a map near this location in 1874. The 1874 Nichols map lists P. Rice as the owner. The Child directory of 1894–1895 states that Patrick Rice owned 12 acres and was a farmer and laborer near this location. According to the 1909 Pratt map, this property still belonged to Patrick Rice. The 1938 Rural Directory, Inc., lists S. P. Rice as the owner. No structures are visible on the historic aerial photographs of the depot. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 40.07-acre property, tract number 146, was acquired from Thomas Struges.

Summary

Site A09906.000276 is a historic site located on the south side of Igloo Road No. 37 between ECMs E0610 and E0611. No other distinguishing features were observed at this site other than a small surficial artifact scatter and a few glacial boulders in the area where a house was likely situated. The scatter is quite shallow and contains materials that date predominantly from the late nineteenth through the middle twentieth centuries. This area has been heavily disturbed as apparent from the presence of pushpiles and the lack of stratified deposits and features, as well as from the aerial photographs (Appendix B, Figure B12) taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed. The site is not likely to contain research potential. Therefore, site A09906.000276 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09906.000278

Site A09906.000278 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 90 m east-west by 115 m north-south (Figure 109). The site is located north of Igloo Road No. 36 and south of Igloo Road No. 35 at an elevation of 680 ft (207 m), and contains within it part of ECM E0406. The site is also bordered on the east by the historic road. Vegetation consists of dense undergrowth, dense grasses, mixed young and old hardwoods, and decorative historic domestic plants including grapevines, roses, and mint.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3).

The site contains two wells (Features 1 and 2) and two possible foundations. Multiple small depressions as well as fence posts were noted at the site. The site was located by surface observation of the stone well (Feature 1) near Shovel Test 15 on the P-5 transect. The datum was located on this shovel test, which is 42 m north of Igloo Road No. 36 and 16 m west of the historic road. Additional shovels tests were excavated to define the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Twenty-one shovel tests at site A09906.000278 contained cultural materials (Table 29).

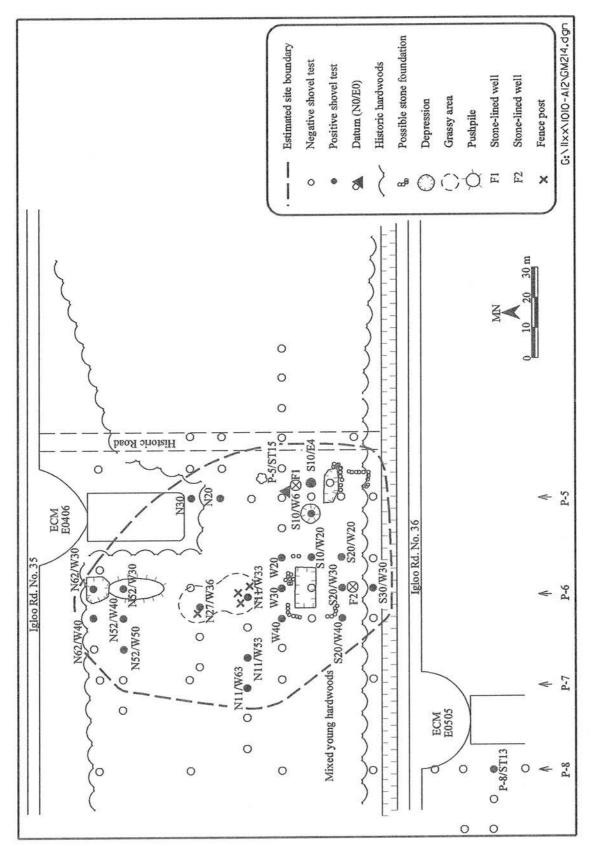


Figure 109. Plan map of sit A09906.000278.

Table 29 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09906.000278

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | Slag layer at 20 cm |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N0/W40 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N11/W33 | 0-29 | Fragment of window glass |
| N11/W53 | 0–20 | 2 fragments of pearlware (ca. 1780–1830), 2 fragments of flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire 1820s-1860s; Laidacker 1951) |
| N11/W63 | 0-22 | Brick fragments |
| N20/E0 | 0-28 | Unidentified iron fragments, terra cotta pipe fragments |
| N27/W36 | 0–20 20–26 | Thick window glass fragments 3 pieces of thin window glass, whiteware fragments, 3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N30/E0 | 0-28 | Terracotta drain fragments |
| N52/W30 | 0-20 20-40 40-58 | 3 brick fragments 3 brick fragments Wire nail (post-ca. 1880), plaster fragments |
| N52/W40 | 0–20 20–27 | Cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), wire nail (post-ca. 1880) Fencing wire fragments |
| N52/W50 | 0-24 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| N62/W30 | 0–26 | 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), red brick fragments, metal fragments, mortar fragments |
| N62/W40 | 0-33 | Horse tooth, 2 fragments of whiteware, bottle glass fragments |
| S10/E4 | 0-20 | Coal fragments |
| S10/W20 | 0–20 20–36 | 5 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (1840–1880) 6 pearlware fragments (ca. 1780–1830), 6 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| | 36-40 | Bone fragments, 1 fragment of a clear medicine bottle |
| S10/W6 | 0-23 | Fence staple, terra cotta pipe fragments |
| S20/W20 | 0-17 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| S20/W30 | 0-23 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| S20/W40 | 0-20 | Fencing wire fragments |
| S30/W30 | 0–19 | Window glass fragments, 1 unidentified nail |

Feature 1 is a glacial stone-lined well located 39 m north of Igloo Road No. 36 and 14 m west of the historic road. The well is slightly oval-shaped, measuring 86-x-102 cm, and is approximately 1.3 m deep before the fill is reached (Figure 110). Near this well, a gray, salt-glazed, blue-decorated stoneware lid fragment (ca. 1800–1900) and an aqua glass, wine bottle neck with an applied neck (ca. 1810–1880 [Munsey 1970:39–41]) were observed. A clear medicine bottle with a maker's mark of "W T & CO" (Whitall-Tatum 1857–1935 [Toulouse 1971:223]) was also observed. Feature 2 is another stone-lined well about 1 m in diameter and is completely collapsed and filled. This well is located approximately 38 m southwest of Feature 1. Directly associated with this well is a large wrought-iron bar about 1.5 cm in diameter and approximately 2 m long. It is bent into a semicircular shape and is hinged on either end to



Figure 110. Photograph of Feature 1 at site A09906.000278.

bolted plates. It was most likely used as a support for a hinged well cover. Also observed near this well was a 57-x-22 cm F-shaped piece of plate metal, which could have been used to hold wooden planks together, as in a door or a well cover.

Also observed at this site are several separate depressions. The largest is located approximately 10 m north of Feature 2. It is approximately 12 m east-west and 6 m north-south. The north edge of the depression is bordered by a rough line of large glacial stones, and another pile of stones is located 4 m southwest of the southwest corner of the depression. Shovel tests bordering this depression revealed slag, six cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 19 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), six pearlware fragments (ca. 1780-1830), butchered bone fragments, a fragment of a clear medicine bottle, fencing wire fragments, and window glass fragments. Of the three depressions, this one is most likely the remains of some structure, possibly a house. A second smaller depression is located 18 m east of the main depression. It is approximately 4-x-5 m in size. A shovel test in the center of the depression yielded a fence staple and terra cotta pipe fragments. A third depression is located approximately 4 m southeast of the second. A shovel test in the center of this depression did not reveal any artifacts, although small scatters of glacial stones are situated south of the depression. It could not be determined whether these stones were associated with the third depression due to the level of disturbance at the site. Also observed in this area were a wrought-iron pitchfork head and an iron wedge. Another small, shallow depression about 2 m in diameter is located at S10/E4. No artifacts were observed on the surface, but a shovel test in the center yielded several small coal fragments. The function of these smaller depressions is unknown.

Approximately 15 m north of the largest depression is a large grassy area with four standing fence posts. The change in vegetation in this area suggests a historic garden. Shovel tests in this area revealed thick window glass, thin window glass, whiteware fragments, two fragments of flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire), two fragments of pearlware (ca. 1780–1830), and three wire nails (post-ca. 1880). About

14 m north of this area is a large pushpile measuring 14-x-8 m and 2.5 m in height adjacent to a shallow depression measuring approximately 10-x-10 m. A large amount of brick and brick fragments was observed on the surface of this pushpile, and shovel tests in and around the pile and the depression yielded four wire nails (post-ca. 1880), brick fragments, metal fragments, mortar fragments, a horse tooth, two fragments of whiteware, bottle glass fragments, two cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), and fencing wire fragments. This disturbed area is also 12 m west of ECM E0406 and could be the remains of a structure that stood where the ECM is currently located, due to the amount of brick and building materials in the pushpile.

Archival Investigations

Site A09906.000278 is situated at potential site number 127 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic 1852 Gibson map and is labeled as belonging to Coe Sworthout. The 1859 Gray map and the 1874 Nichols map both list C. Sworthout as the owner of the property, but no Sworthout is listed in the 1894–1895 Child directory and map. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to E. H. Reigle and leased by G. L. Beaver. No structures are visible on the aerial photographs taken during construction of the ECMs. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 243.32-acre property, tract number 143, was acquired from Frank S. Williams.

Summary

Site A09906.000278 is an extensive homestead site consisting of multiple deposits and several features, most of which are indinstict and severely disturbed, dating from the middle nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. A quantity of diagnostic artifacts and possible multiple features were observed, but the ground was heavily disturbed during the building of the ECMs. Additional investigations would likely not yield additional important information related to the historic research domains established for the region. Site A09906.000278 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

VARICK TOWNSHIP

A09909.000069

Site A09909.000069 is a small historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 5. Site A09909.000069 is basically centrally located between ECMs A1101 and A1102. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 50 m west of the center of the ECM A1102 and 35 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and minimal associated features measure approximately 65-x-65 m (4,225 m²; Figure 111). The elevation is 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09909.000069 mainly consists of thick low bushes, weeds, briars. A couple of large red maples are on the site, and one large black locust near the datum (see Figure 111). Additionally, the area north of the arbitrary datum contains a thicket of semi-thornless raspberries. About 60 m north of and parallel to Igloo Road No. 5 is a large excavated drainage ditch. This ditch is 6–7 m wide at the top and about 2 m deep with some water in the bottom. Another smaller drainage ditch is located in the eastern portion of the site (see Figure 111). Ground visibility was relatively poor due to the thick growth and weeds.

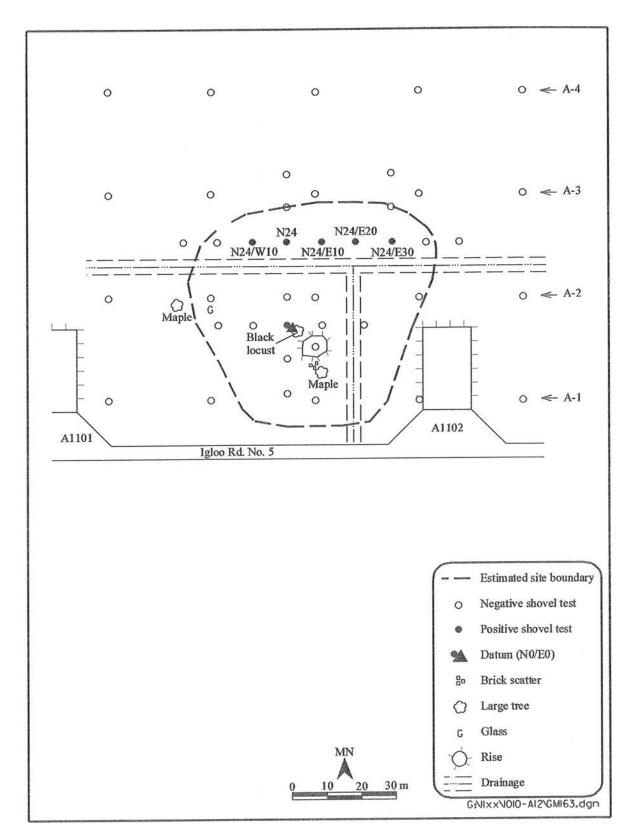


Figure 111. Plan map of site A09909.000069

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 24 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/4) mixed with numerous pieces of shale. Some shovel tests also encountered shale or slate bedrock between 10 and 40 cmbs.

No cultural features are visible at site A09909.000069. The large maples and black locust visually identified this site during regular transect survey at 30-m intervals. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Upon close surface inspection, several bricks were located on the surface. This site was shovel tested across by Transects A-1 and A-2, with Transect A-3 just to the north of the site. No indication of the continuation of this site on the south side of Igloo Road No. 5 was found during the regular transect shovel testing carried out there. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site and to test the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Six of the additional tests were positive (Table 30; see Figure 111).

| Table 30 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000069 |

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0–20 | 1 brick and several brick fragments, 3 fragments of aqua window glass, 1 fragment of aqua vessel glass, 1 pearlware fragment (ca. 1780–1830), 1 fragment of undecorated whiteware |
| | 20–40 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), one fragment of bone, several small fragments of coal |
| | 40-50 | Several fragments of concrete |
| N24/E0 | 0-20 | 3 brick fragments, 1 small whiteware fragment, 1 small piece of rusted metal |
| N24/E10 | 0–20 | 6 clear glass vessel fragments, 3 brown glass fragments, 5 rusted metal fragments, 4 fragments of a kerosene lamp shade |
| | 20–40 | 1 large brick fragment (25 cmbs), 1 whiteware fragment, 1 salt-glazed stoneware fragment (ca. 1800–1900), 1 piece of an aqua applied-top (blob-top) bottle neck (ca. 1870-1900; Munsey 1970) |
| N24/E20 | 0–20 | 1 metal fragment, 2 wire nails (post-1880), 5 brick fragments, 1 solarized manganese glass fragment, 2 brown glass fragments, 3 aqua glass fragments, 3 clear glass fragments |
| | 20–40 | 4 whiteware fragments, 2 pearlware fragments (ca. 1780–1830), 1 window glass fragment, 1 salt-glazed stoneware fragment (1800–1900) |
| N24/E30 | 0-20 | 1 rusted metal fragment (possible wire nail) |
| N24/W10 | 0-20 | 2 fragments of medium thick clear window glass |

Site A09909.000069 is a small historic site with no visible features and few artifacts. The area about 3 m southwest of the datum has three medium-sized glacial rocks that might be part of a disturbed foundation, but no discernable pattern is apparent. The ground surface around the datum is somewhat uneven, and a couple of woodchuck burrows might indicate the location of a disturbed homesite. However, no artifacts are visible on the surface in this area. One Coca-Cola bottle on the surface about 23 m northwest of the datum could easily be debris deposited after military acquisition. About 5 m southeast of the datum is a low (30 cm) mound that is not natural. A shovel test excavated in the center was negative but showed a displaced soil profile. Additionally, the shovel test excavated at the datum, N0/E0, revealed a disturbed soil profile with layers of clays mixed with the expected topsoil. At the base of the large maple about 15 m southeast of the datum, three bricks were identified on the surface with no associated materials or features.

Besides the shovel test at the datum, the only positive shovel tests identified at site A09909.000069 were located along the north edge of the drainage ditch (see Figure 111 and Table 30). There were five positive shovel tests along the north rim of the ditch. While the recovered materials range from the early/midnineteenth century to the early twentieth century, these shovel tests did not contain stratified deposits, and the materials identified are not thought to come from in situ deposits. There were no spoil piles along this portion of the drainage ditch. However, it is most likely that the identified materials were disturbed and redeposited at this spot during construction activity. It is quite possible that a major portion of this site was destroyed during the excavation associated with the drainage ditch. There are no associated features north of the drainage.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000069 is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Lot 57 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 55 as determined through background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and a reexamination of the historic maps confirm that a house was plotted at this site in 1850 and was labeled M. Hunt (Gibson 1850). The Gibson map of 1852, however, lists an Alfred Hunt as the owner, and the Gray map of 1859 indicates that one Mary Hunt and son reside at this location. The Nichols map of 1874 lists A. and W. Hunt, and the Child (1894:419-420) Seneca County directory states that Sibyl, the widow of Alfred Hunt, and Wilson Hunt owned 67 acres, with three acres in orchard, and sharecropped this land to Adelbert Metcalf. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle positions a structure at this location, and the Pratt map of 1909 states that a J. T. Hunt owned the property. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., does not show a structure at this location. The aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed do not provide close-range coverage of this portion of the depot, but the available distant image indicates no visible structure at this position during the construction phase at the depot. Nevertheless, Figure B-2 in Appendix B clearly indicates great disturbance in this area created by the construction of the ECMs and the drainage ditches. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941-1963) indicates the 166.08-acre property, tract number 47, was acquired from William J. Buchholz.

Summary

Site A09909.000069 is a small historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 5. This site was apparently occupied from at least 1850 to 1909, and the cultural materials recovered augment that timeframe of occupation. No cultural features and no stratified deposits were identified. In fact, all deposits were clearly disturbed. It is unclear where a structure might have been positioned at this site. Although this is a potential early site settled by one of the area's founding families, the site has been heavily disturbed and lacks contextual integrity; thus, it does not have significant research value. Therefore, site A09909.000069 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are necessary.

A09909.000070

Site A09909.000070 is a historic homestead site measuring approximately 100 m north-south by 120 m east-west (Figure 112) and located along the south side of Igloo Road No. 5 at 660 feet (201 m) amsl. ECMs A1108 and A1109 are located across the road and roughly border the east and west edges of the site. A firebreak runs south from Igloo Road No. 5 roughly 30 m east of ECM A1108. Vegetation consists of mixed young hardwoods, thick undergrowth, grapevines, and a couple of large old-growth beech trees on the southern end of the site.

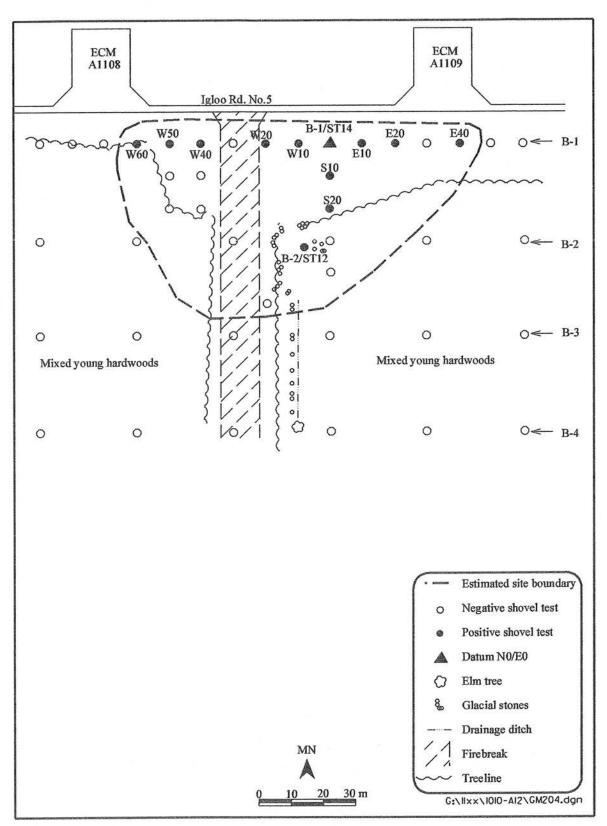


Figure 112. Plan map of site A09909.000070.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The layer of topsoil in the excavated units seemed to have been previously scraped off, with the underlying layer of clay as the top soil layer. The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2–4/3) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 5/3).

The site consists of an ill-defined surface scatter of large glacial stones, which may have constituted a historic foundation. A north-south linear scatter of glacial stones likely represents a field partition and ends at an old-growth elm tree about 100 m south of the road. A shallow 40-m-long drainage ditch runs along this partition northward from the old-growth elm tree. A subsurface scatter of artifacts was defined by shovel tests. The datum was located 10 m south of Igloo Road No. 5 and approximately 25 m west of ECM A1109. Additional shovels tests were excavated to define the site boundary and identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. A total of 12 shovel tests across the site yielded cultural material (Table 31).

Table 31 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000070

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| B-1/ST14 (datum) | 0-22 | 1 whiteware fragment with blue transfer, 2 glass fragments | |
| B-2/ST12 | 0-20 | 1 whiteware fragment with blue transfer | |
| N0/E10 | 0-28 | 1 brick fragment, 1 glass fragment, 1 rusted nail | |
| N0/E20 | 0-20 | Whiteware fragment | |
| N0/E40 | 0-15 | Nails, brick fragments, charcoal | |
| N0/W10 | 0-25 | I whiteware fragment, thin window glass fragment | |
| N0/W20 | 0-25 | 1 redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860) | |
| N0/W40 | 0-20 | Metal fragments | |
| N0/W50 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880) | |
| N0/W60 | 0-20 | 1 rusted nail | |
| S10/E0 | 0-15 | 1 brown-on-white ceramic fragment, 1 rusted nail | |
| S20/E0 | 0-18 | 1 white ceramic fragment, 1 blue ceramic fragment, glass fragments | |

The scatter of glacial stones, which may be the outline of a 12-x-18-m foundation, is centered roughly 36 m south of Igloo Road No. 5 and 38 m west of ECM A1109. The scatter is extremely sparse, consisting of about 20 large glacial stones, but it could not be determined whether or not these are in situ. Reconnaissance of the area revealed no other traces of depressions and/or mounds to indicate additional foundations.

The artifacts identified on the site consist of both building materials and domestic artifacts and were located mainly along the road and within the shovel tests. No surface artifacts were observed. Artifacts identified included brick fragments, thin clear window glass fragments, two pieces of whiteware, four cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), one brown-on-white ceramic fragment, one piece of blue ceramic, one white ceramic fragment, one piece of redware (ca. 1790–1860), and unidentified fragments of metal.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000070 is situated at potential site numbers 230 and 231 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). Several structures at this site are first noted on the historic Gibson map from 1852 and labeled as belonging to Van Riper. The 1859 Gray map shows a structure plotted, but the name is unreadable ("Mrs. . . ."). The 1874 Nichols map depicts a house labeled Mrs. M. McGuire. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 58.57-acre property, tract number 58, was acquired from Jay H. Van Riper.

Summary

The artifacts and archival investigations at site A09909.000070 indicate a middle to late nineteenth-century homestead at this site. However, the ground appears to have been severely disturbed, and the almost total lack of surface features and artifacts leads to the conclusion that the site would not be likely to yield any significant information. Based on this assessment, the site likely retains little research value. Site A09909.000070 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000071

Site A09909.000071 is a historic site measuring approximately 55 m east-west by 55 m north-south (Figure 113). The site is located south of Igloo Road No. 5 and is approximately 35 m southeast of ECM A1107 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of dense grasses, brambles, grapevines, and mixed young hardwoods.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 5/3).

Site A09909.000071 contains two brick scatters, a refuse scatter, and the remains of a low stone wall that most likely served as a field divider. The site was located by surface observation of the contents of the refuse scatter. The datum was located on Shovel Test 19 of the B-2 Transect, which is 60 m south of Igloo Road No. 5 and approximately 10 m east of the eastern edge of ECM A1107. Additional shovel tests were excavated to define the limit of the site and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Six shovel tests were positive (Table 32).

Surface observation of the site and the surrounding area revealed no evidence of any foundations, except for the line of stone trending south from Igloo Road No. 5. The refuse scatter is almost entirely on the east side of this "wall." The scatter is approximately 400 m² and only at surface level. The two brick piles within the refuse scatter are also only on the surface. Artifacts observed at the scatter include 20+ fragments of whiteware; fragments of china porcelain; green, aqua, clear, and brown glassware; one blobtop (ca. 1870-1900; Munsey 1970) soda bottle with "J PEEL/GENEVA NY" embossed on the bottom; a blown-glass vase fragment; oil lamp parts; crockery; a New York license plate with "NY 33/7X6924" dating from 1933; leather shoes; rusted barrel hoops; stove parts; screens; and a hinged, brass lid to a pocket watch with "ADELPHI WATCH CO./PATENT" on it.

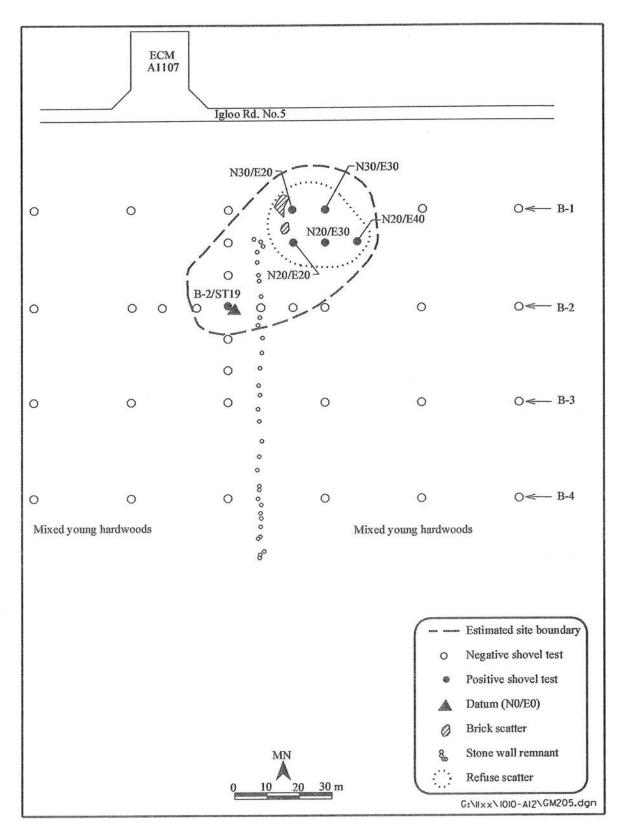


Figure 113. Plan map of site A09909.000071.

Table 32 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000071

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B-2/ST19 (datum) | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment |
| N20/E20 | 0-15 | 3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 4 fragments of glass, 1 ceramic fragment |
| N20/E30 | 0-20 | 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N20/E40 | 0-10 | Coal fragments |
| N30/E20 | 0–30 | 1 butchered large mammal bone, brick fragments, rusted doorbell apparatus, mortar fragments, 2 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 2 fragments of green ceramics, 2 fragments of whiteware, 1 graphite battery core, 1 marine shell |
| N30/E30 | 0–30 | 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 3 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), butchered bone fragments, 1 brass pocket watch cover |

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000071 is in the vicinity of two historically plotted houses, potential site numbers 232 and 233 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson map from 1852 as either the westernmost of several structures labeled Van Riper or a house labeled Isaac Atchley. In 1859, one house is labeled H. Swain and the other I. Atchley. In 1874 the Swain house is plotted but not labeled, and the house formerly labeled Atchley is labeled M. Kahler. In the 1894–1895 Child directory, John Kahler is listed as born in 1833 and a farmer of 50 acres, with two horses and two cows. Miss Johanna Kahler is also listed and described as a "housekeeper for her brother John." John Sell is listed as the resident in 1909 (Pratt) and a house is still plotted at this location in 1938. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 89.17-acre property, tract number 57, was acquired from Edith S. Lisk.

Summary

Site A09909.000071 is a historic refuse scatter adjacent to a historic field boundary dating from the middle nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century. It is not clear with which historic residence the refuse is associated, and the deposits are not associated with additional historic deposits or features. Site A09909.000071 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000072

Site A09909.000072 is a historic farmstead measuring approximately 140 m east-west and 80 m north-south (Figure 114). The site is located south of Igloo Rd No. 5 and opposite ECM A1104 at 650 ft (198 m) amsl. It is bordered on the south by a recently constructed drainage ditch (about 6 m across), running east-west. Surface observations on the opposite side of the ditch did not yield any additional historic features or artifacts. A historic drainage runs north-south at the eastern edge of the site. Vegetation consists of dense undergrowth, old-growth beech trees, rose bushes, blackberries, mixed young hardwoods, and various decorative domestic plants. A 12-m wide firebreak runs north-south through the center of the site about 35 m east of the barn foundation.

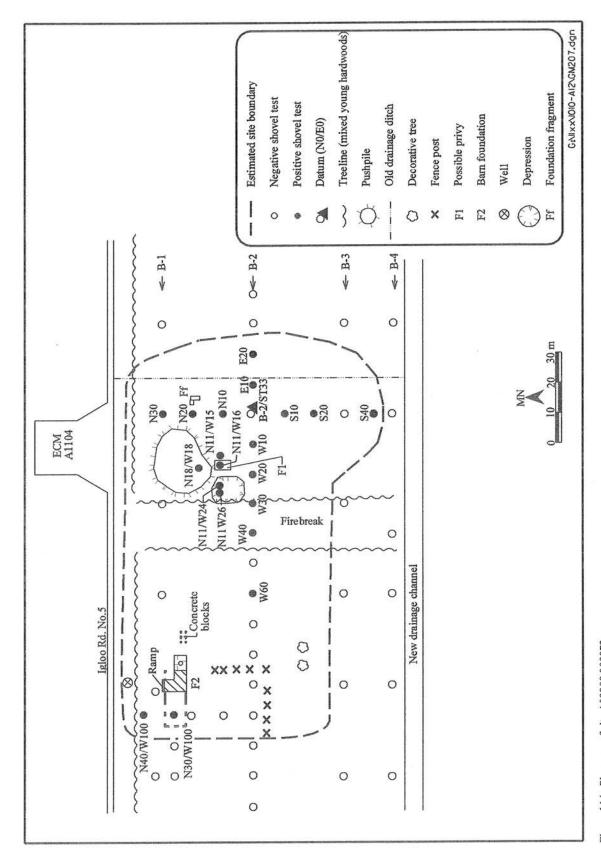


Figure 114. Plan map of site A09909.000072.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2–4/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 5/3).

The site contains several features including a possible concrete well, a complete concrete barn foundation, and a rock-lined well (Features 1–3, respectively). A rectangular depression, historic fence posts, and concrete supports were also observed on the site. The site was located with a positive shovel test on the B-2 transect line, and surface observations of the well and barn foundation. The datum is located on Shovel Test 33 of the B-2 transect line. Additional shovels tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Twenty shovel tests were positive (Table 33).

Table 33
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000072

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | Strap metal fragment, 2 pieces of glass (aqua and clear) |
| N0/E20 | 0-20 | Clear window glass fragment |
| N0/W10 | 0–20 | Glass fragments, brick fragments, whiteware fragment, 1 wire nail (post-ca 1880) |
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | Glass fragments, brick fragments, 1 marine shell (on surface) |
| N0/W30 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of brown transferware |
| N0/W40 | 0-27 | 3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N0/W60 | 0-26 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N10/E0 | 0–24 | 2 fragments of whiteware, brick fragments, wire nail (post-ca. 1880), glass fragments |
| N11/W15 | 0-23 | 2 fragments of clear window glass, 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| N11/W16 | 0–75 | 100+ varied colored bottle fragments, 100+ fragments of decorative glassware door hardware, 25+ wire nails (post-ca. 1880), coal, coal ash, 1 mother-of pearl button, shoe pieces, butchered mammal bone fragments |
| N11/W24 | 0-20 20-40 | Melted glass, brick fragments Mortar and glacial stone wall |
| N11/W26 | 0–20 20–30 | Whiteware with brown transfer, brick fragments Brick fragments |
| N18/W18 | 0-15 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880) |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | 2 fragments of whiteware |
| N30/W100 | 0-20 | 3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 6 metal fragments, charcoal |
| N40/W100 | 0-20 | 6 fragments of terra cotta drainage pipe |
| S10/E0 | 0-28 | Hand-painted whiteware fragment, fragment of yellowware |
| S20/E0 | 0-23 | 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) |
| S40/E0 | 0-23 | Wire fragment |

Feature 1 is a small rectangular concrete foundation 1.4 m east-west by 2.3 m north-south (Figure 115). The walls of this feature are approximately 20 cm thick and are at ground level. A probable drain, approximately 5 cm in diameter and 10 cm below the surface, is in the east wall of the structure. Two rectangular indentations in the top of the east wall on either side of the drain on the surface could have been used as some sort of structural supports. A shovel test, N11/W16, excavated into the interior of the feature reached 75 cmbs and still did not encounter subsoil. Artifacts observed in the shovel test included three crockery fragments, 100+ fragments of bottle glass of various colors (brown, green, aqua, clear), blue glass "Vicks" bottles, milk bottle fragments, enamelware iron pots, milk glass jar seals, 25+ wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 100+ fragments of decorative glassware (early to middle twentieth century carnival glass fragments and molded pink depression glassware fragments), a mother-of-pearl button, leather and rubber shoe parts, and butchered large mammal bones. The exact function of this structure is not known, although the presence of the pipe and the depth of the deposit could suggest a filled well. A shovel test, N11/W15, just outside the structure reached a depth of 33 cm before hitting the subsoil and yielded only two fragments of clear glass and two wire nails (post-ca. 1880).



Figure 115. Photograph of Feature 1 at site A09909.000072.

Feature 2 is a large above-surface concrete barn foundation. It is located 66 m west and 10 m north of Feature 1, and measures approximately 18 m east-west by 7 m north-south (Figure 116). The design of the barn is similar to others found in this area. A large concrete pad occupies about a third of the total surface of the barn, while the rest of the surface area is bordered by smaller slabs. This arrangement, presumably, is to have part of the barn supporting a wooden floor, while another portion is a more sanitary concrete floor. The concrete pad in this barn is "L" shaped, with the base of the "L" as the southern wall of the foundation. The pad is 7 m north-south, and 7 m east-west at the base of the "L". The pad was constructed by laying a 15-cm thick layer of concrete directly over a bed of large glacial stones. The smaller concrete slabs extend from this pad 11 m west to form the final shape of the barn. Along the top of the outside edge



Figure 116. View of a portion of the concrete pad and foundation of Feature 2, site A09909.000072.

of this structure, imbedded in the concrete, are 1.28-cm-long rusted threaded bolts, varying in length from 1 to 15 cm. Placed at fairly even intervals along the edge of the barn are 15 bolts, most likely to support exterior walls. A ramp, 2-m north-south by 4-m east-west, extends northward from the north edge of the concrete pad, and a small concrete corner slab forms the southeast corner of the barn. A shovel test excavated in the interior of the barn yielded three cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), six metal fragments, and charcoal. A shovel test excavated 7 m north of the barn yielded six fragments of terra cotta drainpipe fragments.

Feature 3 is a rock-lined well, located 10 m north of the barn foundation, and in the ditch of Igloo Road No. 5. It is constructed with glacial stones, and is 80 cm in diameter. The well is about 50 cm deep, as it has been collapsed and filled (Figure 117). No artifacts or other cultural debris were observed in the immediate vicinity of the well, but this could be because the feature is now located within the ditch of the road.

Other cultural remains at this site include the partial remains of a fence, a grouping of concrete blocks, and a possible disturbed house foundation. A line of hardwood fence posts was observed heading south, then angling off to the west, 12 m south of the barn. Only nine fence posts were observed, spaced 2–4 m apart, and are in an advanced state of decline. A set of six small concrete blocks (31-x-15-x-46 cm) was observed 5 m east of the barn foundation. They are arranged to form a 2-x-4 m rectangle and are partially buried. The function of this is unknown, though it was likely to support a tank or possibly a trough. A depression, located approximately 8 m west of Feature 1 is a possible house or root cellar depression. The depression is 6-x-7 m in size and is 20–30 cm lower than the surrounding ground. A shovel test at the northern edge of the depression came down on fragments of a glacial stone-and-mortar wall, along with fragments of melted glass and brick fragments. An additional shovel test in the depression yielded a fragment of brown transfer whiteware and brick fragments. A large pushpile slightly northeast of the possible house area confirms that this area was bulldozed, which likely occurred after the house was burned when the military acquired the property.



Figure 117. View of Feature 3, a rock-lined well, at site A09909.000072.

A shovel test placed in the large pushpile just to the north of the cellar depression yielded one wire nail (post-ca. 1880). Shovel tests and surface observation in the area around the possible cellar depression and the possible filled well yielded brick fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880), cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), window glass, whiteware, a porcelain cat figurine with a "JAPAN" maker's mark dating 1921–1940 (Hull-Walski 1989:123, after Stitt 1974:176), a "MOROLINE" glass food jar (Owens Illinois Glass Co., 1938 [Toulouse 1971:403]), a brown glass beer bottle (Obear-Nester Glass Co., 1915-present [Toulouse 1971:374]), milk bottle, a milk glass cosmetic jar (Woodbury Glass Works, circa 1882–1896 [Toulouse 1971:539]), yellowware, blue transfer whiteware, and flat iron strapping. No stratification by age of these deposits remains due to the extensive bulldozing of the area.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000072 is situated at potential site number 234 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic 1852 Gibson map and is labeled as belonging to L. Beadle. The 1859 Gray map lists T. J. Metcalf as the owner, and the 1874 Nichols map lists S. Robinson as the owner of the property. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map does not list a Robinson at this location. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to Chester Guerin, born in 1862, who, in the 1894–1895 Child directory, however, was listed was an "agent for patent fence" and lived, with his wife Alice, several miles east of site A09909.000072. No structures are visible on the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 166.08-acre property, tract number 47, was acquired from Wilson G. H. Buchholz et al.

Summary

Site A09909.000072 is a farmstead site consisting of several features and deposits dating from the middle nineteenth to middle twentieth centuries. Large quantities of artifacts as well as surficial and subsurface foundations and foundation remnents are present. However, because the site was extensively bulldozed, separation of the deposits to examine particular historic periods or other established research domains for the region would be extremely difficult. Therefore, the site is not likely to yield additional information important to the historic interpretations of the area. Site A09909.000072 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000073

Site A09909.000073 is a historic homestead site measuring approximately 90 m east-west by 100 m north-south (Figure 118). The site is located between West Romulus Road and Igloo Road No. 14, and immediately west of Fayette Rd at 700 feet (213 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of old-growth trees, mixed young hardwoods, dense grasses, grapevines, briars, and dense brush.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to yellowish brown to brown (10YR 5/3–5/4).

The site contains multiple features including a well collar, a cellar depression, a possible well, a stone-lined well shaft, a concrete pump house base, and a concrete foundation (Features 1–6, respectively). Scattered fragments of concrete foundations and a sidewalk were also observed at the site. On initial surface observations, the site appears heavily disturbed. The site was located by positive shovel tests on the C-1, C-2, and C-3 transect lines that run parallel to West Romulus Road. The datum was located on Shovel Test 2 on the C-3 transect line. Additional shovel tests were excavated at this site to determine the site boundary and the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Seventeen shovel tests were positive (Table 34).

Feature 1 is a displaced well collar constructed of glacial stones and concrete. It is located roughly in the center of the site, 50 m north of West Romulus Road and 65 m west of Fayette Road. The collar is approximately 1-x-1-x-1.5 m in size. It has a square shaft 56 cm to a side, and a circular impression about 76 cm in diameter partially circumscribing the shaft. This structure is most likely the collar for the Feature 4, a well about 50 m to the east. Feature 4 is a well shaft lined with a terra cotta pipe that has a top diameter of 76 cm, which would match the diameter of the circular depression on the Feature 1 well collar. This displacement between the shaft and the well collar illustrates the high level of disturbance of some of the sites in this area.

Feature 2 is a disturbed cellar depression, approximately 10 m² in area and located 22 m north of West Romulus Road and 72 m west of Fayette Road. The corners of the depression are loosely defines by glacial stones. Scattered brick, strap iron fragments, window glass, and cut nails (ca. 1840–1880) were observed in a shovel test in the interior of the depression, the shovel test went to a depth of 35 cm before encountering large stones, possibly indicating collapsed fill from the walls. Other artifacts noted around the depression were a full-seamed, threaded-neck, brown glass bottle dating 1910-present (Munsey 1970:39); an orange clay pipe stem; a piece of whiteware; a pewter ladle; and a clear glass bottle dating post-1910 (Munsey 1970:39). Two old-growth trees are just east of the depression, and 4 m north of these is Feature 3, a heavily disturbed rock-lined well. Not enough of the well remains to determine its size or method of construction. Approximately 12 m north of the cellar depression and Feature 3 well is a section of sidewalk about 4 m long, trending north-south.

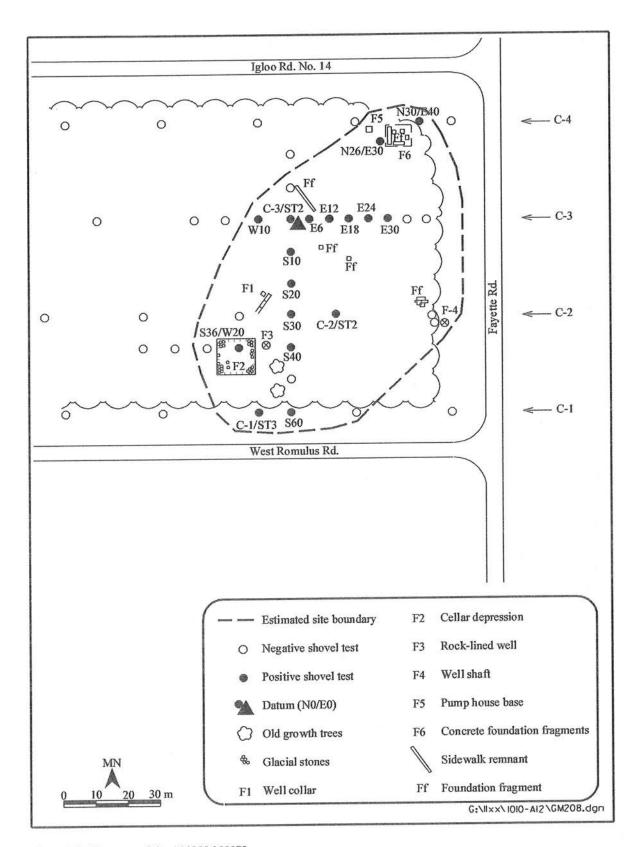


Figure 118. Plan map of site A09909.000073.

Table 34
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000073

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| C-1/ST3 | 0-18 | 1 cut nail | |
| C-2/ST2 | 0-20 | Brick fragments | |
| C-3/ST2 (datum) | 0-20 | Brick frag, 1 corroded nail, coal ash, clear bottle glass | |
| N0/W10 | 0-18 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N0/E30 | 0-20 | Brick fragment | |
| N0/E6 | 0-15 | Wire nail (post 1880) | |
| N0/E12 | 0-20 | 6 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N0/E18 | 0-20 20-27 | 5 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 1 roofing nail, 4 fragments of whiteware Fragment of wire housing, green glass fragments | |
| N0/E24 | 0–20 | 2 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 2 fragments of brown glass, 1 ceramic fragment, 1 metal buckle, 1 large butchered mammal bone | |
| N26/E30 | 0-24 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | |
| N30/E40 | 0–20 20–40 | Brick fragments, 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) 4 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 7 fragments of thick window glass, 1 iron bolt | |
| S10/E0 | 0–20 | 1 brick fragment, 1 fragment of bottle glass, 1 fragment of window glass, coal ash, coal fragments | |
| S20/E0 | 0-20 | 1 brick fragment, 1 fragment of milk glass, coal ash | |
| S30/E0 | 0-20 | Brick fragments, coal ash, cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) | |
| S36/W20 | 0–20 20–35 | Brick fragments, strap iron Cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), clear glass | |
| S40/E0 | 0-20 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) | |
| S60/E0 | 0-20 | 2 fragments of terra cotta drain pipe | |

Feature 5 is a large concrete block measuring 1.2-x-1.82 m in size. It is about 15 cm thick and has a rectangular 40-x-67-cm hole in the center of it (Figure 119). It is located 22 m south of Igloo Road No. 14 and 36 m west of Fayette Road. Attached to the top of the block on one long edge is another concrete block measuring 44-x-80-x-15 cm. Also, on top of the short edges of the rectangular opening are four half-inch threaded bolts with 1-inch washers (two on each side of the opening) imbedded in the concrete. Approximately 20–30 brick fragments are scattered around this structure as well. The purpose of the block is not known, although it could be a well cap with the bolts to attach a water pump. A plowshare from a tractor was also observed near this feature. Approximately 9 m east of Feature 5 is Feature 6, a large pile of concrete foundation fragments (approximately 8 m in diameter). There was no surface evidence to indicate from where the fragments originated, although shovel tests around the pile yielded brick fragments and wire nails (post-ca. 1880). A second smaller pile of foundation fragments is north of Feature 4, and scattered large fragments of foundation are within the site boundary.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000073 is situated at potential site number 212 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson maps from 1850 and 1852 and is labeled as belonging to I. (Isaac) Jacobus. The 1859 Gray map also indicates that the property belonged to I. Jacobus. On the



Figure 119. View of Feature 5 at site A09909.000073.

1874 Nichols map three structures are plotted, one labeled I. Jacobus and the other labeled P. Jacobus. The 1894–1895 Child directory states that Pierson Jacobus was born in 1833 and had two horses, two cows, and a 3-acre orchard. Miss Lizzie Jacobus lived with her father Pierson. Two other Jacobuses are listed on the same route. Lyman E. Jacobus, his wife Mary, and his son Charles H. are also listed. Lyman had three horses, three cows, and a 2-acre orchard. The 1909 Pratt map also lists the property as belonging to P. Jacobus. The 1938 Rural Index and Localized Almanac list Charles H. Jacobus as the owner of the property. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 89.74-acre property, tract number 81, was acquired from C. Edward Montfort et al.

Summary

Site A09909.000073 is a farmstead site consisting of several features and deposits dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. Large quantities of diagnostic artifacts as well as surficial and subsurface foundations are present. However, moderate to severe disturbances and the fact that the site was continuously occupied by various occupants from the middle nineteenth century until the military acquisition of the property indicate that, with the degree of disturbances, separation of the deposits to examine particular historic periods or other established research domains for the region would be extremely difficult. Therefore, the site is not likely to yield additional information important to the historic interpretations of the area. Site A09909.000073 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000074

Site A09909.000074 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 165 m east-west by 100 m north-south (Figure 120). The site is located north of West Romulus Road, south of Igloo Road No. 14 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl, and contains within it ECM E0909 on the north side. Vegetation consists of dense grasses, brambles, grapevines, various fruit trees, black locust trees, and mixed old hardwoods.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown to dark brown (10YR 3/2–3/3) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3).

The site contains multiple features including two rock-lined wells, a barn foundation, and three additional concrete foundations (Features 1–6). Two rectangular shallow depressions were also observed on the site. The site was located with a positive shovel test on the C-2 transect and also through surface observations of the barn foundation on the C-4 line. The datum was located on Shovel Test 20 on the C-2 line, which is 40 m south of the southeast corner of the barn. Additional shovels tests were excavated to define the site limit and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Thirty shovel tests were positive (Table 35). Overall, over 90 artifacts were observed at the site.

Feature 1 is the main structure which appears to be a barn foundation. The foundation measures approximately 12 m north-south by 7 m east-west, and is located less than 10 m east of ECM E0909. The floor surface is made up of three 9-x-0.31-m concrete slabs spaced about 3 m apart, possibly to provide support for a wooden floor. A 3-x-4-m concrete pad is located on the southwest corner of the structure. No rebar was used in the construction of the concrete slabs, but 10-cm iron spikes are imbedded in the slabs about 1 m apart along the outside walls, possibly to help support wall structures. The easternmost slab has been reduced to rubble, and small pushpiles are around the structure. A large portion of the westernmost slab is subsurface, most likely because of its proximity to the bunker, but the remainder of the foundation is at surface level and higher (up to 50 cm in height). One shovel test just east of the barn was negative, but one next to the southeast corner of the barn yielded one wire nail. No other surface artifacts were found in the immediate vicinity of the barn.

About 2 m directly south of the barn is Feature 2, a small 2.3-x-2.3-m, square, concrete-walled depression. The tops of the walls are flush with the ground surface and are approximately 31 cm thick and 30 cm deep in the ground. The walls lacked any features such as pipes or footers, and a shovel test inside the feature revealed iron fragments and a wire nail. Due to the lack of piping and the undisturbed soil in the feature, this is possibly a small shed connected to the main barn.

South of the barn is a large depression measuring approximately 17 m east-west by 7 m north-south. The northeast corner of the depression is about 16 m south of the center of the south wall of the barn. The vegetation inside the depression is almost completely short grass, surrounded by brush. It is possible that this depression was a foundation or cellar; some scattered glacial stones are near the south side of the depression, as well as a large oak tree. A shovel test in the center of the depression yielded two wire nails (post-ca. 1880), two brick fragments, and some unglazed redware fragments.

Feature 3 is a filled, rock-lined well located about 25 m north of West Romulus Road and about 6 m west of the datum (Figure 121). Concrete was also used in the construction of the well, which measures approximately 56 cm in diameter. The well could be associated with Feature 6 and a shallow depression about 6 m west of the well.

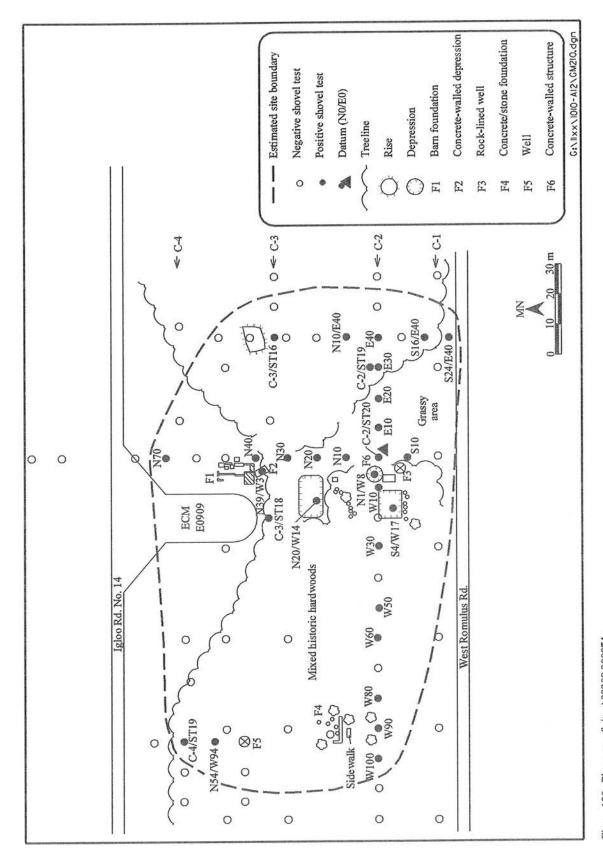


Figure 120. Plan map of site A09909.000074.

Table 35 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000074

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C-2/ST19 | 0–20 | Terra cotta fragment, brick fragments |
| C-2/ST20 (datum) | 0–20 | Whiteware fragment, black on white transfer fragment, brick fragments, curnail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| C-3/ST16 | 0-24 | 1 red brick fragment, fragment of barbed wire |
| C-3/ST18 | 0–20 | 3 pieces of pink glass, 1 piece of aqua glass, 1 wire fragment |
| C-4/ST19 | 0-15 | Green glass fragment |
| N0/E10 | 0–24 | 5 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), whiteware fragment, brick fragments, stoneware fragment, glass fragments |
| N0/E20 | 0–24 | Clay pipe stem, glass fragments, coal, whiteware fragment, stoneware fragment, mortar fragments |
| N0/E30 | 0-30 | Brick fragments |
| N0/E40 | 0-29 | Cut nail (ca. 1840–1880) |
| N0/W10 | 0–20 | Whiteware fragments, pearlware fragments (ca. 1780–1830), wine bottle base with pontil, bone fragments, brick fragments, nails, window glass fragments, marine shell (not further specified) |
| N0/W100 | 0-21 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N0/W30 | 0-15 | Brick fragment, cut nail (ca. 1840-1880) |
| N0/W50 | 0-20 | Glass fragments, mortar, coal ash |
| N0/W60 | 0-20 | 6 pieces of window glass, 2 metal fragments |
| N0/W80 | 0-15 | Black glass fragment |
| N0/W90 | 0-40 | Window glass |
| N01/W08 | 0-20 | Window glass fragments, wire nail, 3 cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), 30–40 brick fragments, mortar, Mason jar glass fragment |
| N08/E40 | 0-20 | Metal fragment |
| N10/E0 | 0-20 | 11 brick fragments, milk glass bottle fragment, 10 whiteware fragments, 3 redware fragments (ca. 1790–1860) |
| | 20-28 | 1 earthenware fragment, 5 clear glass bottle fragments, 6 nails, fencing wire fragment, 19 window glass fragments, 9 pieces of mammal bone |
| N20/E0 | 0-20 | Brick fragment |
| N20/W14 | 0-15 | 2 wire nails, 2 brick fragments, unglazed redware fragment (ca. 1790-1860) |
| N30/E0 | 0-20 | Brown glass fragment |
| N39/W3 | 0-29 | 1 large iron fragment, wire nail (post-ca. 1880), iron fragments |
| N40/E0 | 0-20 | Wire nail |
| N54/W94 | 0-20 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N70/E0 | 0-20 | 4 pieces of clear glass, metal fragments, wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| S04/W17 | 0-20 | Cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), tile fragment, mortar, aqua window glass |
| S10/E0 | 0–28 | Brick fragments, 3 nails, coal ash, slag, 2 pieces of whiteware with blue decals |
| S16/E40 | 0-20 | 1 piece of blue transfer pearlware (ca. 1780–1830) |
| S24/E40 | 0-24 | Thin window glass fragment |



Figure 121. View of Feature 3 at site A09909.000074.

An interesting aspect of the area east of the Feature 3 well is that the ground cover is completely different from the surrounding areas. While most of the site consists of dense brambles, grapevines, mixed old and young hardwoods, an area of short grass extends from West Romulus Road about 40 m north and about 30 m east from the well. This may well prove to be a specialized agricultural or horticultural area, but is impossible to determine this without further examination. Shovel tests in the grassy area and east of it yielded 17 brick fragments, a milk glass bottle fragment, brown glass fragments, coal ash, slag, coal, mortar, two pieces of whiteware with blue decals, two pieces of stoneware, a clay pipe stem, a cut nail (ca. 1848–1880), metal fragments, a piece of flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire, ca. 1820s-1860s; Laidacker 1951), 20 thin window glass fragments, nine pieces of butchered mammal bone, 12 whiteware fragments, three redware fragments (ca. 1790–1860), earthenware fragment, five clear glass bottle fragments, 14 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), and a fragment of fencing wire.

Set apart from the rest of the site is another foundation (Feature 4). It is located about 26 m south and 85 m west of the southeast corner of the barn foundation, and 39 m north of West Romulus Road. The foundation consists of one section of wall, about 8 m long east-west. It is about 18 cm thick and about 15 cm high and is constructed of concrete and stone (Figure 122). A small section (about 40 cm long) of the west wall extends from the southwest corner. The east, north, and west walls of the structure are absent, so the overall size of the structure is impossible to determine without further excavation. Scattered glacial stones are around the wall, possibly part of the rest of the foundation. A 2-m section of sidewalk parallels the south wall about 2 m away. A small iron rectangular plate is imbedded in the east end of the sidewalk. Several large trees grow in and around the foundation. A shovel test was excavated in the interior of the structure, but no artifacts were observed. Three shovel tests excavated south of the feature yielded a fragment of black glass, window glass and a wire nail (post-ca. 1880).



Figure 122. Photograph of the remnant foundation (Feature 4) at site A09909.000074.

Approximately 30 m north of Feature 4 is Feature 5, a second well. It is also rock-lined, but has a concrete top with a molded square opening. The well is well preserved, but is filled almost to surface level. A black locust tree is close to the well, as well as grapevines and blackberry bushes. The two shovel tests north of the well were positive, yielding green glass fragments and a wire nail (post-ca. 1880).

Feature 6 is a ground-level concrete-walled structure with an interior size of 1.2-x-2.4 m. The walls are about 15 cm thick. It is located 3 m northwest of Feature 3. The structure is filled almost completely with shale rubble, making it difficult to determine the function of the structure. Approximately 50 cm to the north of this structure is a small pit, about 1.5 m in diameter and approximately 50 cm deep. The pit fill contains brick and other refuse. An iron pipe intrudes into it on the south side, possibly connecting it to the structure. Although no glacial stone or concrete was observed around the edges of this pit, it is possible the depression is the remains of a well or possibly a privy together with the structure. A shovel test excavated into it yielded 30–40 brick fragments, window glass, three cut nails (ca. 1848–1880), wire nails (post-ca. 1880), mortar fragments, and a Mason jar fragment.

The depression associated with Feature 3 and 6 measures approximately 9 m east-west by 6 m north-south. The northeast corner of this shallow depression is about 41 m south and 11 m west of the southeast corner of the barn. Feature 6 and the well are 3 and 6 m from the east edge of this depression, respectively. The depression is shallow (about 10–40 cm) and is bordered on the southern edge by a line of glacial stones. This feature is probably not a cellar structure, but possibly a location where a wood-frame house was built, with the stones serving to line the front base of the house. Situated next to the southwest corner of the depression is a large historic tree; a refuse scatter around the base of the tree consists of bottles and decorative glassware. A shovel test outside the northeast corner of the depression yielded whiteware fragments, blue shell edged plate fragments, decorated pearlware plate fragments (ca. 1780–1830), flow blue transfer whiteware (Staffordshire), a dark olive, pontilled wine bottle base (ca. 1850–1870), butchered bones, brick fragments, nails (post-ca. 1880), window glass, and an unidentified marine shell. A shovel test inside the depression yielded a cut nail, a tile fragment, mortar, and aqua window glass.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000074 is situated at potential site number 209 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson maps from 1850 and 1852, as well as the 1859 Gray map, and labeled J. H. Ogden. The 1874 Nichols map shows the property as owned by J. G. King. J. G. King is also listed on the Nichols map as being the owner of sites A09909.000075 and A09909.000076. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map does not include J. G. King in the directory, but does list the King Niagra Vineyard Co. on Route 55, which is the same route on which the sites are located. It appears that J. G. King may have started the vineyard company, as he owned several plots of land in 1874. The company owned 150 acres of land used as a vineyard and 50 acres used for farming. The vineyard supported 7,700 grape vines with two acres set aside for an apple orchard. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to L. D. Armstrong and a house continues to be plotted at this location on the 1938 Rural Directory. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the site is located on tract number 78 of 25 acres or tract number 79 of 40 acres, and it was acquired from Harry Pettit et ux. or Albert G. Collins, respectively.

Summary

Site A09909.000074 is a farmstead site consisting of several features and deposits dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries. Large quantities of diagnostic artifacts and both surficial and subsurface foundations are present. Unlike most sites within the ECM area, areas between features do not appear significantly disturbed. Intact deposits and intact farmstead features remain and spatial separation of the deposits to examine established research domains for the region would be possible. Therefore, this site is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A09909.000075

Site A09909.000075 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 55 m east-west by 90 m north-south (Figure 123). The site is located between West Romulus Road and Igloo Road No. 14 at 690 ft (210 m) amsl, and is just southeast of ECM B0906. Vegetation consists of mixed young hardwoods, rose bushes, grapevines, cherry trees, evergreen pines, and dense brush.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3).

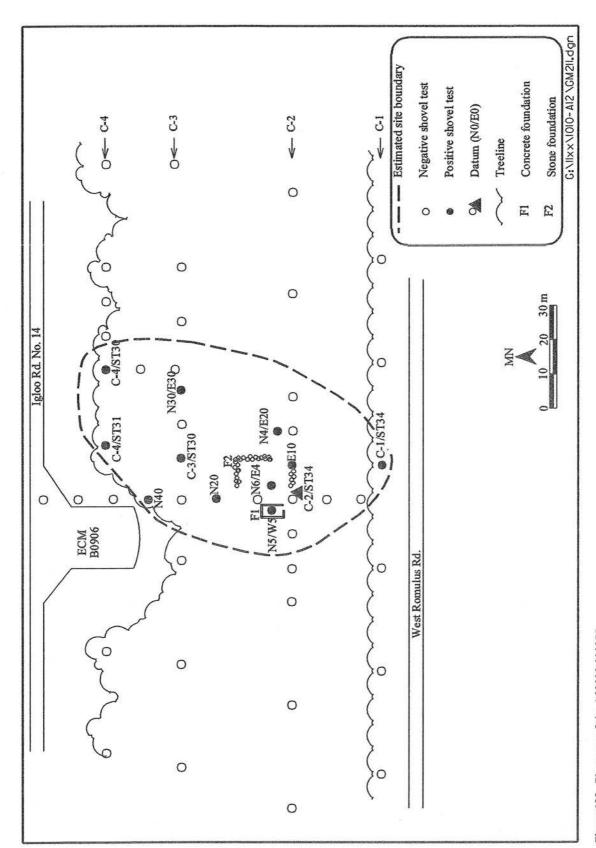


Figure 123. Plan map of site A09909.000075.

The site contains two distinct features, a concrete foundation and a building foundation consisting of glacial stones (Features 1–2, respectively). The site was located by positive shovel tests on the C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 transect lines. The datum was located on Shovel Test 34 on the C-2 line, which is 30 m north of West Romulus Road and 2 m east of ECM B0906. Additional shovel tests were excavated to define the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Eleven shovel tests were positive (Table 36).

Table 36
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000075

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| C1/ST34 | 0-22 | Brick frag |
| C3/ST30 | 0-20 | 4 wire nails (post-1880) |
| C4/ST30 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) |
| C4/ST31 | 20-27 | 1 large carriage bolt |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | Window glass fragment, metal fragments |
| N20/E0 | 0-40 | Concrete rubble |
| N30/E30 | 0-23 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) |
| N4/E20 | 0–20 | Embossed glass fragments, 3 fragments of butchered bone, 2 fragments of whiteware |
| | 20–40 | 1 staple, 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880), 1 fragment of yellowware, 1 large whiteware rim sherd |
| | 40-60 | 2 fragments of whiteware, 3 fragments of window glass |
| N40/E0 | 0-20 | Metal fragments, brick fragments |
| N5/W5 | 0-37 | Glass bottle fragment, metal fragments, coal |
| N6/E4 | 0-20 | 6 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 6 glass fragments, metal fragments |

Feature 1 is a 1.6-x-2.4 m concrete structure, with 13 cm thick and 27 cm high walls (Figure 124). It is located approximately 6 m northwest of the datum. The purpose of this structure is unknown. A shovel test excavated in the center of it yielded bottle glass, brake pads, a head gasket for an automobile, a "Qualton/ROCHESTER" soda bottle, and a high amount of what appeared to be solidified tar or asphalt. It appears that this structure could have been used as an incinerator.

Feature 2 is a rough foundation of glacial stones. The east wall of this foundation is 16 m east of Feature 1 and is approximately 10 m long. The south wall begins at the datum and continues approximately 9 m east. The north wall connects to the east wall and continues 10 m west and appears to briefly trend south, so the overall size of the structure is 16 m north-south and 10 m east-west. A shovel test excavated in the center of the foundation revealed six wire nails (post-ca. 1880), melted thin window glass, and metal fragments. A shovel test in the southeast corner of the structure revealed additional window glass fragments and metal fragments.



Figure 124. Photograph of the small concrete foundation at site A09909.000075.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000075 is situated at potential site number 208 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson maps from 1850 and 1852, as well as the 1859 Gray map, labeled J.H. Ogden. The 1874 Nichols map shows the property as owned by J. G. King. J. G. King is listed on the Nichols map as also owning sites A09909.000074 and A09909.000076. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map does not include J. G. King in the directory, but does list the King Niagra Vineyard Co. on Route 55, which is the same route on which the sites are located. It appears that J. G. King may have started the vineyard company, as he owned several plots of land in 1874. The company owned 150 acres of land used as a vineyard and 50 acres used for farming. The vineyard supported 7,700 grape vines with two acres set aside for an apple orchard. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to L. D. Armstrong and a house is still plotted at this location on the 1938 Rural Directory. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 134.69-acre property, tract number 77, was acquired from John E. Deasy.

Summary

Site A09909.000075 is a homestead site consisting of a severely disturbed foundation and a small concrete structure with artifacts dating from the middle nineteenth to middle twentieth century. The ground in the area appears to have been extensively disturbed. Additional excavation is not likely to yield important information. Site A09909.000075 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000076

Site A09909.000076 is a historic homestead measuring roughly 140 m east-west by 95 m north-south (Figure 125). The site is located north of West Romulus Road and south of Igloo Road No. 14 at 680 feet (207 m) amsl and contains within it ECM B0904 on the north side of the site. Vegetation consists of mixed old and young hardwoods, rose bushes, grapevines, dense grasses, and other historic decorative plants.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to brown (10YR 4/3).

The site contains two distinct features: a large concrete foundation (Feature 1) and a smaller concrete foundation (Feature 2) located approximately 58 m west-southwest of Feature 1. The site was located by surface observations of Feature 1 and several positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovels tests were excavated to define the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. Sixteen shovel tests were positive (Table 37).

Feature 1 is the largest structure at the site and appears to be a barn foundation. The foundation measures approximately 10 m north-south and 12 m east-west, and is located 20 m south of ECM B0904. The barn foundation is "L" shaped, with the base forming the south wall of the structure. The west and south wall of the structure are approximately 41 cm thick and 27 cm high, and the interior slabs are 27 cm thick and 24 cm high (Figure 126; see Figure 125). The interior slabs were most likely used to support a hardwood floor as plank-shaped grooves appear on the interior walls running east-west. No rebar or bolts appear to have been used in the construction of the foundation, and glacial stones form the base of the walls. A cast iron adjustable crescent wrench, thin window glass, a wire nail (post-ca. 1880), butchered large animal bones, a staple, and a base of a clear glass liquor bottle were found in the immediate vicinity of the barn.

Feature 2 is a largely subsurface foundation located 58 m west-southwest of Feature 1 and 20 m north of West Romulus Road, and likely represents a house foundation. The walls of the foundation are approximately 15 cm thick. Only the south and west walls of the structure are visible one the surface; the rest of the walls were discovered by shallow probing. The actual size of the original structure is difficult to determine due to the amount of disturbance, but it appears to be approximately 8-x-8 m in size (see Figure 125). Shovel tests and surface observations around the structure revealed molded bricks, whiteware fragments, butchered large-mammal bone, crockery, a clear glass bottle base, aqua "EZ-Seal" jar tops, a fragment of red transfer whiteware, and iron hardware. Scattered piles of foundation fragments are located north of Feature 2. These could be parts of the barn foundation or the house foundation, or a third structure yet to be identified. Three additional shovel tests outside the area of the two foundations revealed wire nails and do not appear to be connected to any visible depressions or foundations.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000076 is situated at potential site number 205 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic 1859 Gray map and is labeled as belonging to J. H. Ogden. The 1874 Nichols map shows the property as owned by J. G. King. Sites A09909.000074 and A09909.000075 are also owned by J. G. King according to the Nichols map. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map does not include J. G. King in the directory, but does list the King Niagra Vineyard Co. on Route 55, which is the same route on which the sites are located. It appears that J. G. King may have started the vineyard company, as he owned several plots of land in 1874. The company owned 150 acres of land used as a vineyard and 50 acres used for farming. The vineyard supported 7,700 grape vines with two acres set aside for an apple orchard. The 1909 Pratt map lists the property as belonging to A. C. Beverly

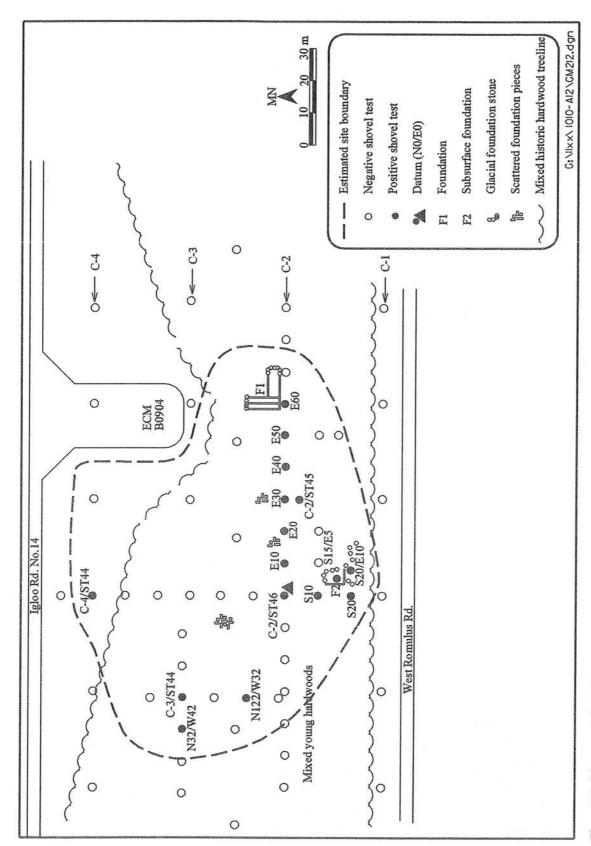


Figure 125. Plan map of site A09909.000076.

Table 37 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000076

| Shovel Test Depth (cmbs) | | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| C-2/ST45 | 0-20 | 1 whiteware frag, coal, ash | | |
| C2/ST46 (datum) | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) | | |
| C3/ST44 | 0-24 | 1 terra cotta frag | | |
| C4/ST44 | 0-20 | 3 wire nails, 1 roofing nail, glass vessel frag | | |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | Fragment of bottle glass, large mammal bone fragments, 3 unidentified nails | | |
| N0/E20 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of fencing wire | | |
| N0/E30 | 0-20 | Fragment of large mammal bone | | |
| N0/E40 | 0-20 | Charcoal fragments | | |
| N0/E50 | 0-27 | Window glass fragments, 1 staple | | |
| N0/E60 | 0-25 | 1 unidentified nail | | |
| N12/W32 | 0-22 | Wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | | |
| N32/W42 | 0-21 | 2 wire nails (post-ca. 1880) | | |
| S10/E0 | 0-20 | 1 fragment of clear bottle glass | | |
| S15/E5 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | | |
| S20/E0 | 0-20 | Whiteware fragment, fragment of redware (ca. 1790-1860) | | |
| S20/E10 | 0-20 | Window glass fragments, wire nails (post-ca. 1880) | | |

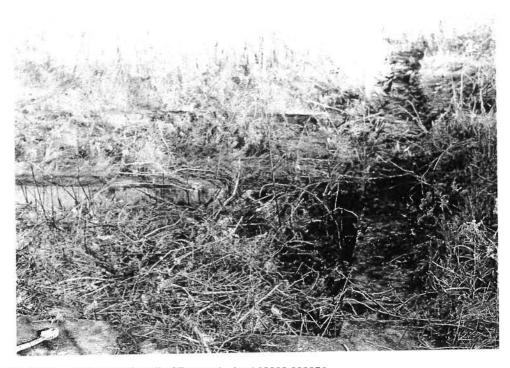


Figure 126. View east along south wall of Feature 1, site A09909.000076.

and leased by G. A. Hosmer and a house continues to be plotted at this location on the 1938 Rural Directory. A large barn and possibly other structures are visible in the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed at this position during the construction phase at the depot (see Appendix B-6, top right corner on the north side of west Romulus Road). The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 134.69-acre property, tract number 77, was acquired from John E. Deasy.

Summary

Site A09909.000076 is a historic farmstead site dating from the middle nineteenth to the middle twentieth centuries and consisting of two distinct foundations and subsurface deposits dating to the same timeframe. Quantities of diagnostic artifacts were observed; however, the ground appears to be moderately to severely disturbed in areas. The disturbances and the fact that the site was continuously occupied by various families from the middle nineteenth century until the military acquisition of the property indicate that separation of the deposits to examine particular historic periods or other established research domains for the region would be extremely difficult. Therefore, the site is not likely to yield additional information important to the historic interpretations of the area. Site A09909.000076 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000077

Site A09909.000077 is a large historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 5. Site A09909.000077 is located between ECMs A1103 and A1104. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 70 m east of the center of the ECM A1103 and 24 m north of the road edge. The artifact scatter and associated features measure approximately 120-x-105 m (12,600 m²; Figure 127). The elevation is 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09909.000077 mainly consists of thick, low bushes, weeds, and briars., Four large pines, however, clearly identify the site location. A large drainage ditch has been excavated about 50 m north of and parallel to Igloo Road No. 5. This ditch is 6–7 m wide at the top and about 2 m deep with some water in the bottom. Another smaller drainage ditch is in the western portion of the site (see Figure 127). Ground visibility was relatively poor, except under the pine trees, due to the thick growth and weeds at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark grayish brown to grayish brown (10YR 3/2–5/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of grayish brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/2–5/6) mixed with numerous pieces of shale. Some shovel tests in the northern portion of the site encountered shale or slate bedrock between 10 and 25 cmbs.

The one well-defined cultural feature visible at site A09909.000077 is interpreted as a barn foundation. The large pines helped to visually identify this site during regular transect survey at 30-m intervals. Two transect shovel tests, A-2/ST37 and A-2/ST38, were positive. Upon close surface inspection, several bricks were located on the surface in the area under the pine trees. This site was shovel tested across by Transects A-1, A-2, and A-3, with A-4 just to the north. No indication of the continuation of this site on the south side of Igloo Road No. 5 was found during the regular transect shovel testing carried out there. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site and to test the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Fourteen shovels tests within the site boundary were positive (Table 38; see Figure 127).

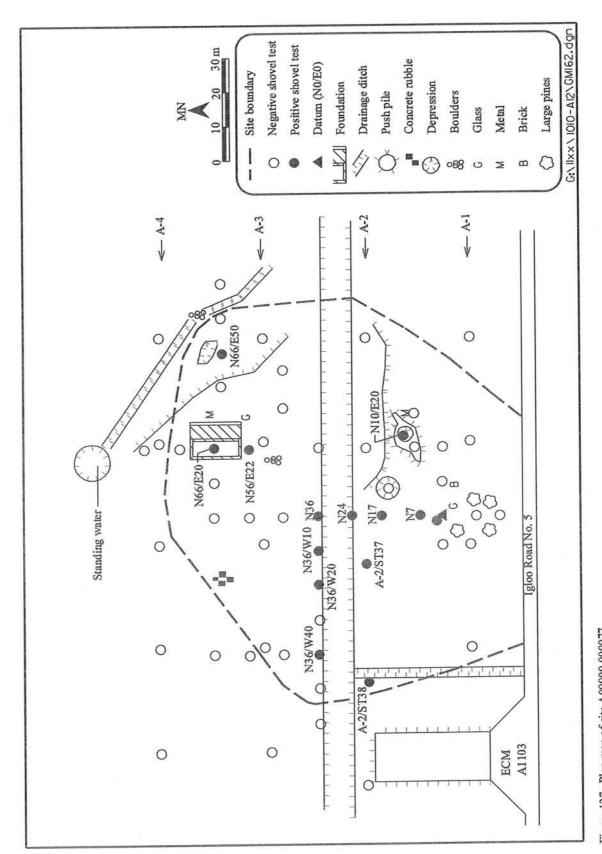


Figure 127. Plan map of site A09909.000077.

Table 38 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000077

| Shovel Test Depth (cmbs) | | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| A-2/ST37 | 0-17 | 2 small brick fragments | |
| A-2/ST38 | 0-20 | 1 small coal fragment | |
| N0/E0 (datum) | 0–20 | 1 clear glass vessel (bottle) bottom on the surface, 3 wire nails (post-1880), 7 thin slightly aqua window glass fragments, 1 brick fragment | |
| N07/E0 | 0-20 | 1 rounded piece of hard rubber (possibly a portion of a steering wheel) | |
| N10/E20 | 0-20 | 1 large U-nail | |
| N17/E0 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) | |
| N24/E0 | 0-18 | 1 brick fragment | |
| N36/E0 | 0–18 | 1 fragment of salt-glazed earthenware with a natural slip interior (ca. 1800-1900), 1 wire nail (post-1880), 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 glass fragment | |
| N36/W10 | 0-20 20-30 | 7 fragments of heavy plate glass 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), 2 window glass fragments | |
| N36/W20 | 0-15 | 1 glass fragment | |
| N36/W40 | 0-15 | 2 window glass fragments | |
| N56/E22 | 0-20 | Several coal fragments | |
| N66/E20 | 0-18 | 1 concrete block fragment, 1 wire nail (post-1880) | |
| N66/E50 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) | |

Although this site covers a large area, only one feature is in evidence and few artifacts are visible on the surface. The area around the datum, under the pine trees, has quite good visibility, and several brick fragments and one whole brick were identified that appear to be handmade. One partial Coca-Cola bottle was also found on the surface about 6 m southeast of the datum but might not be associated with the site. Approximately 10 m east of the datum, a 1907 Indian-head penny was found on the surface. Between 10 and 12 m north of the datum is an area that displays a somewhat rough surface, several brick fragments, several rounded glacial rocks, one clear glass vessel fragment, and one clam shell. At about 15 m north and 10 m east of the datum is a small depression, which measures 2 m in diameter and is about 0.5 m deep. Although several rocks are around this feature, it does not appear to be a well. A shovel test was excavated to 30 cmbs in the center of this feature, but it was negative and was terminated when large rocks were encountered. At about N10/E20 is a small mound, 10-x-4 m and about 1 m high (see Figure 127). One shovel test, N10/E20, on the mound produced a U-nail. About 2 m south of this mound is a metal fence post. No other cultural material was observed on or around this feature, and it is assumed to be a pushpile.

The only notable feature at site A09909.000077 is a rectangular concrete block foundation located about 25 m north of the large drainage ditch (see Figure 127). This feature is about 14-x-9 m and is only slightly above ground level. The eastern half has a poured concrete floor, while the western half has an earthen floor. In the eastern portion are formed concrete feed and manure troughs. Also evident are 10 evenly spaced iron brackets, set in the concrete just east of the feed trough, that were used as stanchion tie downs. This feature is assumed to be a milking parlor that was most likely associated with a larger, older barn structure, of which no evidence remains. A few artifacts were located around this concrete foundation. A half-pint, blue-green, whiskey bottle with a applied top was found off the southern edge of the milk parlor, and a ketchup-shaped, clear glass, Owens bottle was located at the southeast corner. One green enamel pan and a white enamel cup, along with several pieces of tin, were also identified along the margins of the foundation (Figure 128). About 10 m south of this foundation are a few large glacial rocks that might have



Figure 128. Photograph of the southeast corner of the barn foundation with surface artifacts found in the area, site A09909.000077.

been part of the foundation of a larger structure, but they are assumed to be disturbed because no discernable pattern to the placement exists. About 20 m east of the foundation is the remnant of what appears to be a natural drainage channel, and located about 50 m west of the foundation are several large fragments of concrete rubble. It is uncertain whether they are associated with the site or with construction of the ECMs. All of the materials observed at site A09909.000077 date from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000077 is located at the extreme southern edge and midway east to west of Lot 57 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 235 as determined through preliminary background research conducted by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and a reexamination of the historic maps confirm that a house was not plotted at this site until the 1900s. The 1902 USGS Ovid quadrangle positions a structure at this location, and the Pratt map of 1909 states that a Mrs. E. Bucholz owned the property and leased it to J. V. Storell. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., map continues to show a house plotted at this location. Although the aerial photographs taken by the military when the ECMs were constructed do not provide good coverage of this portion of the depot, no structure is visible at this position in the available distant image. The military aerial photographs (see Appendix B, Figure B-2), however, does clearly indicate the great disturbance in this area created by the construction of the ECMs and the drainage ditches. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 166.08-acre property, tract number 47, was acquired from William J. Buchholz.

Summary

Site A09909.000077 is a small historic site located on the north side of Igloo Road No. 5. A house is plotted at this site from at least 1902 through 1938. The site contains one intact or partially intact barn foundation but no other discernable features. No stratified deposits were identified, and it is most likely that the material found in the positive shovel tests along the north bank of the drainage ditch are disturbed. It is unclear where a dwelling structure might have been positioned at this site. This site has been extensively disturbed and lacks contextual integrity; it does not have significant research value. Site A09909.000077 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000079

Site A09909.000079 is a historic farmstead remnant consisting of several features and a moderate surface and subsurface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris. It is located adjacent to the east side of North-South Base Line Road and the north side of Igloo Road No. 7 at 195 m (640 ft) amsl (Figure 129). The arbitrary site datum was placed about 30 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 30 m north of Igloo Road No. 7. Vegetation across the site consists of weeds and grasses, with patches of light to moderate underbrush and young- to moderate-growth grapevines, black cherry and other young saplings, hawthorn, and goldenrod. Scattered, more mature growth includes maple, apple, oak, and walnut trees.

Soils in the site vicinity are mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The soil near the established datum, in the central portion of the site, was recorded as 22 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam underlain by mottled clay, glacial till subsoil. All shovel tests except one (N7.5/E7) across the site encountered clay-dominated, glacial till between 20 and 30 cmbs. The shovel test at N7.5/E7, placed in a shallow depression about 1.5 m in diameter, yielded artifacts to 92 cmbs. The upper 50 cm of soil in this unit was recorded in the field as a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt clay, and the soil matrix between 50 and 90 cmbs was recorded as a dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2–4/3) silt clay. This was underlain by a sterile brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3–5/4) mottled clay. This depression is most likely a filled well or privy because of the great number and depth of artifacts recovered.

The east side of North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 30-m intervals to 100 m east of the road. This site was visually identified; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shove tests were excavated to delineate the site limit and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposit. The roughly circular site boundary measures approximately 60 m across. Within this area, nine shovel tests excavated at 10-m intervals were positive (Table 39). Except for shovel test N7.5/E7, all subsurface artifacts were found from 0–27 cmbs.

Feature 1 (at N7.5/E7) is likely a filled well (or possibly a filled privy). Although this shovel test contained cultural material to a depth of 92 cm, the artifacts were quite possibly deposited in this feature in a single incident, as there is no stratigraphic separation of materials with depth other than a slight color change at 50 cmbs. The filling might have happened at the time of military acquisition and site destruction with bulldozers and heavy equipment.

Household and construction debris is scattered on the surface in two distinctive foundation areas, one located west of the datum near North-South Base Line Road and the other to the southeast near Igloo Road No. 7 (see Figure 129). Both areas consist of scattered, bulldozed glacial stones, bricks, and concrete-gravel amalgam fragments. No foundation outline is visible at either location. Both areas are slightly elevated and exhibit foundation-like rubble on the surface that appears to indicate a destroyed foundation. It is impossible to estimate the dimensions of these disturbed structures. The foundation remnants just west

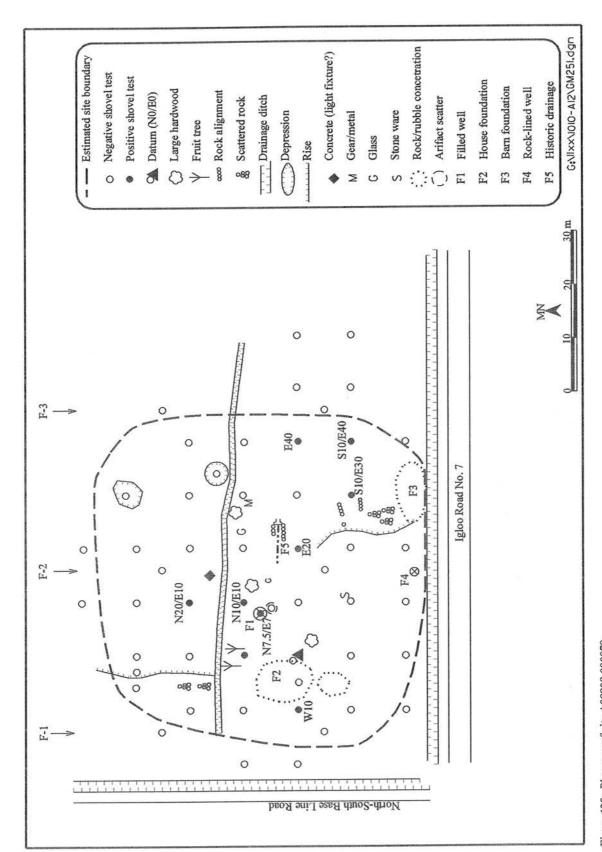


Figure 129. Plan map of site A09909.000079.

Table 39 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000079

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| N0/E10 | 0–20 | Part of a large rusted chain | |
| N0/E40 | 0-15 | 1 wire nail (post-1880) | |
| N0/W10 | 0-8 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 2 wire nails (post-1880), small concrete and brick fragments | |
| N07.5/E07 | 0-20 | Several fragments of thin tin, several wire nails (post-1880), clear glass fragments | |
| | 21–40 | Several wire nails (post-1880), several small whiteware fragments, clear glass vessel fragments, thin glass fragments (possibly from a lamp chimney), small fragments of brick | |
| | 41–50 | Numerous wire nails (post-1880), numerous cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), several Unails, clear glass fragments, several whiteware fragments | |
| | 51–60 | Approximately 10 wire and cut nails (less than previous level), 1 white plastic button, 1 foundation garment clip (like those used for nylon hose), numerous fragments of whiteware (a few with blue transfer floral design (ca. 1835–1880), thin clear glass fragments, clear glass vessel fragments | |
| | 60–80 | 1 broken small clear glass bottle (medicine-like with the seam to the lip), several cut nails (ca. 1840–1880), part of a porcelain-like tea cup with a linear gold leaf rim, numerous fragments of whiteware, one large wire nail (post-1880) | |
| | 80-92 | Small fragments of whiteware and thin clear glass | |
| N10/E0 | 0 | Part of a clam shell on the surface | |
| | 20–25 | 1 cut nail (ca. 1840-1880), 1 wire nail (post-1880) | |
| N10/E10 | 0-20 | 2 fragments of green vessel glass, 1 whiteware fragment, 1 clam shell | |
| N20/E10 | 0-27 | 1 large wire nail (post-1880) | |
| S10/E30 | 0-15 | 1 large mammal bone | |
| S10/E40 | 0-24 | Rusted iron fragment, small brick fragments | |

of the datum are interpreted as the house (Feature 2), while the fragments in the southeast portion of the site are likely represent the remains of a barn (Feature 3; Figure 130). Little remains to clearly define this, but location and some of the surface artifacts near the datum might indicate a homesite. Some of these surface artifacts include a whiteware teacup fragment with an embossed floral design; part of an embossed milk glass vessel (possibly a vase or lamp base); a broken tobacco pipe; a piece of a clear glass Anchor Hocking canning jar; several more fragments of screw-top canning jars; part of a jelly jar-type glass; a small rubber mat with "King Bee" on it; a fragment of a lead pipe; part of a metal bowl; and unidentified metal fragments. One piece of lead pipe in the disturbed foundation area is possibly a household plumbing part, another indicator that this area might have been the homesite. A small surface scatter identified at N6/E8 contained fragments of clear and aqua glass and several brick fragments. A shovel test here produced no subsurface cultural material.

No surface artifacts were noted in the area interpreted as the barn foundation. This area, however, is situated just east of a slight rise that might have been part of a barn ramp or access. About 10 m north of this disturbed foundation are two linear arrangements of glacial rocks (see Figure 129). These rocks might have been part of either the barn structure or a separate outbuilding. About 10 m west of the disturbed barn foundation is a rock-lined well (Feature 4) that is in fairly good condition (Figure 131). This feature is about 1 m in diameter and has a broken concrete cap or part of a disturbed foundation pushed onto it.



Figure 130. View east toward the disturbed foundation, Feature 3, site A09909.000079.



Figure 131. Photograph of the rock-lined well at site A09909.000079.

Several indicators of drainage ditches or worn paths that run east-west at A09909.000079 are present. One is about 16 m north of the datum and leads to the east where it blends with the surrounding terrain. The other is just a small section of shallow ditch (Feature 5) at N5/E10 that has several rounded glacial rocks on each side. The function of these features is unknown. Two small depressions are located in the northeastern portion of the site, but shovel testing here was negative; they might be either natural or remnants of site disturbance by military construction. The rock-lined well is the only clearly defined feature visible at A09909.000079, and relatively few surface artifacts were identified. Other than one fragment of salt-glazed stoneware (ca. 1800–1900), most identified surface artifacts date to the twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 59) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09909.000079 on the east side of North-South Base Line Road, in the west-central portion of Lot 62, since 1852. In 1852, a house plotted on the site is labeled "J. Berry." In 1859, the house is labeled "W. Harrick" and in 1874 "J. T. Hunt." In 1909 (Pratt), the house was listed as vacant and owned by J. J. Thompson. An entry from the 1894–1895 Seneca County business directory (Child 1894) mentions a John Thompson (b. 1854) living on this portion of North-South Base Line Road who is a laborer and owns his house and land. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 50-acre property, tract number 64, was acquired from Chester W. Phillips et al.

Summary

Site A09909.000079 is a historic site on the east side of North-South Base Line Road and contains materials indicating occupations dating from the late nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century. The deposits have been severely disturbed and quite possibly burned based on the presence of charcoal, melted glass, and slag on and around the disturbed foundations. There is little chance that the only preserved feature noted (a rock-lined well) and the remaining deposits retain contextual integrity sufficient to examine any particular historic time period or to address specific questions regarding the occupation and use of the site. The site retains little research value. Therefore, site A09909.000079 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000080

Site A09909.000080 is a historic site located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 5 and North-South Base Line Road. The site measures approximately 45-x-45 m (2,025 m²; Figure 132). Vegetation consists of dense ground cover, grapevines, briars, and young thick saplings. One large maple is about 15 m northeast of the established datum, and an old fruit tree is 8 m north of the datum. The arbitrary site datum was placed 30 m east of the edge of North-South Base Line Road and 50 m north of the edge of Igloo Road No. 5. The elevation at site A09909.000080 is 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Ground visibility was poor at the time of survey.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as generally very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and averaged 28 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this is a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3 or 5/4).

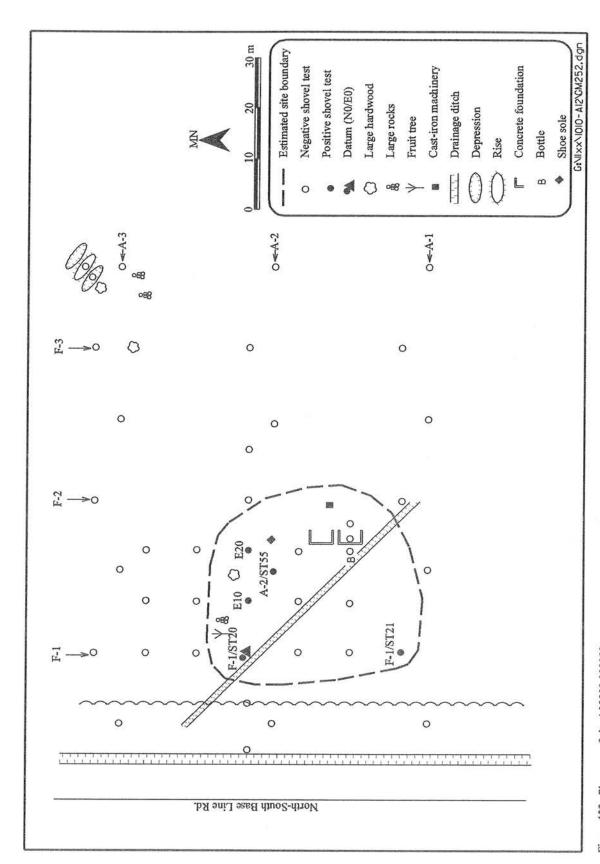


Figure 132. Plan map of site A09909.000080.

This site contains what is interpreted as the disturbed remains of a rural schoolhouse (see archival discussion). Site A09909.000080 was identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the east side of North-South Base Line Road and along the north side of Igloo Road No. 5. There were three positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Five shovel tests contained observable cultural materials (Table 40; see Figure 132).

| Table 40 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000080 |

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
| A-2/ST55 | 0-20 | 3 small brick fragments | |
| F-1/ST20 (datum) | 0-20 | 2 small brick fragments | |
| F-1/ST21 | 0–9 | 1 fragment of brown glass | |
| N0/E10 | 0-20 | 4 pieces of coal, 1 glass fragment | |
| N0E20 | 0-20 | 1 piece of twisted wire | |

Two small foundation features were identified at site A09909.000080. They are basically identical, small, three sided, formed concrete foundations. They are roughly 2.5-x-1.5 m and 20 cm above the ground surface (Figure 133). These features are positioned together about 20 m south and east of the datum. Three shovel tests placed in and around these features were negative; however, a thin layer of white lime-like substance was encountered in the shovel test within the southernmost foundation feature. These small concrete features are interpreted as privy foundations. Little observable cultural material was found at this site other than a few surface artifacts. A small shallow ditch across the southwest portion of the site appears to be a drainage enhancement. Two small depressions and one small mound were identified about 75 m northeast of the datum, but, after shovel testing, they are not considered to be associated with historic cultural activity or to be part of site A09909.000080.

The observed surface artifacts include: an iron tractor seat; a cast-iron machinery part (possibly a transmission casing); a couple of brown, beer-type bottles; part of a clear glass Anchor Hocking canning jar; several fragments of clear glass vessels; and the rubber sole to a shoe. Although archival investigations indicate that this was the location of a schoolhouse, little evidence remains to indicate that schoolhouse, for no evidence of a larger foundation was identified.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000080 is located in the southwest corner of Lot 57 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 54 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted at this location on the Gibson 1850 map and is noted as schoolhouse No. 12. The Gray 1859 and the Nichols 1874 maps plot school No. 8 at this position. The 1909 Pratt map and the 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., also indicate a school. The military aerial photographs do not indicate a structure at this position during the construction phase at the depot. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 0.14-acre property, tract number 47A, was acquired from the Trustees of School District No. 19 of Varick.



Figure 133. View north across the two concrete foundations at site A09909.000080.

Summary

Site A09909.000080 is a historic schoolhouse site consisting of a small artifact scatter dating from the early to the middle twentieth century and two small concrete foundations interpreted as privies. Historic maps indicate, however, that the site was utilized as a school as early as the middle nineteenth century. The site is apparently extremely disturbed because of the lack of structural evidence, and the remaining sparse deposits at the site offer little information. Therefore, additional excavation would likely not yield important information relevant to the historic research domains established for the region. Site A09909.000080 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000081

Site A09909.000081 is a small historic artifact scatter located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 5 and North-South Base Line Road. The site measures approximately 20-x-20 m (400 m²; Figure 134). The arbitrary site datum was placed 20 m east of the edge of North-South Base Line Road and 45 m south of the edge of Igloo Road No. 5. The elevation at site A09909.000081 is 195 m (640 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Vegetation consists of dense ground cover, grapevines, briars, and young saplings. Several large hardwoods appear to follow an old drainage ditch and fence row that run from east to west. Ground visibility was quite poor at the time of survey.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). As recorded in the field, the upper soil matrix varied from very dark gray to dark gray (10YR 3/1-4/1) and averaged 24 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this is a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3 or 5/4).

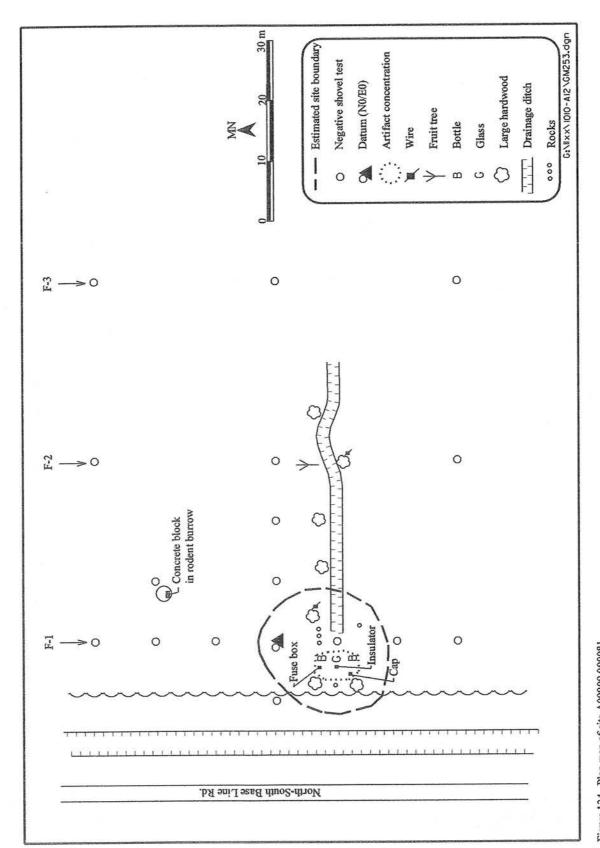


Figure 134. Plan map of site A09909.000081.

Site A09909.000081 was visually identified during regular transect shovel testing at 30-m intervals along the east side of North-South Base Line Road. The surface scatter was noted near Transect F-1/ST24, where the datum was placed. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Two shovel tests fell within the estimated site boundary, but neither yielded observable cultural materials.

Site A09909.000081 consists of a small surface scatter that measures about 5-x-5 m. This material does not extend much below the ground surface. This is a very thin scatter of debris including: fragments of two aqua Coca-Cola bottles; part of a clear glass milk bottle made by Anchor Hocking glass company; part of a clear glass jelly-like jar with "PATENTED/140/JUN. 9. 03/JUNE 23 03"; and a few fragments of General Electric insulators and fuses that are interpreted as recent debris. Additionally, several large glacial rocks are scattered about the immediate area, but no alignments or groupings are present to indicate a foundation remnant. One concrete block was identified in a woodchuck burrow; a shovel test next to it was negative. This small refuse area seems to be situated along an old fence row and drainage ditch. Several small pieces of wire were noted and the large trees might indicate an old fence line. The ditch was most likely to help with the drainage of the historic fields. If a historic structure was present at this location, very little indicates that at this time. The materials observed appear to date to the early twentieth century.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000081 is located in the northwest corner of Lot 62 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated at the plotted location of potential site number 56 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on a map at this location in 1902 on the USGS Geneva quadrangle map. The 1909 Pratt map and the 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., map indicate that this structure was a church. The historic aerial photographs do not indicate a structure at this position during the construction phase at the depot. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 1-acre property, tract number 55, was acquired from Varick Weslyan Methodist Church.

Summary

Site A09909.000081 is a small historic artifact scatter that is most likely all that remains of the Methodist church that was situated near this location during most of the first half of the twentieth century. It consists of a small scatter of artifacts dating from the early to the middle twentieth century, a fence row, and a general scattering of large glacial rocks. The site is apparently extremely disturbed based on the lack of structural evidence and the remaining sparse deposits at the site offer little information. Therefore, additional excavation would likely not yield important information relevant to the historic research domains established for the region. Site A09909.000081 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000082

Site A09909.000082 is a historic farmstead remnant consisting of several foundation remnants and a moderate surface and subsurface scatter of household, farmstead, and structural debris. It is located adjacent to the east side of North-South Base Line Road and between Igloo Road No. 6 and the railroad tracks; elevation is 195 m (640 ft) amsl (Figure 135). Vegetation across the site consists of weeds and grasses with patches of light to moderate underbrush and young to moderate growth grapevines, rose bushes, dogwood, young saplings, hawthorn, locust and goldenrod. Mature hardwoods are also present including oak and walnut trees.

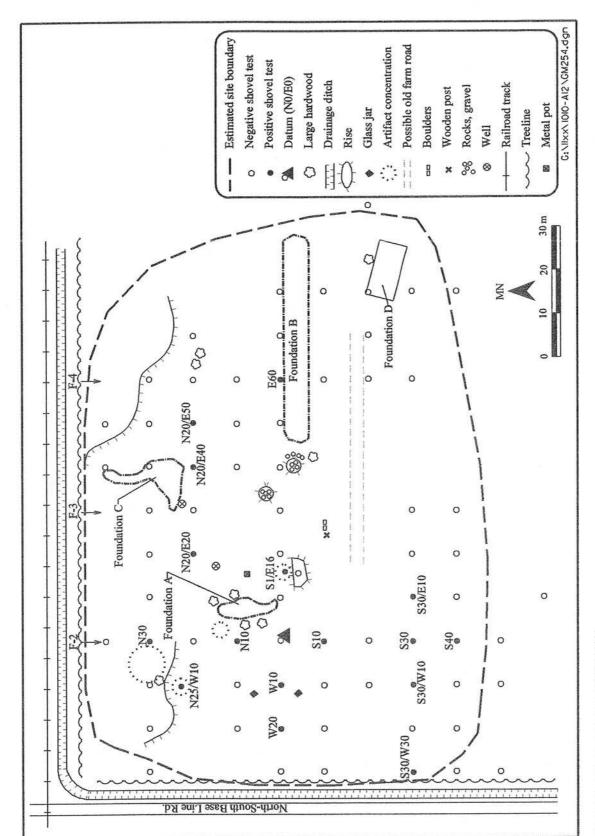


Figure 135. Plan map of site A09909.000082.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The soil at the established datum (Transect F-2/ST28), in the central portion of the site, was recorded as 25 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam underlain by mottled clay, glacial till subsoil. All shovel tests except one (N20/E20) across the site encountered clay-dominated glacial till between 20 and 30 cmbs. The shovel test placed at N20/E20 encountered silty loam to a depth of 75 cmbs. All artifacts found in the shovel test, including undecorated whiteware fragments, metal fragments, rusted nail fragments, and window glass, were encountered 0–40 cmbs. The depth of the shovel test appears to be related to site bulldozing, which filled small swales and created a very uneven surface in some areas, rather than to the presence of deep, intact deposits or features.

The east side of North-South Base Line Road was transected north-south at 30-m intervals to 100 m west of the road. Surficial features were visually identified on four transects; there were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site limits and to identify the nature and depth of the cultural deposit. The irregular site boundary is approximately 95 m north-south by 130 m eastwest. Within this area, 16 shovel tests were positive (Table 41). Almost all subsurface artifacts were found from 0–25 cmbs. However, one shovel test, N20/E20, produced a few artifacts to about 40 cmbs. These were not found in stratified layers, and the depth appears to be the result of the nearby destroyed foundation.

Table 41 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000082

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| N0/E60 | 0-15 | 1 small rusted iron fragment, 1 clear glass fragment, 1 stoneware fragment, 1 small caliber bullet | |
| N0/W10 | 0-20 | Small brick fragments | |
| N0/W20 | 0-20 | Small brick fragments | |
| N10/E0 | 0-17 | 1 brick fragment | |
| N20/E20 | 0–20 20–40 | Several small whiteware fragments, rusted metal Window glass fragments, rusted nails | |
| N20/E40 | 0–20 | Part of a barrel hoop, 1 machine bolt, coal fragments, 2 pieces of clear vessel glass | |
| N20/E50 | 0-20 | 3 rusted nails | |
| N25/W10 | 0-11 | 2 aqua glass vessel fragments, 1 horseshoe, 1 pressed pattern glass fragment | |
| N30/E0 | 0-5 | 1 whiteware fragment | |
| S1/E16 | 0–20 21–30 | Several clear glass vessel fragments Several clear glass vessel fragments | |
| S10/E0 | 0-16 | 1 brick fragment | |
| S30/E0 | 0-25 | Small brick fragments | |
| S30/E10 | 0-17 | 1 small brick fragment | |
| S30/W10 | 0-20 | Brick fragments | |
| S30/W30 | 0-18 | Small brick fragments | |
| S40/E0 | 0-19 | Small brick fragments | |

Household and construction debris is scattered on the surface in four distinctive foundation areas (Foundations A-D). Foundation A consists of an area of scattered, bulldozed, glacial stones and concrete-gravel amalgam fragments. Three concentrations of surficial artifacts lie northwest of the foundation scatter. Artifacts observed in these scatters include the following: decal-decorated, machine-paint-decorated, and undecorated whiteware fragments; a gray, salt-glazed stoneware jar top with a brown glazed interior (ca. 1800–1900); brown and clear glass bottle fragments; fragments of metal and burned glass; and pieces of coal, charcoal, and slag. A small concentration of artifacts southeast of Foundation A contained small fragments of similar materials, plus 7-mm-thick window glass; gray, salt-glazed stoneware fragments with blue designs; a full-seamed, blue, cosmetic jar; a small (7.6 cm high), screw-top, full-seamed, clear glass bottle; milk glass fragments; and a fragment of transfer-decorated pearlware with a green shell edge (ca. 1800–1840). A small depression and several rounded glacial rocks are located at N14/E18 and are tentatively interpreted as a fill well (see Figure 135).

Foundations B and C lie in the eastern portion and the northcentral portion of the site, east and northeast of Foundation A. Like Foundation A, they consist of bulldozed scatters of concrete amalgam foundation and construction debris including bricks, metal, and rocks. A shovel test within the designated boundary of Foundation C contained silty loam mixed with shale to 30 cm and was terminated at 30 cm where large rocks were encountered. The shovel test contained no cultural materials. An open, rock-lined well in good condition and measuring approximately 75 cm across and 3.4 m deep is located at the southwest corner of Foundation C. Additionally, small scatters of glacial rocks and foundation rubble are located between Foundations A and B.

Foundation D lies in the southeast corner of the site. It consists of a poured concrete slab. Shovel tests in the vicinity were all negative, although a clear glass bottle neck and a fragment of brown-and-white-glazed stoneware (post-1880) were observed on the surface. Other than a farm road remnant that appears to lead to the slab from the west, no additional features or artifacts were found associated with Foundation D, which appears to have been the location of an outbuilding.

Archival Investigations

The background research (Gaither et al. 1998:potential site number 59) and a reexamination of historic maps confirm that a house has been plotted at site A09909.000082 on the east side of North-South Base Line Road, in the westcentral portion of Lot 62, since 1852. In 1852, two houses are plotted very close together on the site and labeled "E. Beach" and "J. Berry." In 1859, the two houses are labeled "F. Gardner" and "W. Harrick." In 1874, both houses are labeled "J. T. Hunt." In 1909 (Pratt), the house was owned by J. T. Hunt and occupied by A. T. MacGuire. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 67.31-acre property, tract number 56, was acquired from John B. Lisk.

Summary

Although site A09909.000082 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 quite possibly burned based on the presence of charcoal, melted glass, and slag on and around the disturbed foundations. There is little chance that the remaining deposits retain contextual integrity sufficient to examine any particular historic time period or to address specific questions regarding the occupation and use of the site. The site has little research value. Site A09909.000082 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000083

Site A09909.000083 is a small ephemeral historic site located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 7 and North-South Base Line Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 40 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 20 m south of Igloo Road No. 7. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 65-x-55 m (3,575 m²; Figure 136). The elevation is about 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The ground surface is somewhat disturbed with a pushpile and several depression evident. The vegetation at site A09909.000083 consists of areas of thick brush, tall weeds and grasses. Ground visibility at the time of survey was poor.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark gray to brown (10YR 4/1–4/3) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 25 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3–5/4).

No distinguishable features were found at site A09909.000083. This site was visually identified during regular 30-m-interval shovel test transects paralleling the east side of North-South Base Line Road. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to test the depth, nature, and extent of the cultural materials. Three shovel tests within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 42; see Figure 136).

No visible features at site A09909.000083 are clearly associated with a farmstead. It is possible that the shallow depression at S35/W20 is a refuse pit, but it is more likely just an area into which debris was pushed during the removal of the buildings. Ten meters north of the datum is a pushpile that has concrete fragments visible on the surface, and a brick fragment was identified in the shovel test excavated into the rise. This rise likely represents the remnant of a foundation or structure after being bulldozed by the facility construction activities. A slight rise runs north to south just west of the datum but is not considered to be associated with historic cultural activity. As evident by the pushpile and the scattered depressions, the area has been heavily disturbed, leaving little of the cultural remains that would have been associated with the homestead that was located here.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000083 is located in the northwest corner of Lot 62 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 57 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on the Gibson 1852 map near this location and is noted as the property of S. Ludlum. The Gray 1859 map also noted the property as belonging to S. Ludlum1859). The Nichols map of 1874 indicates that the structure belonged to R. M. Steele. The nearest structure on the 1909 Pratt map belonged to J. T. Hunt and was leased to A. T. MacGuire. The 1938 Rural Directories, Inc., lists John B. Lisk as the owner. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 50-acre property, tract number 64, was acquired from Chester W. Phillips et al.

Summary

Site A09909.000083 is a historic farmstead located on the corner of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 7 and was occupied from the middle of the nineteenth century through the middle twentieth century. No distinguishing features are visible, no stratified deposits remain, and few cultural artifacts were identified at this site. The site has been heavily modified and disturbed and does not retain significant research value. Thus, site A09909.000083 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

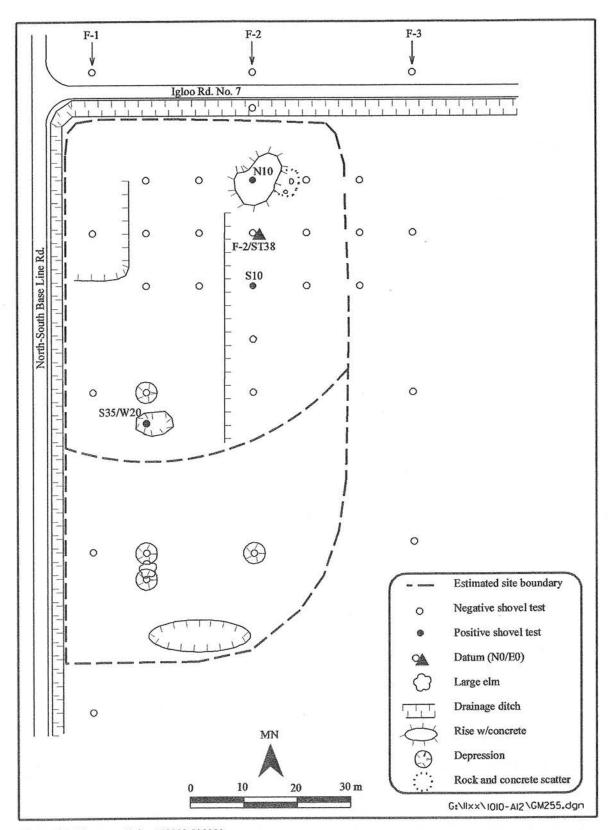


Figure 136. Plan map of site A09909.000083.

Table 42 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000083

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N10/E0 | 0-20 | 1 small brick fragment |
| S10/E0 | 0-20 | 1 whiteware fragment, 1 clear glazed redware fragment |
| S35/W20 | 0–20 20–28 | 8 brown glass fragments, 14 clear glass fragments (one is a milk bottle rim) 4 wire nails (post-1880), 1 piece of a carbon battery core |

A09909.000084

Site A09909.000084 is a small ephemeral historic site located on the corner of Igloo Road No. 8 and North-South Base Line Road. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 50 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 25 m south of Igloo Road No. 8. The estimated site boundary measures approximately 80-x-45 m (3,600 m²; Figure 137). The elevation is about 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. Little evidence remains of the site; the two pushpiles indicate ground surface disturbance. The vegetation at site A09909.000084 consists of blackberries, grapevines, wild rose bushes, weeds, and a thick growth of young mixed hardwoods.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as dark gray to brown (10YR 4/1–4/3) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged 19 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of brown to yellowish brown matrix (10YR 5/3–5/4).

No structural features or wells were found at site A09909.000084. This site was identified by two positive shovel tests during regular 30-m-interval transects paralleling the east side of North-South Base Line Road. Additional shovel tests were excavated to locate the site boundary and to identify and test the depth of the cultural deposits; one was positive. Three shovel tests that fell within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 43; see Figure 137).

While a few historic materials were identified at site A09909.000084, little of significance remains at this site. The three positive shovel tests are scattered about, and each yielded only a single artifact. At the southern end of the estimated site boundary are two mounds of earth that are interpreted as pushpiles associated with construction activity. The largest mound is about 35 m east-west, 10 m north-south and slightly less than 1 m high. No artifacts were observed on this feature, and only one brick fragment was recovered from shovel tests on and around this mound. Just southwest of this mound, at about 65 m south and 25 m west of the established datum, is another small mound that measures 8-x-12 m and is 0.5 m high. Again, no artifacts were observed, and none were recovered from the shovel testing on this feature. If these remains represent a historic homestead, the house has been completely destroyed.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000084 is located on the west edge of Lot 62 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 61 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that the Gibson 1852 map was the first to show two structures plotted near this location, noted as the property of E. Beach and J. Berry. In 1859 the two structures are labeled as Gardner and W. Harrick (Gray 1859). The Nichols map of 1874 indicates that the

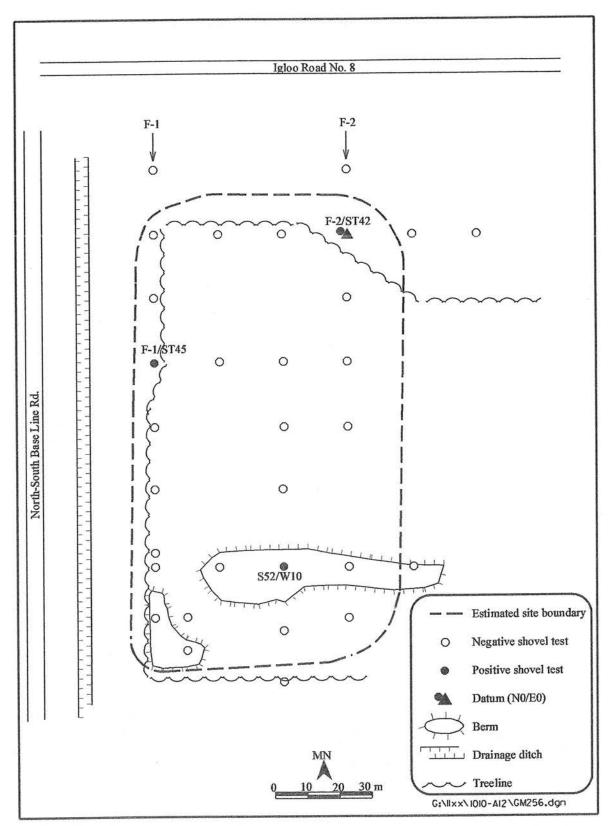


Figure 137. Plan map of site A09909.000084.

Table 43
Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000084

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material |
|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| F-1/ST46 | 0-20 | 1 small brick fragment |
| F-2/ST42 (datum) | 0-25 | 1 small whiteware fragment with a hand painted blue decoration |
| S52/W10 | 0-15 | Approximately half of a brick |

structures belonged to a J. T. Hunt and a Wm. Ambrose. The nearest structures on the 1909 Pratt map belonged to V. and J. J. Thompson. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 3.20-acre property, tract number 64A, was acquired from Barton Van Riper.

Summary

Site A09909.000084 is an ephemeral historic site consisting of a few artifacts of undetermined date and two pushpiles possibly associated with the destruction of the site. The site is apparently extremely disturbed based on the lack of structural evidence and there is little potential for the limited information of the cultural materials to contribute to investigations of the historic research domains established for the region. Thus, site A09909.000084 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000085

Site A09909.000085 is a historic site located on the northeast corner of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 10. The arbitrary site datum was placed about 65 m east of North-South Base Line Road and 40 m north of Igloo Road No. 10. The artifact scatter and associated features measure approximately 90-x-60 m (5,400 m²; Figure 138). The elevation is 198 m (650 ft) amsl with a gently sloping terrain. The vegetation at site A09909.000085 consists primarily of thick, low bushes, weeds, and briars, mixed with young-growth elm and locust trees. Ground visibility was fair to poor at the time of survey.

The soil in this vicinity is mapped as a Darien silt loam, while a small area of Romulus silty clay is to the northeast (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as varying from very dark gray to brown (10YR 3/1–4/2) silt loam on the Munsell® Soil Color Chart and averaged about 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till of dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/4).

Two well-defined structural foundation features, as well as a rock-lined well and a possible second well, are extant at this site. The site was visually identified during regular 30-m-interval transects along the east side of North-South Base Line Road. There were no positive transect shovel tests. Additional shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site boundary and to identify the depth and nature of the cultural deposits. Six shovel tests that fell within the estimated site boundary were positive (Table 44; see Figure 138).

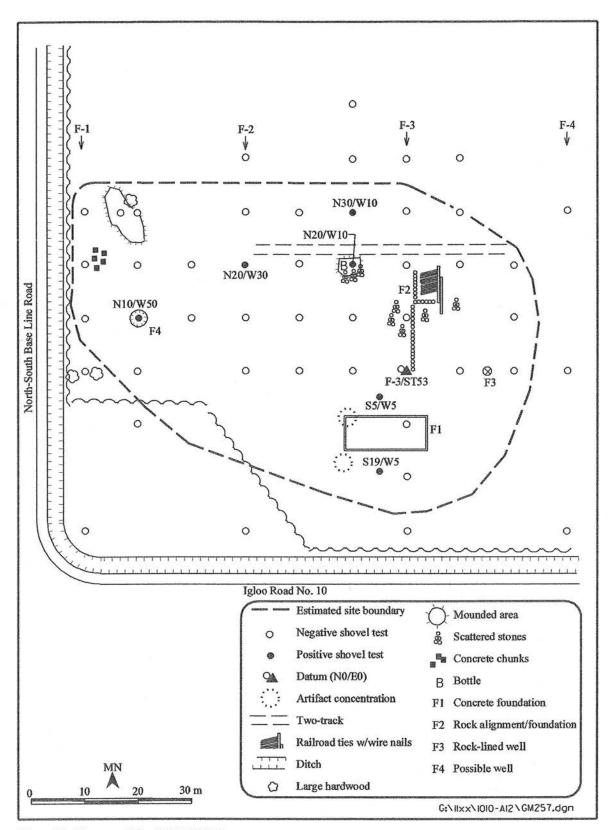


Figure 138. Plan map of site A09909.000085.

Table 44 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000085

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Material | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| N10/W50 | 0–16 | 1 wire nail (post-1880), several small brick fragments | |
| N20/W10 | 0-20 | Brick fragment | |
| N20/W30 | 0-20 | Glass fragment, whiteware fragment | |
| N30/W10 | 0-20 | 1 clear glass fragment, 1 brick fragment, 1 whiteware fragment | |
| S05/W05 | 0-15 | Several coal fragments and burned coal ash | |
| S19/W05 | 0-18 | Coal fragments and burned coal ash | |

Site A09909.000085 consists of two intact foundation remnant features, one filled, rock-lined well, one possible well, and what may be a very disturbed homesite. A partially intact concrete foundation (Feature 1) 10 m south of the established datum measures about 15-x-6 m and is 15 cm above the ground surface. The foundation walls were constructed of formed concrete 13 cm thick and contain several threaded, iron rods or bolts protruding from the surface. No concrete floor was encountered when a shovel test was placed in the northeast corner of this feature. The two thin artifact scatters on the northwest and southwest corners of this foundation contained domestic debris that dates mainly to the twentieth century: broken canning jars; a "MASON'S IMPROVED" aqua glass liner for a canning jar lid; a metal pail; an blue and white enameled metal bowl, a ketchup-style bottle; a screw-top "SEAGRAM VO" bottle; a manganese glass, broken ink bottle; clear and aqua, small, broken, medicine-like bottles; fragments of milk bottles; and a piece of stoneware vessel with a blue floral design. Although this area yielded household-type artifacts, the structure that was located here may well have been a barn because the soil from S10/E0 and S20/E0 was recorded as extremely dark (10YR 2/1), similar to the very rich, black soils that commonly accumulate around barns or stables.

The other partially intact foundation (Feature 2) is located due north of the datum. This feature consists of aligned rocks and low, rock-and-mortar walls. One rock alignment runs north about 12.5 m from the datum. Adjacent to this wall is a southwest corner of another rock foundation that is about 7-x-4 m and about 40 cm high. Several additional large glacial rocks are randomly scattered about this remnant foundation (see Figure 138). Northeast of the rock alignment that forms a corner is a pile of approximately 12 square-cut timbers with many wire nails protruding from them. This area may have been used as a storage area because these partial foundations likely represent barn or outbuilding-type structures and not a dwelling. No shovel tests in or around this feature were positive.

Approximately 15 m east of the datum is a rock-lined well (Feature 3). This well is about 1 m in diameter; the fill rock and soil begins about 70 cmbs (Figure 139). No artifacts were noted in or around this well. Another possible filled well (Feature 4) is located at N10/W50, which is a depression that is about 2 m in diameter. The shovel test positioned in this feature recovered a wire nail and a brick fragment in the first 16 cmbs, but excavation was abandoned when large glacial rocks were encountered. The presence of large rocks suggests a filled well and not a privy. A low mounded pushpile and several pieces of concrete are situated in the northwestern part of the site. No positive shovel test and no surface artifacts were identified in this area. However, because of the location of the possible filled well to the southeast as well as the probable concrete foundation fragments and the pushpile, it is possible that a third structure was situated in this portion of the site.



Figure 139. Photograph of the rock-lined well at site A09909.000085.

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000085 is located in the west edge of Lot 62 of the original surveyed lots. It is situated near the plotted location of potential site number 64 in the background research by Gaither et al. (1998). That research and reanalysis of the historic maps indicate that a structure was first plotted on the Gibson 1852 map near this location and is noted as the property of James Patterson. The Nichols map of 1874 indicates that the structure belonged to Jas. Patterson. The Child directory of 1894–1895 states that Fannie M. Patterson, widow of James, was a farmer with 35 acres, one horse, five cows, and three acres in orchard. The nearest structure on the 1909 Pratt map belongs to C. A. Sayler. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 35-acre property, tract number 65, was acquired from Martha B. Crane.

Summary

Site A09909.000085 is a historic site located on the east side of North-South Base Line Road and the north side of Igloo Road No. 10. Artifacts observed and historic maps indicate that the site dates to the middle nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. Two foundation remnants remain at the site: a largely intact concrete foundation that is interpreted as a barn or stable, and a partially intact grouping of linear rock alignments also likely representing outbuildings or a barn. The other structural remains consist of a rock-lined well and another possible filled well. Two sparse surficial artifact scatters near the concrete barn foundation contain materials from the very late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Although little evidence exists to indicate the location of the house, it is quite probable that it was situated in the northwest portion of the site. This area has been heavily disturbed as evidenced by the lack of features and the presence of a pushpile. No stratified deposits were identified at A09909.000085, and due

to extensive disturbances, the site does not have significant research value. Therefore, site A09909.000085 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

A09909.000087

Site A09909.000087 is a historic homestead measuring approximately 65 m north-south by 75 m east-west (Figure 140). The site is located southwest of the intersection of Fayette Road and Igloo Road No. 5, on the south side of Igloo Road No. 5 at 670 feet (204 m) amsl. Vegetation consists of dense briars, grapevines, dense grasses, fruit trees, and mixed young hardwoods.

The soil in the vicinity is mapped as Darien silt loam (Hutton 1972). The upper soil matrix was recorded in the field as very dark gray to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/1–3/2) and averaged 22 cm in depth. The soil matrix below this becomes a sterile, Pleistocene, clay-dominated, glacial till and lightens to yellowish brown to brown (10YR 4/3–5/4).

The site contains several features including a concrete house foundation, a rock-lined well, a scattered glacial stone foundation, and refuse refuse and artifact scatters. Areas of uneven ground and portions of scattered foundations indicate moderate to severe disturbances in many portions of the site. The site was located by surface observations of the well and a positive shovel test on the B3 and B4 transect lines. The datum was located on Shovel Test 2 on the B-4 transect line, approximately 60 m southwest of the well. Additional shovel tests were excavated to determine the site boundary and depth and nature of the deposits. Ten shovel tests across the site were positive (Table 45). Overall, more than 70 artifacts were observed at the site.

The first feature observed at the site was a filled rock-lined well (F1). It is approximately 50 cm in diameter and the rim is at surface level with several pieces of concrete pushed into the opening (Figure 141). It is located 9 m west of Fayette Road and 70 m south of East-West Base Line Road (Igloo Road No. 5). No artifacts or cultural materials were observed within the immediate vicinity of the well, although this could be attributed to the fact that the well is situated in the ditch of Fayette Road, which appears to be mowed and maintained regularly.

The most prominent feature of the site is a historic concrete and brick foundation (F2; Figure 142). The floor plan of the foundation is somewhat irregular and is located 5 m west of the well (see Figure 140). There are four different room divisions. The main room is roughly 8 m north-south and 4 m east-west, the walls are approximately 31 cm thick in this room and the walls are 0.5–1 m in height. A smaller connected room is centered on the west wall of the structure. The room is 3 m north-south and 2 m east-west, with an east-west interior wall subdividing the room equally. The walls of this room are also 31 cm thick and are 1.2 m in height. On the south wall of this connected room is a 13-cm diameter terra cotta pipe running through the wall, presumably for a drain. Another wall forms a fourth room on the east side of the structure at ground level and appears to be 31 cm thick. The wall begins at the center of the north wall of the first room, heads north 2 m, then heads west for 6 m, turns south for 5 m, then finally turns east to intersect with the north wall of the second room. Off the northwest corner of this structure is a refuse scatter spreading out approximately 4 m, containing bricks, fragments of whiteware, iron fragments, and clear glass fragments.

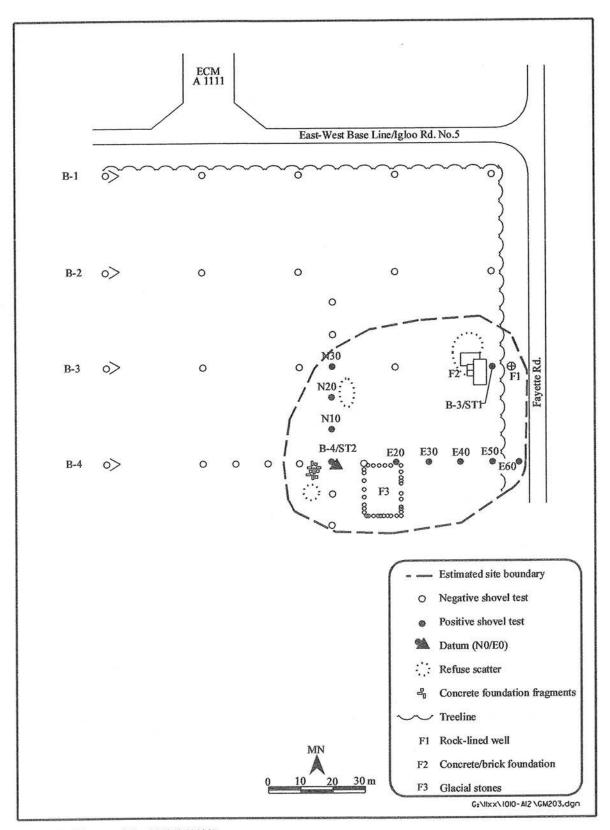


Figure 140. Plan map of site A09909.000087.

Table 45 Artifacts Observed in Shovel Tests at Site A09909.000087

| Shovel Test | Depth (cmbs) | Artifacts/Cultural Materials | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| B-3/ST1 | 0-20 | Brick fragments | |
| B-4/ST2 (datum) | 0-20 | Glass bottle (on surface) | |
| N0/E20 | 0-20 | Thin window glass (on surface) | |
| N0/E30 | 0–20 | "Mason" jar lid (on surface), stoneware (on surface); 10 fragments of glass (both window and jar glass), 1 iron fragment, 1 cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), brick fragments | |
| N0/E40 | 0-20 | Brick fragments, whiteware (on surface) | |
| N0/E50 | 0-20 | 1 iron fragment | |
| N0/E60 | 0-20 | Brick fragments | |
| N10/W0 | 0-20 | 3 wire nails (post-ca. 1880), 3 cut nails (ca. 1840-1880), 3 pieces of wire | |
| N20/W0 | 0-15 | 4 pieces of amethyst glass, 1 piece of coal, 1 iron eye-hook, 1 metal plate | |
| N30/W0 | 0-20 | 1 wire nail (post-ca. 1880) | |



Figure 141. Photograph of the filled rock-lined well at site A09909.000087.



Figure 142. View north across the concrete foundation at site A09909.000087.

A second foundation lies approximately 45 m southwest of the well (F3). The foundation is roughly 12 m east-west and 14 m north-south. A surface layer of glacial stones defines the foundation. The foundation, which may be a barn, is sporadic and is moderately disturbed. A large pile (approximately 5 m in diameter) of concrete foundation fragments was observed 12 m west of this structure and may be the remains of the original walls. Shovel tests in the immediate area of this foundation revealed thin window glass, iron fragments, a cut nail (ca. 1840–1880), brick fragments, a "Mason" jar lid, whiteware, and stoneware.

Two additional refuse scatters were also observed at the site. The first, located approximately 38 m west of the south end of the house foundation contains primarily middle nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifacts. Artifacts observed at this refuse scatter included: "Vicks" bottles; clear glass "EZ-SEAL" jar lids; whiteware; carnival glass plate fragments; rose-colored glass, depression ware; ink bottles; lamp parts; a clear glass medicine bottle (Reed Glass Co. 1927-1956 [Toulouse 1971:432]); a belt buckle; a peachcolored, embossed, glass bowl fragment; an medicine bottle embossed with "THE GREAT/ DR./ KILMER'S/ SWAMP/ ROOT/ KIDNEY/ LIVER &/ BLADDER/ CURE/ SPECIFIC" dating from the middle 1870s to circa 1906 (Hull-Walski 1989:95, after Fike 1987:208); and a white ceramic plate fragment with a maker's mark of "1896/ IRONSTONE CHINA/ J&G MEAKIN." The second refuse scatter is located 58 m southwest of the house foundation. By comparison, this second scatter contained primarily older artifacts. All of the glassware found in this scatter were fragments of mold-blown bottles with applied necks. These types of bottles were manufactured in the United States from 1810 through 1880 (Munsey 1970:39-41). Various example of stoneware were observed as well. Observed artifacts 11 aquacolored, bottle-neck fragments; a blue glass blob-top neck (ca. 1870-1900; Munsey 1970); 10 purple-glass (manganese sun-tinted) bottle necks; a gin bottle with a pontil dating to 1845-1870 (Munsey 1970:48); a fragment of stoneware marked "LUNDY & CO/TROY"; and a stoneware fragment with a maker's mark of "J. FISHER & C.../LY..." (presumably J. Fisher & Co. Lyons, N.Y.), dating to 1872-1902 (Lehner 1988:273).

Archival Investigations

Site A09909.000087 is situated at potential site number 225 in the preliminary research by Gaither et al. (1998). This site is first noted on the historic Gibson map from 1852 and is labeled as belonging to Sweixy. The 1859 Gray and 1874 Nichols maps both depict the land as belonging to the same owner, but spelled Swezey and Sweezey. A "coal pit" is labeled on the northern edge of the site in both 1859 and 1874. However, no natural coal deposits have been documented at SEDA during extensive geological and environmental assessments conducted over the years (Tom Enroth, personal communication 1999), and this "coal pit" is almost certainly not a mine but a collection and redistribution location where local residents, particularly blacksmiths, came to load coal brought in from elsewhere and carry it to farms and blacksmith shops. The 1894–1895 Child directory and map indicates that Eliza Swezey, widow of Issac H. (farmer), owned the home and 21 acres in the immediate area of the site. The 1909 Pratt map lists the name C. N. Van Riper with this particular site and a house is plotted on the 1938 Rural Directory. No structures are visible at this site on the historic aerial photographs. The military acquisition map (SEDA Project Ownership Map 1941–1963) indicates the 58.57-acre property, tract number 58, was acquired from Jay H. Van Riper.

Summary

Site A09909.000087 is a historic homestead site consisting of multiple features and refuse scatters dating from the middle nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century. A large number of diagnostic artifacts was observed, as well as an intact concrete foundation and a possible barn foundation. Although some of these features are relatively intact, many parts of the site have been bulldozed and portions of some features and deposits have been scattered, resulting in little contextual integrity. Site A09909.000087 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no additional archeological investigations are considered necessary.

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 § 60.4].

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):

- 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.

Criteria A and B could also be applicable if additional investigations determine that important events or persons are associated with potentially eligible sites.

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. Baseline 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 Paleo-Indian, 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. Some additional research domains established for prehistoric sites in the area include the following.

 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 the knowledge of subsistence and settlement systems.

Historic Research Needs

Archeological research has the potential to provide supporting data that will contribute to the present knowledge of historic periods, including frontier, nineteenth-century, and twentieth-century farmsteads and rural industries such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, weaving, asheries, dairying, and grapegrowing, 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 transportation 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 roughly 150 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). Research domains for historic sites developed during that research include the following.

- Frontier farmsteads in the northeastern United States
- Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farms and trades practiced in the northeastern United States
- Development and influence of transportation (in particular, canals and railroads)
- Ethnic diversity in rural communities
- Prosperity and socioeconomic diversity in rural communities
- The Underground Railroad system
- The development of the dairy industry
- The development of the grape-growing and wine industry

DETERMINATION OF NRHP ELIGIBILITY FOR SITES RECORDED

Although the NRHP criteria 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 criterion 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 each 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, however; with historic sites, Criteria A and B can also be applicable. 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 1,073 acres within the ECM area of SEDA was conducted between October 22, 1999, and December 12, 1999. As a result of the cultural resources survey, 54 archeological sites were identified and recorded, which averages approximately one site per 20 acres surveyed. The majority of the sites (n=53) date to the historic period; only one site is prehistoric. Five archeological sites (four historic sites and one prehistoric site) are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Figure 143). Because they lack intact features and deposits or the contextual integrity sufficient to address the research needs developed for the region, 49 sites identified during the cultural resources survey are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. An overview of the sites identified and their eligibility is presented in Table 46.

Site Distribution and High Probability Zones

A pattern of historic farmsteads and housesites located along historic roads was expected (Gaither et al. 1998). This projected model was originally 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 (including a legal requirement of building roads to all landowners, discussed in Chapter 3). Additionally, while examining high, medium, and low probability zones during the 1998 survey of 4,192 acres outside the ECM area (Cooper et al. 1999), the spatial association between an overwhelming majority of historic sites and historic roads was confirmed. Significant prehistoric sites, as expected, were closely associated with stream channels. The extreme degree of disturbance over much of the ECM area, confirmed by the poor condition of almost all of the historic sites recorded and the high degree of bulldozing seen in the aerial photographs taken when the ECMs were being built (see Appendix B), renders the probability of intact, undiscovered historic sites in the low probability portion of the ECM area to be very low. Therefore, the requirements regarding cultural resources for this area were determined during negotiations between the USACE, Fort Worth District, and the New York SHPO wherein high probability zones along the historic roads and stream channels within the ECM area were established and surveyed incorporating 30-m transect and shovel test intervals.

High probability zones (30-m interval) around streams were also established for locating prehistoric sites. One significant prehistoric site (A09906.000256) was recorded within the ECM area during the high probability survey around streams. During the previous survey of a large portion of the depot outside the ECM area (Cooper et al. 1999), two prehistoric sites were recorded in upland settings not associated with streams. However, the sites recorded away from mapped streams in 1998 were 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. Therefore, given the high degree of disturbance in the ECM area and the ephemeral nature of prehistoric sites previously found distant from streams in the vicinity, the probability that additional significant prehistoric sites are located in the ECM area is very low.

In conclusion, surveys conducted in 30-m intervals in the high probability zones were successful in locating both historic sites and one prehistoric site. The establishment of these zones has proven to be a useful tool, both in the development of site patterning concepts and in locating sites. The probability that significant historic or prehistoric sites are located in the unsurveyed areas of the ECM is extremely low. The reasons for this conclusion are summarized as follows:

- The condition of most historic sites recorded in the ECM area during the 1999 survey was found to be extremely poor relative to the sites recorded outside the ECM area during the 1998 survey;
- Photographs of the installation taken during the building of the ECMs in the early 1940s unequivocally document extensive bulldozing, road building, leveling, drainage ditching, and scraping of the majority of the ECM area;
- Prehistoric sites located away from streams recorded during the 1998 survey of extensive areas
 outside the ECM area resulted in the recording of only two small, insignificant lithic scatters. The
 probability that any such sites were left undisturbed during construction of the ECMs is very low
 due to the shallow soils and extensive bulldozing and land modifications.

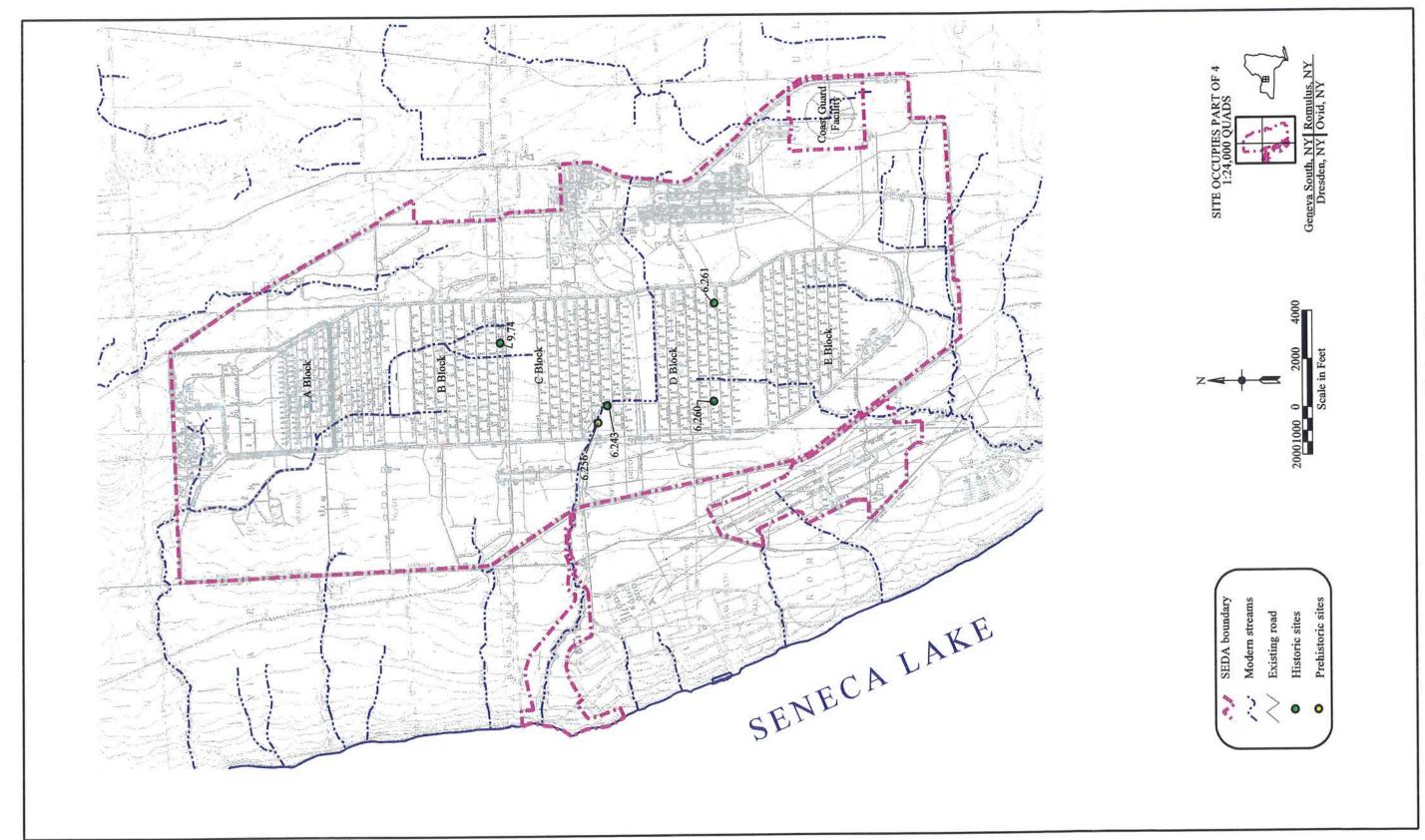


Figure 143. Location of sites within the ECM area potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table~46\\ NRHP~Assessments~for~Archeological~Sites~in~the~ECM~Area~at~SEDA \end{tabular}$

| Site Number | Temporary Field Site Number | Location | Age | NRHP Eligibilit |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Romulus Township | í. | | | |
| A09906.000236 | GM-155/258 | At intersection of North-South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 13 | Late 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000237 | GM-151 | North of Igloo Road No. 32 | Late 19th to mid 20th century | Ineligible |
| A09906.000238 | GM-150 | North of Igloo Road No. 32 | Unknown | Ineligible |
| A09906.000239 | GM-152 | North of Igloo Road No. 32 | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000240 | GM-153 | North of Igloo Road No. 32 | Late 19th to mid 20th | Ineligible |
| A09906.000241 | GM-154 | South of Igloo Road No. 31 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000242 | GM-156 | NE of intersection of Kendaia Creek and Igloo Road No. 22 | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000243 | GM-157/158 | NW of intersection of Kendaia Creek and Igloo Road No. 22 | Refuse: late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries Mill: early 19 th to mid-late 19 th century | Potentially eligible |
| A09906.000244 | GM-159 | South of Igloo Road No. 19 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000245 | GM-160 | South of Igloo Road No. 19 | Late 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000246 | GM-161 | South of Igloo Road No. 19 | Early to mid 20th century | Ineligible |
| A09906.000248 | GM-164 | South of Igloo Road No. 14 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000249 | GM-165 | North of Igloo Road No. 18 | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000250 | GM-166 | North of Igloo Road No. 18 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000251 | GM-167 | North of Igloo Road No. 18 | Early 20th century | Ineligible |
| A09906.000252 | GM-168/171 | North of Igloo Road No. 37 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000253 | GM-169 | North of Igloo Road No. 37 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000254 | GM-170 | North of Igloo Road No. 37 | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000256 | GM-172 | South of Kendaia Creek | Woodland | Potentially eligible |
| A09906.000257 | GM-200 | South of Igloo Road No. 31 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000258 | GM-201 | North of Igloo Road No. 32 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000259 | GM-202 | Between Igloo Road No. 31 and Igloo Road No. 32 | Late 18 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000260 | GM-219 | North of Igloo Road No. 30 | Mid 19 th (poss. late-18th) to mid 20 th centuries | Potentially eligible |
| A09906.000261 | GM-220 | North of Igloo Road No. 30 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Potentially eligible |
| A09906.000262 | GM-221 | East of North-South Base Line Road at Igloo Road No. 35 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000264 | GM-260 | At intersection of Igloo Road No. 19 and North-South Base Line Road | Early to mid 20 th century | Ineligible |
| A09906.000265 | GM-261 | SW of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 23 and North-South Base Line Road | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |

Table 46 (cont'd)

| Site Number | Temporary Field Site Number | Location | Age | NRHP Eligibilit |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| A09906.000266 | GM-262 | NE of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 24 and North-South Base Line Road | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000267 | GM-263 | SE of Igloo Road No. 24 and North-South Base Line Road | Mid 19th to early 20th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000268 | GM-264 | Intersection of Igloo Road No. 30 and North-South Base Line Road | Mid 19th to early 20th | Ineligible |
| A09906.000269 | GM-265 | East of North-South Base Line Road between Igloo Road No. 31 and Igloo Road No. 32 | centuries Unknown | Ineligible |
| A09906.000270 | GM-266 | South of Igloo Road No. 31 | Late 19th to mid 20th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000271 | GM-267 | East of North-South Base Line Road between Igloo Road No. 15 and Igloo Road No. 16 | Late 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000272 | GM-268 | South of Igloo Road No. 30 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000275 | GM-271 | North of Igloo Road No. 29 | Late 19 th to early 20 th | Ineligible |
| A09906.000276 | GM-272 | South of Igloo Road No. 37 | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09906.000278 | GM-214 | North of Igloo Road No. 36 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| Varick Township | | | | |
| A09909.000069 | GM-163 | North of Igloo Road No. 5 | Mid 19th to early 20th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09909.000070 | GM-204 | South of Igloo Road No. 5 | Mid to late 19th century | Ineligible |
| 109909.000071 | GM-205 | South of Igloo Road No. 5 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| 109909.000072 | GM-207 | South of Igloo Road No. 5 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| 409909.000073 | GM-208 | At the intersection of Fayette Road and Igloo Road No. 13 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09909.000074 | GM-210 | North of Igloo Road No. 13 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Potentially eligible |
| A09909.000075 | GM-211 | North of Igloo Road No. 13 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09909.000076 | GM-212 | North of Igloo Road No. 13 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| 109909.000077 | GM-162 | North of Igloo Road No. 5 | Early to mid 20th century | Ineligible |
| A09909.000079 | GM-251 | NE of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 7 and North-South Base Line Road | Late 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09909.000080 | GM-252 | NE of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 5 and North-South Base Line Road | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| 109909.000081 | GM-253 | SE of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 5 and North-South Base Line Road | Early to mid 20th century | Ineligible |
| 109909.000082 | GM-254 | NE of the intersection of North- South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 6 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| 109909.000083 | GM-255 | NE of the intersection of North- South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 8 | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |

Table 46 (cont'd)

| Site Number | Temporary Field Site Number | Location | Age | NRHP Eligibility |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| A09909.000084 | GM-256 | NE of the intersection of North- South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 9 | Unknown | Ineligible |
| A09909.000085 | GM-257 | NE of the intersection of North- South Base Line Road and Igloo Road No. 10 | Mid 19 th to early 20 th centuries | Ineligible |
| A09909.000087 | GM-203 | SW of the intersection of Igloo Road No. 5 and Fayette Road | Mid 19 th to mid 20 th centuries | Ineligible |

Summary of Sites Identified at SEDA

Prehistoric Sites

Gaither et al. (1998) stated 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 the majority of those that do exist. The intensive cultural resources survey of 4,192 acres of the depot outside the ECM area in 1998 confirmed that prehistoric sites are not numerous and are rarely extensive at SEDA. 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 during the 1998 (Cooper et al. 1999) cultural resources survey confirmed this general pattern. The only extensive site (site A09906.000163) recorded during the 1998 survey is located adjacent to a creek a few hundred meters from its junction with Seneca Lake. This site is isolated and has been protected 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 (e.g. hearths, dwellings, and lithic concentrations) if any, are probably limited. This site was tentatively assigned a Late Archaic affiliation (3500-2500 B.C.) based on the similarity of one projectile point to 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 remaining potentially eligible prehistoric sites (sites A09906.000230, A09909.000057, A09909.000067, and A09909.000063) identified during the 1998 (Cooper et al. 1999) survey outside the ECM area 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 were 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 are representative of the 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 (Fiedel 1996). Because very little is known about the prehistoric activities in the uplands around the Finger Lakes region, from Paleo-Indian through Protohistoric times, any information about upland sites gained from examinations of the potentially eligible sites briefly described above could be important.

The 1999 survey of high probability zones within the ECM area has demonstrated that this area is highly disturbed relative to other areas of the depot and that the presence of significant prehistoric sites that retain intact deposits, features, or have significant technological information to offer is extremely rare. However, the survey of the high probability zones did result in the recording of one prehistoric hamlet or small village site (A09906.000256) with intact deposits and features that have definite research value.

• Site A09906.000256 was found adjacent to Kendaia Creek in an area that escaped the extensive bulldozing and scraping of the majority of the ECM area. Cultural deposits are fairly shallow, and are not expected to be more than 40 cm deep except possibly in some features. However, the site has all the necessary attributes, including stone hearth features, intact subsurface deposits, diagnostic stone tools, and diagnostic ceramics, for productive and informative research of a Late Woodland hamlet or small village. Sites of this type are rare in the region, and no investigations of inland hamlet/small village sites of this type have been conducted in the SEDA vicinity. Research questions relating to the connections between these Late Woodland groups and the succeeding Seneca and Cayuga people of the region could possibly be addressed during investigations of this site. Because the site might contain a single Late Woodland component, or at least spatially and temporally definable multiple components, it would also have much to offer in terms of defining the local material culture, examining contacts between the group and other areas, defining technological and subsistence variables, and many other research issues.

Historic Sites

The research designs developed for the examination of cultural resources at SEDA (Gaither et al. 1998; Klein 1986) emphasized the large degree of disturbance to the depot during the military occupation. However, the 1998 cultural resources survey of areas outside the ECM area resulted in the conclusion that many historic sites in that portion of the depot 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 within the ECM area recorded during the 1999 survey fit this or a similar description. Spatial relationships between structure and activity areas are rarely maintained, occupation and site usage periods are rarely limited enough to examine particular historic periods, and the sites have little research value related to the historic research objectives for the region. Many of these historic sites are not recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP despite containing some limited intact features (particularly wells and partial foundations) 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.

Four historic sites (A09906.000243, A09906.000260, A09906.000261, and A09909.000074) within the ECM area at SEDA 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 and at least some areas of intact deposits. 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. Historic sites recorded during the 1999 survey of the ECM area that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP include the following.

- The historic sawmill site (A09906.000243) offers not only a unique industrial site type but also a limited early to middle nineteenth-century timeframe. This site has the potential for containing information about the technological and organizational aspects of early rural mills in the region and also presents an opportunity for examining the material culture associated with the site during the pioneering and early settlement period in the region.
- Site (A09909.000074), estimated to date to the middle nineteenth century through the early or
 middle twentieth century, is where J. G. King established the King Niagara Vineyard Company
 during the latter part of the nineteenth century. This historic farmstead/industrial site also has
 extensive features and deposits that could offer information on the unique material correlates with
 vineyards of the period as well as spatial information regarding the organization and changes in
 the site through time.
- Site (A09906.000260) is estimated to date to at least as early as the middle nineteenth century and possibly to the late eighteenth through middle twentieth century. Extensive, primarily intact features and deposits have been less disturbed at this site than at most sites recorded at SEDA, and material and spatial information could be examined. The Sayre family occupied this site during the late eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century. The Sayre household included an African American man in 1830, and material evidence relating to ethnic affinity could be discovered during these examinations. Additionally, the 1894-1895 Child directory states that the first Sayre possibly to occupy the property, John (born in 1767 in Orange County), was reportedly the first member of the state legislature from Seneca County. NRHP eligibility investigations of this site should consider Criterion B in addition to Criterion D.
- Site (A09906.000261) is estimated to date to the middle nineteenth through middle twentieth
 century Extensive, primarily intact features and deposits have been less disturbed at this site than
 at most sites recorded at SEDA, and material and spatial information could be examined.
 Separation of activity areas and possibly changes in spatial organization, materials, and site usage
 over time would be possible during more intensive archeological investigations.

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 the potentially eligible sites recorded within the ECM area. These include (but are not limited to) the following.

- Historic farmsteads in the Finger Lakes region
- Changes in market integration through time
- The extent of slavery and its effects on ethnic differences in the region
- The presence and effects of small rural industries

Farmsteads in the Finger Lakes Region

Although the potentially eligible farmstead sites identified within the ECM area were utilized/occupied from either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century, the sites selected as potentially eligible exhibit an unusually high degree of contextual integrity, including many intact structural features, refuse disposal areas, and undisturbed or little disturbed deposits. Separation of temporally and functionally differentiated activity areas is possible. 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 late eighteenth through middle twentieth-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, which can be documented in 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). Additionally, the social standing of the occupants of a site should 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 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 one household (site A09906.000260), belonging to Edward Sayre, did include a free African American man, a possible former slave, listed as 10-24 years old in 1830. Site A09906.000260 is first noted on the historic 1850 and 1852 Gibson maps and is labeled as belonging to E. Sayre. The 1859 Gray map and the 1874 Nichols map both list Edward Sayre as the owner of the property. The 1894-1895 Child directory and map lists a Charles H. Sayre, who is the son of Edward Sayre but no longer resides at his father's homestead. The directory states that Edward Sayre was born in 1798 in Romulus and resided in three counties without ever moving. It is, therefore, likely that the site was first settled by Edward's father, John, because Edward presumably never moved, and was residing at the site by the middle nineteenth

century. Furthermore, Edward's father, John, who was born in 1767, is noted in the directory as the first member of the state legislature from Seneca County.

Although the site was identified as having both Euro-Americans and an African American inhabitant during the 1830s, no information has been found giving the name of the African American man, and it is not possible when examining archived records to trace whether he remained in the area after 1830. More intensive archival investigations and research could, however, result in more information about this individual. Fortunately, the deposits at this site are little disturbed, and the site could be useful in examining material evidence of multiple ethnicity. Evidence of African American ethnicity could be present in the cultural assemblage of site A09906.000260.

Rural Industries

This initial phase of investigation of the sites identified both within and outside the ECM area 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 has 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.

Occupations of the residents also included farming, paid laboring, and other specialized occupations. For example, site A09906.000262 is likely associated with a farmstead noted on the Nichols map of 1874 as belonging to J. O. Waugh. The 1894-1895 Child directory and map reveals that James O. Waugh and his two sons, Roy and Charles, farmed 55 acres, had four horses, two cows, five bee colonies, and dealt in fur, poultry, and "high blooded horses" (Child 1895:228). C. S. Boyer, the late nineteenth-century owner of site A09906.000244, is listed in the 1894-1895 Child directory which states that Charles S. Boyer farmed 100 acres, with 30 acres in grapes, in addition to growing pears, plums, quinces, and apricots. 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 a John Thompson (b. 1854), a probable resident of site A09909.000079, was a laborer who owned his house and land.

Sites that have been recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP were owned by residents who engaged in a variety of economic and small-scale industrial activities. Industries and specialized activities such as grape growing/wine production and sawmilling should be associated with material correlates, such as certain forms of production and storage facilities that 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 farm life in the region with changing technologies, transportation, and markets.

CONCLUSION

The cultural resources survey of the ECM area of SEDA resulted in the identification of five potentially important sites at SEDA ranging from possibly thousands of years old to less than a century in age. More intensive archeological examinations of the sites determined potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 47) 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 address the complex research objectives developed for the area during the past few years.

| Table 47 Potentially Eligible Archeological Sites in the ECM Area at SEDA | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Site Number | Location | Site Type | Age | | |
| Romulus Townsh | ip | | 8 | | |
| A09906.000243 | NW of intersection of Kendaia Creek and Igloo Road No. 22 | Historic sawmill | Refuse Scatter: late 19th to mid 20th centuries Mill: early 19th to mid-late 19th century | | |
| A09906.000256 | South side of Kendaia Creek | Prehistoric hamlet/small village | Woodland | | |
| A09906.000260 | North of Igloo Road No. 30 | Historic farmstead | Mid 19th (possibly late 18th) to mid 20th centuries | | |
| A09906.000261 | North of Igloo Road No. 30 | Historic farmstead | Mid 19th to mid 20th centuries | | |
| Varick Township | | | | | |
| A09909.000074 | North of Igloo Road No. 13 | Historic farmstead | Mid 19th to Mid 20th centuries | | |

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APPENDIX A HISTORIC MAPS

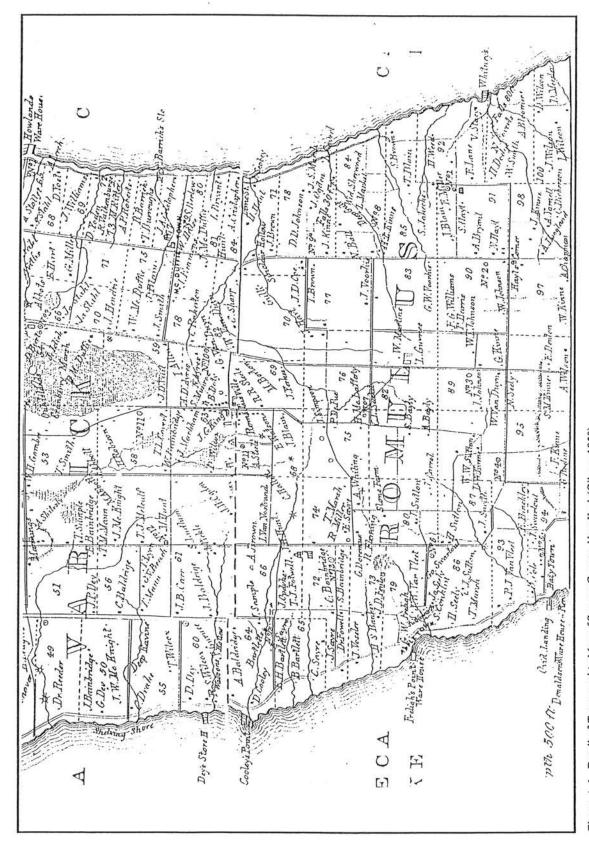


Figure A-1. Detail of Topographic Map of Seneca County, New York (Gibson 1850).

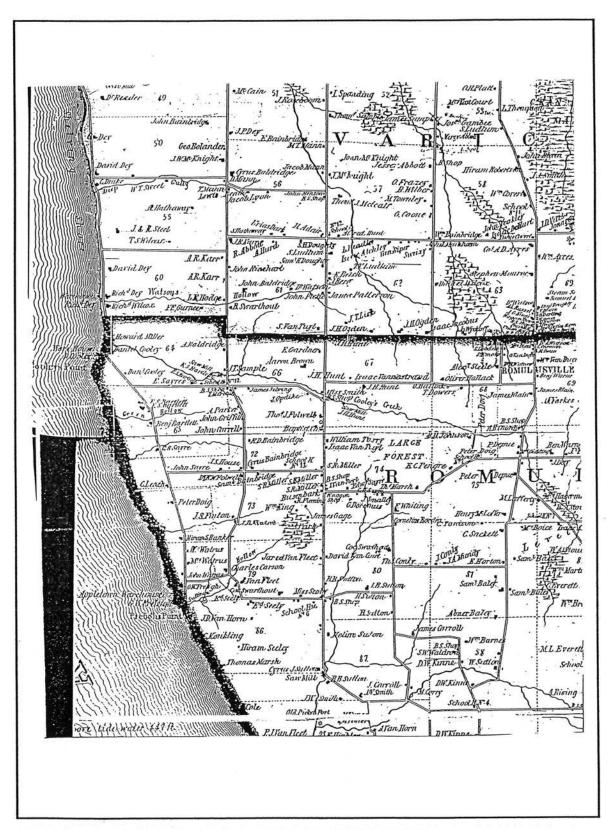


Figure A-2. Detail of Topographic Map of Seneca County, New York (Gibson 1852).

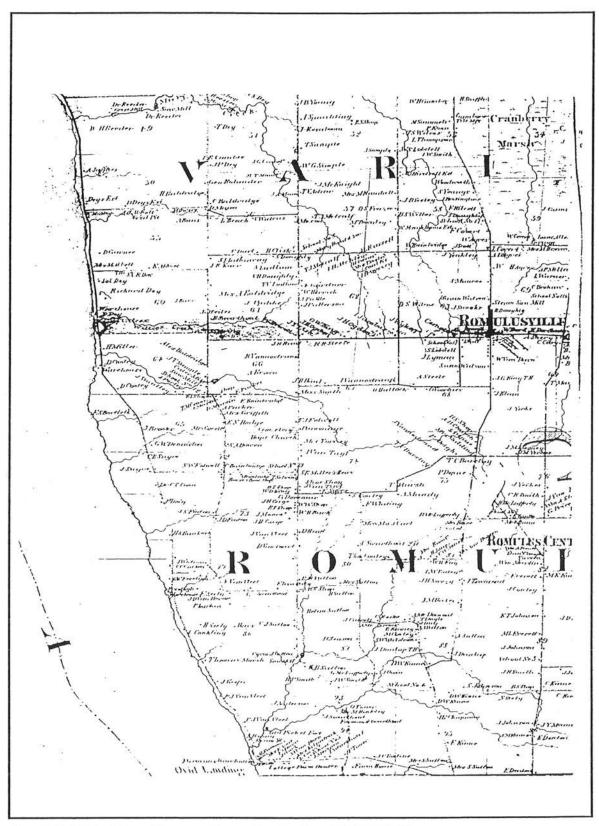


Figure A-3. Detail of Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York (Gray 1859).

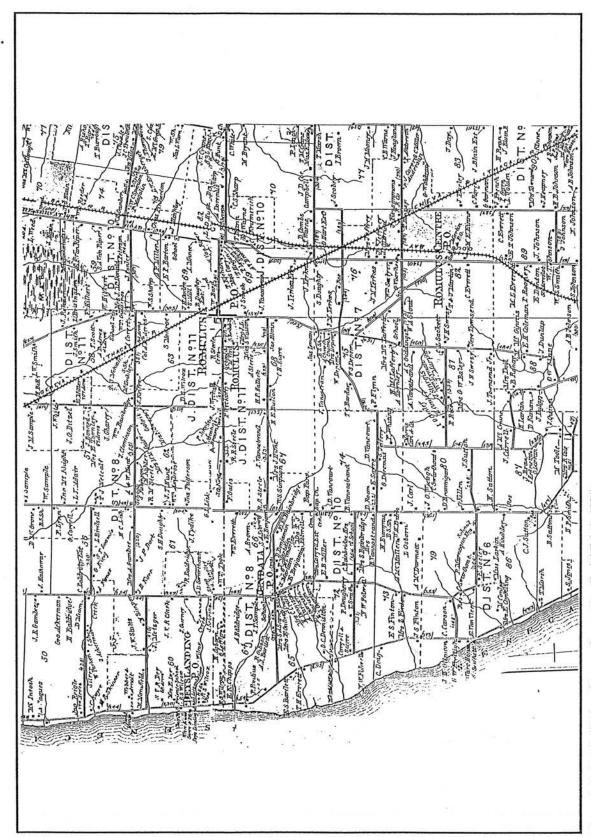


Figure A-4. Detail of Atlas of Seneca County, New York (Nichols 1874).

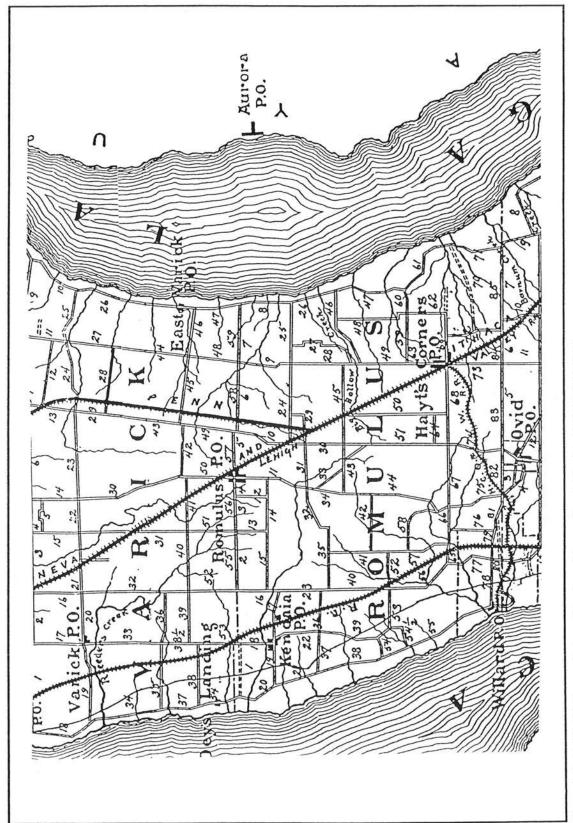


Figure A-5. Detail of Reference Business Directory of Seneca County, New York (Child 1894-1895).

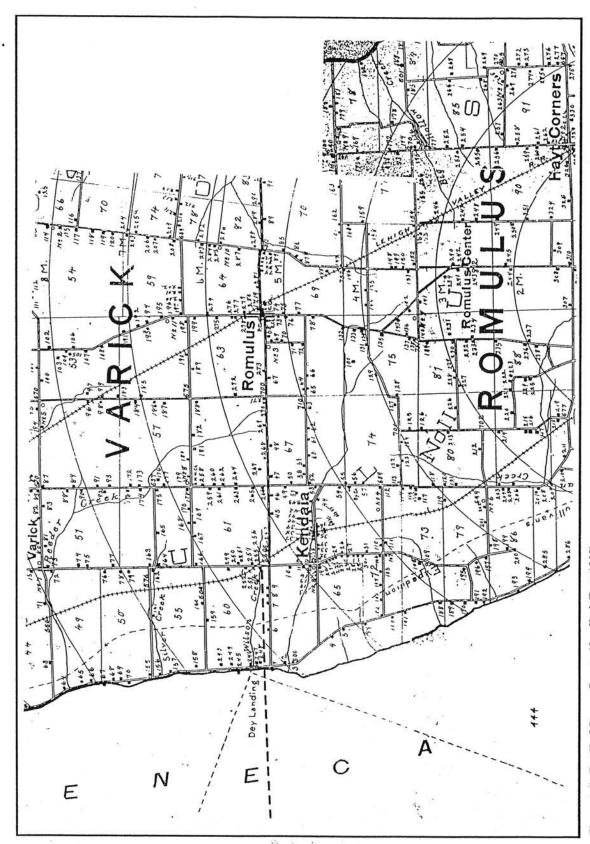


Figure A-6. Detail of Seneca County, New York (Pratt 1909).

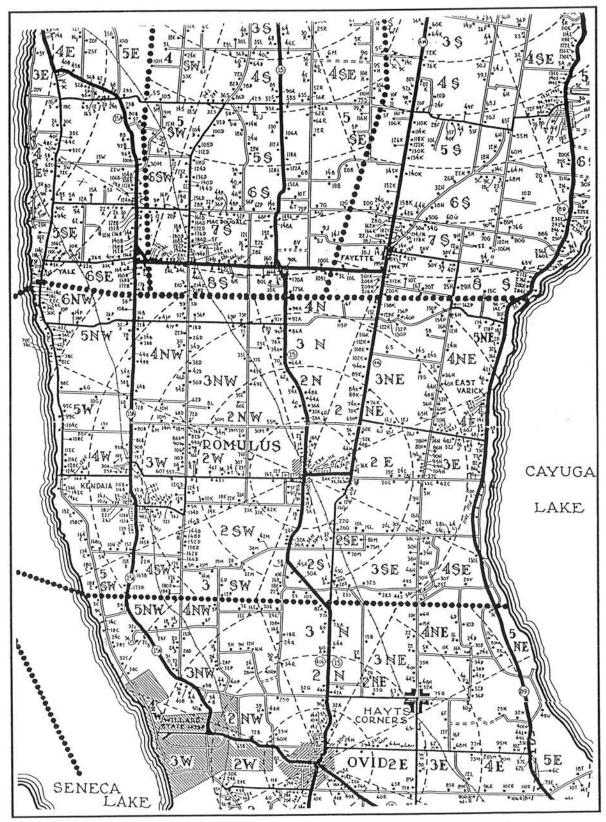


Figure A-7. Detail of Compass System Map of Seneca County, New York (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938).

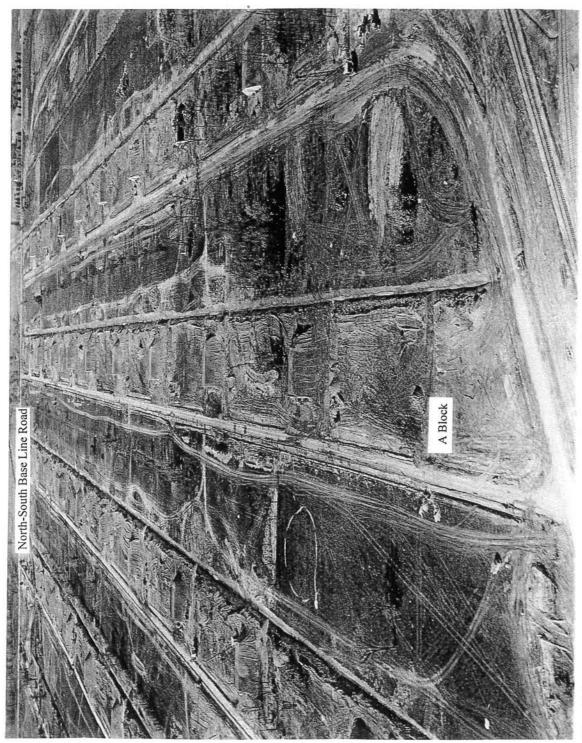


Figure B-1.



Figure B-2.

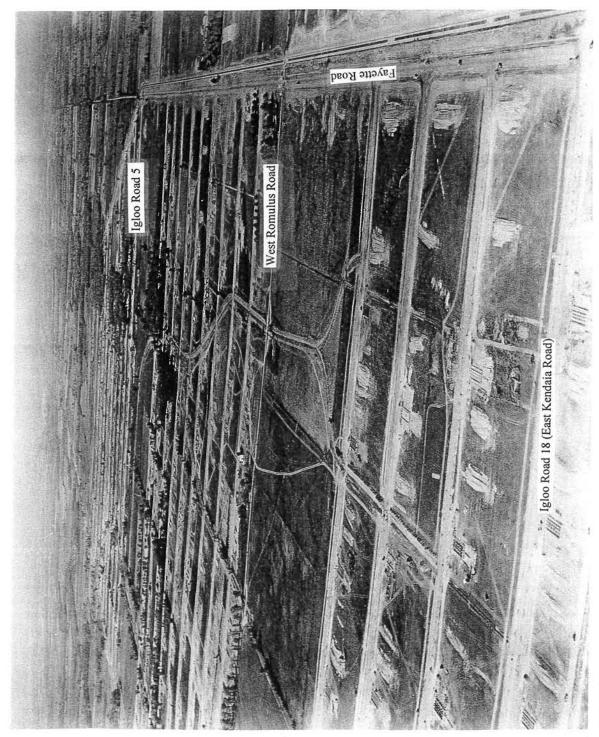


Figure B-3.

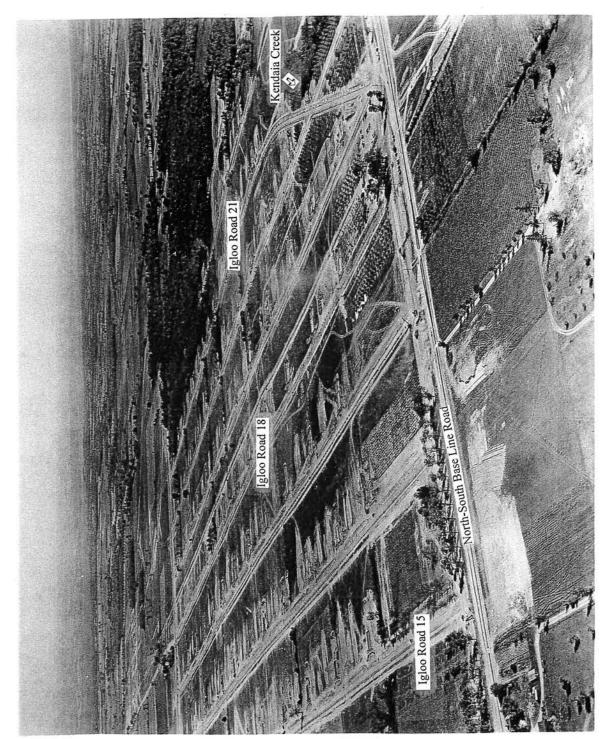


Figure B-4.

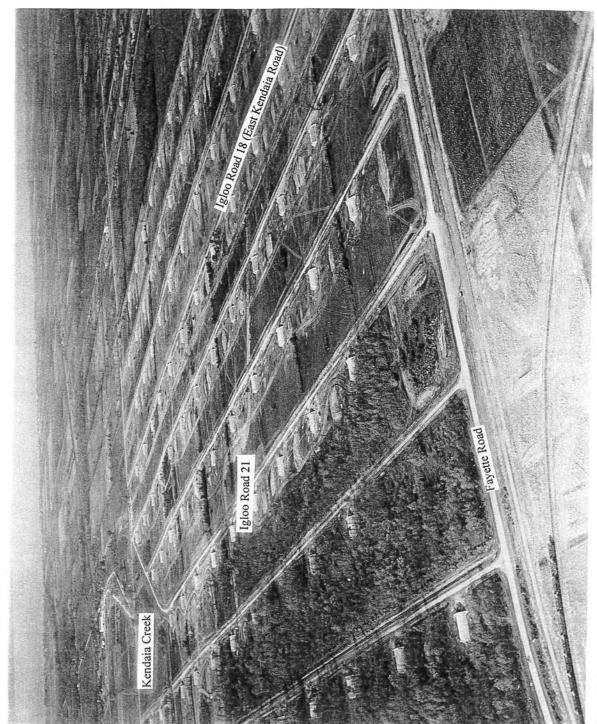


Figure B-5.

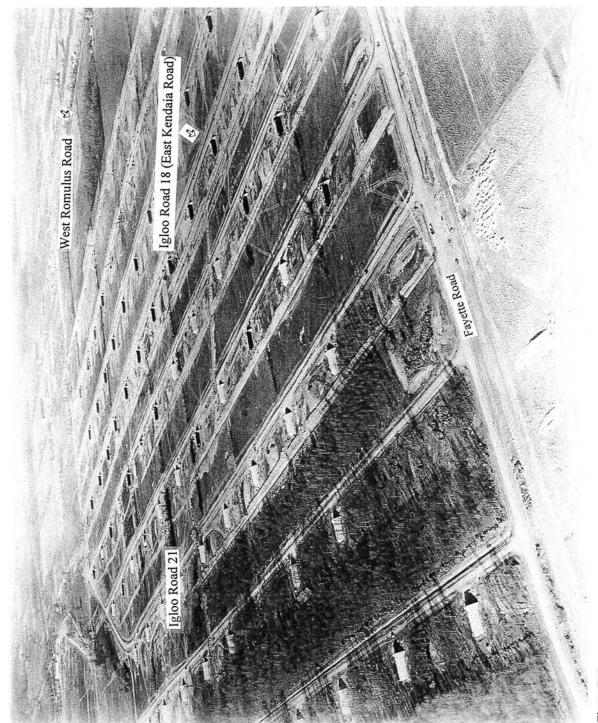


Figure B-6.

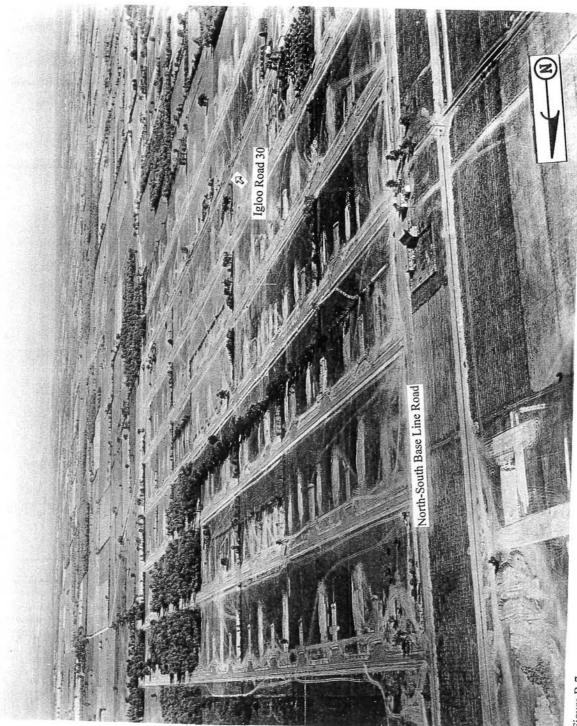


Figure B-7.

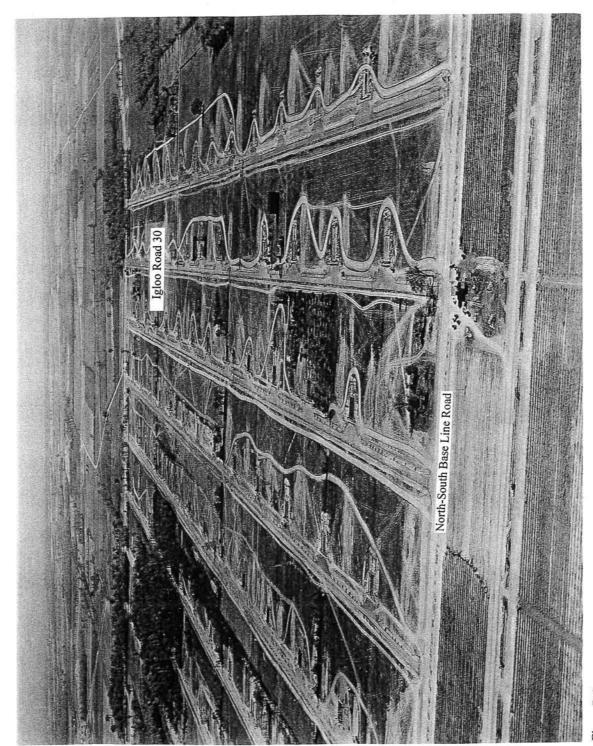


Figure B-8.



Figure B-9.

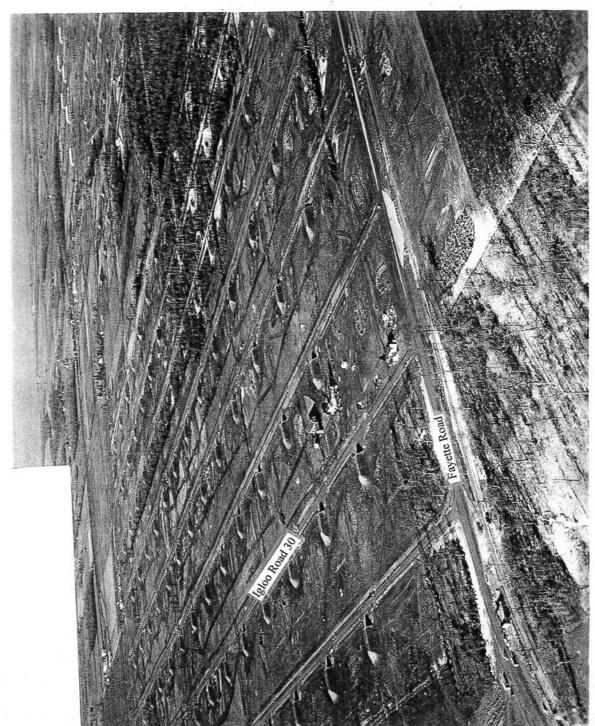


Figure B-10.

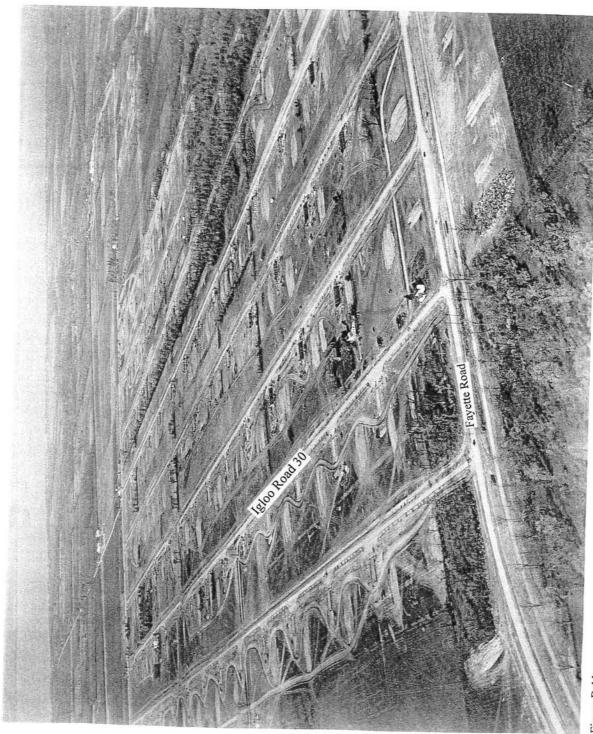


Figure B-11.

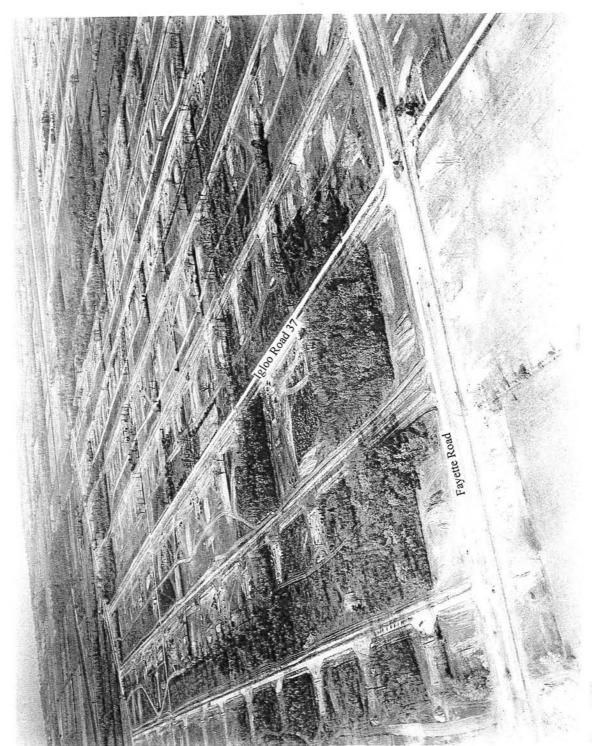
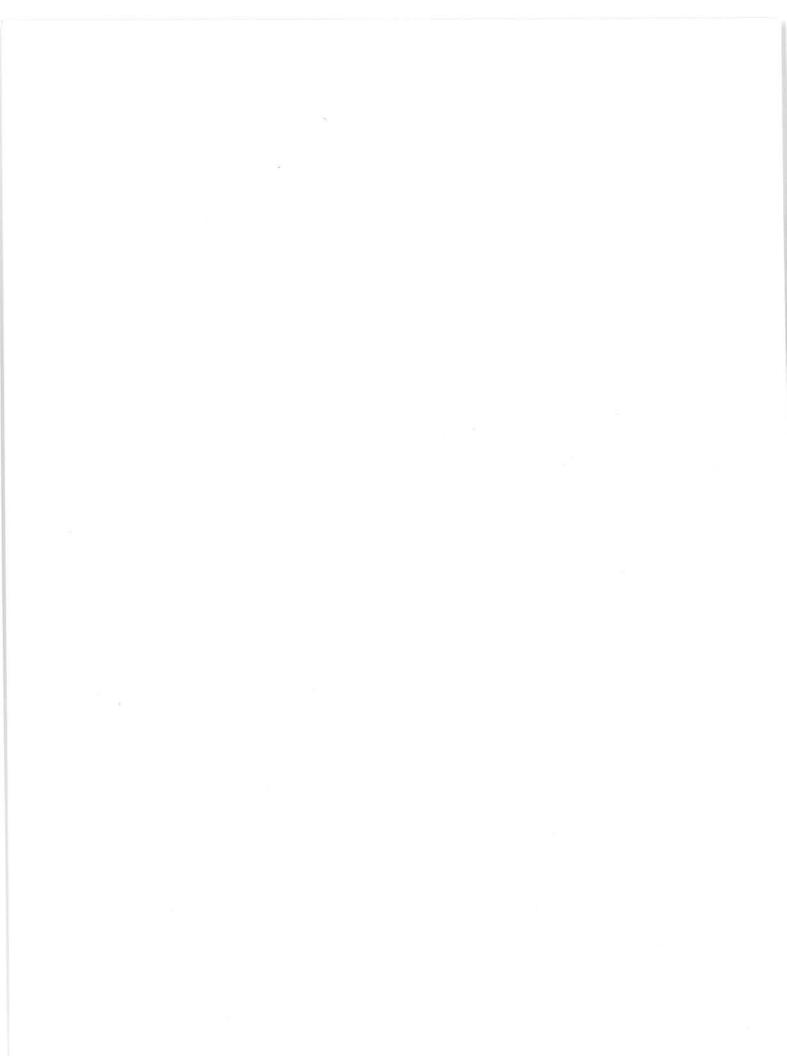


Figure B-12.

APPENDIX C SAMPLE SURVEY UNIT FORM

GEO-MARINE, INC. MULTIPLE SURVEY UNIT FORM

| PROJE | CT NO.: | DATE: EXCAVATOR(S): | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Unit Typ | pe: _ Shovel Test (| 30x30cm) Auger Test Other | Screen Type: 1/4" _ | _ 1/16" Other |
| Transect | No | Unit No | Probability A | rea H M L |
| LEVEL | DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm) | MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone) | | ARTIFACTS (by Level) |
| 1 | 0-20 | | | |
| 2 | 20-40 | | | |
| Transect | No | Unit No | | |
| LEVEL | DEPTH BELOW | MATRIX DESCRIPTION | | ARTIFACTS |
| 1 | SURFACE (cm) 0-20 | (Soil Zone) | | (by Level) |
| 2 | 20-40 | | | |
| | | | | |
| Transect 1 | | Unit No | | |
| LEVEL | DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm) | MATRIX DESCRIPTION | | ARTIFACTS |
| 1 | 0-20 | (Soil Zone) | | (by Level) |
| 2 | 20-40 | | | |
| | | | | |
| Transect N | | Unit No | т. | |
| EVEL | DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (cm) | MATRIX DESCRIPTION (Soil Zone) | | ARTIFACTS |
| | 0-20 | (Soil Zoile) | | (by Level) |
| | 20-40 | | | |
| | | | | |



APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF TRANSECTS AND SHOVEL TESTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE ECM AREA

| Fransect Number | Number of Shovel Tests | Location |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A1 | 52 | North side of Igloo Road 5 |
| A2 | 56 | North side of Igloo Road 5 |
| A3 | 58 | North side of Igloo Road 5 |
| A4 | 57 | North side of Igloo Road 5 |
| B1 | 52 | South side of Igloo Road 5 |
| B2 | 53 | South side of Igloo Road 5 |
| В3 | 49 | South side of Igloo Road 5 |
| B4 | 55 | South side of Igloo Road 5 |
| C1 | 57 | North side of West Romulus Road |
| C2 | 56 | North side of West Romulus Road |
| C3 | 55 | North side of West Romulus Road |
| C4 | 58 | North side of West Romulus Road |
| D1 | 58 | South side of West Romulus Road |
| D2 | 49 | South side of West Romulus Road |
| D3 | 56 | South side of West Romulus Road |
| D4 | 59 | South side of West Romulus Road |
| E1 | 14 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E2 | 14 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E3 | 16 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E4 | 16 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E5 | 16 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E6 | 16 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E7 | 14 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E8 | 12 | West side of Indian Creek, D and E Blocks |
| E9 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E10 | 14 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E11 | 16 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E12 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E13 | 14 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E14 | 12 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E15 | 15 | West side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E16 | 15 | West side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E17 | 16 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E18 | 16 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E19 | 14 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E20 | 14 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E21 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E22 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E23 | 16 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E24 | 15 | |
| E25 | 16 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E26 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E27 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| E28 | 15 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| F1 | 179 | East side of Indian Creek, D Block |
| F2 | 180 | East side of North-South Baseline Road |
| F3 | 180 | East side of North-South Baseline Road |
| F4 | 178 | East side of North-South Baseline Road |
| G1 | 49 | East side of North-South Baseline Road |
| G2 | | South side of Igloo Road 18 |
| T. Andrewson and T. And | 56 | South side of Igloo Road 18 |
| G3 | 56 | South side of Igloo Road 18 |
| G4 | 54 | South side of Igloo Road 18 |
| G5 | 52 | North side of Igloo Road 18 |
| G6 | 55 | North side of Igloo Road 18 |
| G7 | 58 | North side of Igloo Road 18 |

| Transect Number | Number of Shovel Tests | Location |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G8 | 61 | North side of Igloo Road 18 |
| H1 | 34 | North side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H2 | 34 | North side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H3 | 35 | North side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H4 | 28 | North side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H5 | 37 | South side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H6 | 34 | South side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H7 | 32 | South side of Igloo Road 37 |
| H8 | 38 | South side of Igloo Road 37 |
| II | 23 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| I2 | 23 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| I3 | 22 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| 14 | 22 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| 15 | 20 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| 16 | 21 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| 17 | 20 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| I8 | 22 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, C and D Blocks |
| N1 | 25 | East side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N2 | 26 | East side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N3 | 30 | East side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| | 29 | East side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N4 | 36 | West side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N5 | 37 | West side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N6 | 43 | West side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N7 | 43 | West side of Reeder Creek, A Block |
| N8 | | East side of Reeder Creek, between Igloo Roads 6 and 8 |
| N9 | 13 | East side of Reeder Creek, between Igloo Roads 6 and 8 |
| N10 | 13 | East side of Reeder Creek, between Igloo Roads 6 and 8 |
| N11 | 15 | East side of Reeder Creek, between Igloo Roads 6 and 8 |
| N12 | 27 | North side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N13 | | North side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N14 | 28 | North side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N15 | 29 | |
| N16 | 28 | North side of Igloo Road 9 East side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N17 | 21 | |
| N18 | 21 | East side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N19 | 21 | East side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N20 | 24 | East side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N21 | 19 | West side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N22 | 18 | West side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N23 | 19 | West side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N24 | 18 | West side of Reeder Creek east fork headwaters |
| N25 | 16 | West side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N26 | 16 | West side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N27 | 18 | West side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N28 | 16 | West side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N29 | 16 | East side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N30 | 18 | East side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N31 | 18 | East side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N32 | 18 | East side of Reeder Creek west fork headwaters |
| N33 | 23 | South side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N34 | 22 | South side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N35 | 24 | South side of Igloo Road 9 |
| N36 | 28 | South side of Igloo Road 9 |
| P1 | 28 | East side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P2 | 33 | East side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |

| Fransect Number | Number of Shovel Tests | Location |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| P3 | 32 | East side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P4 | 33 | East side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P5 | 30 | West side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P6 | 29 | West side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P7 | 29 | West side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| P8 | 32 | West side of historic roadbed, D and E Blocks |
| Q1 | 61 | North side of Igloo Road 30 |
| Q2 | 58 | North side of Igloo Road 30 |
| Q3 | 54 | North side of Igloo Road 30 |
| Q4 | 54 | North side of Igloo Road 30 |
| Q5 | 9 | North side of Igloo Road 28 |
| Q6 | 9 | North side of Igloo Road 28 |
| Q7 | 8 | North side of Igloo Road 28 |
| Q8 | 8 | North side of Igloo Road 28 |
| R1 | 55 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| R2 | 50 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| R3 | 56 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| R4 | 56 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| S1 | 8 | South side of Igloo Road 28 |
| S2 | 9 | |
| S3 | 8 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| S4 | 9 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| S5 | 4 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| S6 | | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| T1 | 4 | South side of Igloo Road 30 |
| T2 | 22 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T3 | 18 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T4 | 18 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| | 18 | West side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T5 | 22 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T6 | 21 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T7 | 25 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| T8 | 21 | East side of Indian Creek historic headwaters, D and E Block |
| Z1 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z2 | 9 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z3 | 8 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z4 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z5 | 9 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z6 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z7 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z8 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z9 | 12 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z10 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z11 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z12 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z13 | 13 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z14 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z15 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z16 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z17 | 11 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z18 | 8 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z19 | 8 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z20 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 24 |
| Z21 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z22 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z23 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |

| Transect Number | Number of Shovel Tests | Location |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Z24 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z25 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z26 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z27 | 4 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z28 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z29 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z30 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z31 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z32 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z33 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z34 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z35 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z36 | 5 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z37 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z38 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z39 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z40 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z41 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z42 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z43 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z44 | 6 | South side of Igloo Road 23 |
| Z45 | 18 | South side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z46 | 13 | South side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z47 | 12 | South side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z48 | 9 | South side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z49 | 20 | North side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z50 | 18 | North side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z51 | 18 | North side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z52 | 21 | North side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z53 | 11 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z54 | 10 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z55 | 10 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z56 | 10 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z57 | 11 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z58 | 10 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z59 | 14 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z60 | 11 | South side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z61 | 12 | West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z62 | 9 | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| | | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z63 | 12 | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z64 | 10 | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z65 | | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z66 | 11 | |
| Z67 | 11 | West side of Kendaia Creek West side of Kendaia Creek |
| Z68 | 13 | |
| Z69 | 12 | North side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z70 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek North side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z71 | 12 | |
| Z72 | 10 | North side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| Z73 Total | 10 Tota | North side of Igloo Road 23, east of Kendaia Creek |
| | | |

APPENDIX E GPS POINT DATA COLLECTED

| GPS Point Data | Collected | with T | rimble | Pro YPS |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | | |

| Permanent Site Number | Temporary Site Number | Latitude (WGS-84) | Longitude (WGS-84) | Elevation (in meters) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A 09906.000236 | GM 155/258 | 42.7504574 | 76.87450324 | 164.86 |
| A 09906.000237* | GM 151 | | | |
| A 09906.000238* | GM150 | | | |
| A 09906.000239* | GM152 | | | 12-12-12-13 |
| A 09906.000240* | GM153 | | | |
| A 09906.000241 | GM 154 | 42.72497705 | 76.86993254 | 173.46 |
| A 09906.000242* | GM156 | | | 175.40 |
| A 09906.000243 | GM 157/158 | 42.73996539 | 76.87069817 | 173.61 |
| A 09906.000244 | GM 159 | 42.74357114 | 76.86847788 | 182.04 |
| A 09906.000245 | GM 160 | 42.74383896 | 76.86472081 | 185.26 |
| A 09906.000246 | GM 161 | 42.74394897 | 76.86166172 | 184.60 |
| A 09906.000248 | GM 164 | 42.75053777 | 76.86622936 | 180.03 |
| A 09906.000249 | GM 165 | 42.74459204 | 76.85644661 | 185.34 |
| A 09906.000250 | GM 166 | 42.74408417 | 76.87133939 | 169.53 |
| A 09906.000251 | GM 167 | 42.74394691 | 76.87339456 | 169.83 |
| A 09906.000252 | GM 168/171 | 42.71607943 | 76.84784711 | 184.18 |
| A 09906.000253 | GM 169 | 42.71589942 | 76.85335705 | 182.02 |
| A 09906.000254 | GM 170 | 42.71587317 | 76.85570557 | 181.18 |
| A 09906.000256 | GM 172 | 42.74061808 | 76.87342174 | 166.92 |
| A 09906.000257 | GM 200 | 42.72410392 | 76.85992749 | 177.10 |
| A 09906.000258 | GM 201 | 42.72163015 | 76.86080722 | 177.10 |
| A 09906.000259* | GM202 | | | 173.40 |
| A 09906.000260 | GM 219 | 42.72677715 | 76.87000584 | 175.93 |
| A 09906.000261 | GM 220 | 42.72720538 | 76.85473667 | 187.80 |
| A 09906.000262 | GM 221 | 42.7177244 | 76.870893 | 168.21 |
| A 09906.000264 | GM 260 | 42.74334495 | 76.87555733 | 164.59 |
| A 09906.000265 | GM261 | 42.73650744 | 76.87515792 | 172.84 |
| A 09906.000266 | GM 262 | 42.733457 | 76.8746805 | 175.21 |
| A 09906.000267 | GM 263 | 42.73327139 | 76.87458345 | 177.14 |
| A 09906.000268* | GM264 | 42.72656 | 76.8746 | 173.95 |
| A 09906.000269 | GM 265 | 42.7242421 | 76.87436081 | 170.25 |
| A 09906.000270 | GM 266 | 42.72677114 | 76.85319929 | 184.20 |
| A 09906.000271 | GM 267 | 42.74653468 | 76.87572258 | 164.44 |
| A 09906.000272 | GM 268 | 42.72619868 | 76.86967144 | 175.08 |
| A 09906.000275 | GM 271 | 42.72859093 | 76.85463708 | 182.78 |
| A 09906.000276 | GM 272 | 42:71541794 | 76.85014679 | 184.89 |
| A 09906.000278 | GM 214 | 42.71761034 | 76.86152986 | 178.34 |
| A 09909.000069 | GM 163 | 42.76505978 | 76.87441567 | 160.25 |
| A 09909.000070 | GM 204 | 42.76514933 | 76.85998594 | 167.70 |

| Permanent Site Number | Temporary Site Number | Latitude (WGS-84) | Longitude (WGS-84) | Elevation (in meters) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A 09909.000071 | GM 205 | 42.76484332 | 76.8619734 | 168.33 |
| A 09909.000072 | GM 207 | 42.76484936 | 76.86723717 | 164.27 |
| A 09909.000073 | GM 208 | 42.75176892 | 76.85532556 | 183.10 |
| A 09909.000074 | GM 210 | 42.75142473 | 76.86064463 | 179.10 |
| A 09909.000075 | GM 211 | 42.75129236 | 76.86567824 | 179.60 |
| A 09909.000076 | GM 212 | 42.75122218 | 76.86930406 | 174.46 |
| A 09909.000077 | GM 162 | 42.76515978 | 76.86982762 | 166.38 |
| A 09909.000079 | GM 251 | 42.76023015 | 76.87645339 | 167.55 |
| A 09909.000080 | GM 252 | 42.76471401 | 76.87656649 | 162.29 |
| A 09909.000081 | GM 253 | 42.7643056 | 76.87672721 | 161.14 |
| A 09909.000082 | GM 254 | 42.76202899 | 76.87672481 | 167.97 |
| A 09909.000083 | GM 255 | 42.75986745 | 76.8763745 | 164.00 |
| A 09909.000084 | GM 256 | 42.75859734 | 76.87591823 | 164.39 |
| A 09909.000085 | GM 257 | 42.75692753 | 76.87621816 | 164.77 |
| A 09909.000087 | GM 203 | 42.76470616 | 76.85521963 | 169.81 |

^{*}GPS position data not collected due to satellite shadow or dense overstory.

APPENDIX F ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Geo-Marine,Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Ceramic Analysis - General Information

| Rad | Artifort | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|---------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| No. | No. | Site No. | Unit | Level | Depth | Class | Type | Other | Weight |) |
| 3 | - | A 09906.000256 | Surface N7 E10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S | (climbig iii) | , dualitury |
| 5 | - | A 09906.000256 | Surface N7 E5 | | , | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Nod. | 7.71 | 7 |
| 5 | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N7 E5 | | ı | Ceramics | Baked clay | Neck | 14.12 | - |
| 9 | 1 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N4 E2 | | 39 | 200 | caro ciaj | Ind. | 8. | - |
| 4 | r | 70000 | | | 6 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 2.5 | 3 |
| 0 | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N4 E2 | | • | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Neck | 3.5 | - |
| ∞ | _ | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 E0 | 1 | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 42.0 | . 71 |
| ~ | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 E0 | 1 | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | 7 70 7 | C-7- | 10 |
| ~ | 3 | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 E0 | Э | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramio Eromone | | 8. 9. | 4 |
| ∞ | 4 | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 E0 | + | 6 | | Columno Liaginelli | Kim | 3.3 | n |
| 0 | , | | | - | 07-0 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Rim | 3.5 | |
| 0 | n | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 E0 | н | 0 - 20 | Ceramics | Pipe or Pipe Fragment | Rim | 9.0 | - |
| 6 | - | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N20 E0 | 1 | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 32.12 | 0 |
| 11 | - | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N6 E6 | - | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | | 1 | h |
| 12 | - | A 0000 6 0000 8 | Character Land | | | | Common raginality | Body | 6.3 | m |
| ! ! | | 000000000000 | Shovel test N10 W30 | 7 | 10 - 30 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 26.1 | 4 |
| 12 | | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 W30 | 2 | 10 - 30 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 5.12 | - |
| 12 | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N10 W30 | 7 | 10 - 30 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Neck | 0.12 | - |
| 4 | - | A 09906.000256 | Surface N6 E5 | | , | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 13.3 | |
| 15 | - | A 09906.000256 | Surface N10-11 W8-10 | | E | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Bodv | 00 17 | , 0 |
| 15 | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N10-11 W8-10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Nec N | 12.1 | h - |
| 15 | 2 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N10-11 W8-10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 1:01 | ٠, |
| 15 | 3 | A 09906 000256 | Surface M10 11 We 10 | | | | 0 | con con | 11.9 | 7 |
| | | | Olion I I Wo-10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 41.2 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Geo-Marine,Inc.
Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12
Ceramic Analysis - General Information

| Bag No. | Artifact No. | Site No. | Unit | Level | Level Depth Class | Class | Type | Other | Weight (in grams) Quantity | Quantity |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 15 | 4 | A 09906.000256 | Surface N10-11 W8-10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Neck | 21.6 | s -t k |
| 15 | \$ | A 09906.000256 | Surface N10-11 W8-10 | | | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Rim | 3.6 | - |
| 18 | - | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N0 W10 | - | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Body | 2.1 | - |
| 20 | - | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N20 W20 | - | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Neck | ∞ | - |
| 20 | 7 | A 09906.000256 | Shovel test N20 W20 | 1 | 0-20 | Ceramics | Ceramic Fragment | Neck | 5.3 | - |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI# 1010-A12 Ceramic Analysis - Detailed Information

| | | Past | Paste and temper variables | r variables | | Form | Sing | Configuration ! | | | | | | Î |
|----------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Variables | Suria | Surface Infishing variables | ariables | | S | Stylistic variables | riables | |
| Bag | Ац | Primary | Frequency of Primary | Size of Primary | | | 9 | | | | | | Wall | |
| - 10 | | - 1 | | Inclusion | Secondary | Forming | Exterior Surface | Primary Decoration | Secondary Decoration | Rim Form | Rim Contour | Lip Form | Thickness (in mm) | Vessel |
| es S | 1 Clay-silt | lt Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | | 5.5-12.2 | Jar |
| S | 1 Clay-silt | lt Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Smoothed | Cord impressed | | | | | 8.0 | Jar |
| S | 2 Clay-silt | lt Grit or rock | 5 percent | Silt | | | N/A | | | | | | 9.0 | N/A |
| 9 | 1 Clay-silt | t Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | | 5.0-5.2 | Jar |
| 9 | 2 Clay-silt | t Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Burnished | Cord impressed | | | | | 5.6 | Jar |
| ∞ | 1 Clay-silt | t Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | | | | | | 4.3-8.0 | Jar |
| ∞ | 2 Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Smoothed | Cord impressed | | | | | 5.12-12.9 | Jar |
| ∞ ∞ | 3 Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | Cord | | Direct | Straight | Flat | 4.12-5.3 | Jar |
| 7 | 4 Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Smoothed Punctating | Punctating | | Direct | Straight | Flat | 5.9 | Bowl |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Ceramic Analysis - Detailed Information

| | | | Paste | Paste and temper variables | variables | | Form | Surface | Surface finishing variables | riables | | St | Stylistic variables | ables | |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | • | | | Variables | | | | | | | | |
| Bag | Art | Category | Primary Inclusion | Frequency of Primary Inclusion | Size of Primary Inclusion | Secondary | Forming Method | Exterior Surface | Primary Decoration | Secondary Decoration | Rim Form | Rim Contour | Lip Form | Wall Thickness (in mm) | Vessel Form |
| ∞ ∞ | . S | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 10 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Ind. | Burnished Incising | Incising | | Direct | Straight | Flat (beveled outward) | 3.0 | N/A |
| 6 | - | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | | | | | | 5.1-8.9 | Jar |
| = F-6 | - | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | | | | | | 5.1-6.9 | Jar |
| 12 | - | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | | | | | | 4.2-12.8 | Jar |
| 12 | 1 | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | | 12.9 | Jar |
| 12 | . 7 | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Smoothed | Cord impressed | | | | | 8. | Jar |
| 14 | -1, 1 | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | | | | | | 10.02 | Jar |
| 15 | - | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | | 4.6-12.6 | Jar |
| 15 | 7 | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | Cord impressed | Punctating | | | | 5.4 | Jar |

Geo-Marine, Inc.

Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Ceramic Analysis - Detailed Information

| | | Paste | Paste and temper variables | variables | | Form | Surfa | Surface finishing maintle | on Paris | | | | | 1 |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Variables | Curre | Simisimis | ariables | | S | Stylistic variables | riables | |
| Art. No. | Category | Primary Inclusion | Frequency of Primary Inclusion | Size of Primary Inclusion | Secondary Inclusion | Forming Method | Exterior Surface | Primary Decoration | Secondary | Rim | Rim | Lip | Wall Thickness | Vessel |
| 2 | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | Contour | Fom | (iii iiiiii) 6.9-12.12 | Form |
| co | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | | 5.9-12.12 | Jar |
| | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | Cord impressed | | | | | 8.6 | Jar |
| | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord marked | Cord impressed | Punctating | Collared | Straight | Flat (beveled | 8.9 | Jar |
| | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Cord | | | | | iiiwaid) | 6.1 | Jar |
| | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | Coarse | | Paddle and anvil modeled | Smoothed | Cord | | | | | 8.0 | Jar |
| | Clay-silt | Grit or rock | 20 percent Coarse | | Calcium plagioclase | Paddle and anvil modeled | Eroded/We athered | | | | | | 9.9 | Jar |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Ecofact Artifacts from Site A 09906.000256

| Unit Type | Depth (cm) | Bag No. | Art No. | Class | Type | Other | Weight (g) | Qt. | Analysis Comment |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------------|------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0 - 20 | 18 | - | Animal bone | Витед | Not applicable | 0.2 | - | Unidentified bone (probable long bone fragment from small mammal) |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | 7 | Animal bone | Burned | Not applicable | 9.0 | 7 | Long bone fragments (small mammal) |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | 8 | 9 | Shell | Unworked | Not applicable | 0 | - | Less than 0.1 g |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | 5 | Animal bone | Unworked | Not applicable | 0.45 | - | Unidentified bone |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | 4 | Animal bone | Burned | Indeterminate | 1.1 | - | Burned long bone fragment (deer) |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | 3 | Animal bone | Unworked | Indeterminate | 0.3 | 1 | Long bone fragment (deer) |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | 2 | Animal bone | Unworked | Indeterminate | 1.5 | - | Long bone fragment (deer) |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 020 | 8 | - | Animal bone | Unworked | Indeterminate | 3.4 | - | Distal metacarpal fragment (deer) |
| Shovel test N10 W10 | 20 - 25 | 19 | - | Animal bone | Burned | Not applicable | 0.3 | - | Long bone fragment; small mammal |
| Shovel test N20 E0 | 0-20 | 6 | - | Animal bone | Витед | Not applicable | 0.5 | 7 | Long bone fragments (small mammal) |
| Shovel test N30 W30 | 0 - 10 | - | - | Vegetal | Charcoal | Not applicable | 0 | - | Less than 0.1 g |
| Shovel test N4 E0 | 15-30 | 7 | 2 | Animal bone | Unworked | Not applicable | 4.3 | 1 | Distal metacarpal fragment (deer) |
| Shovel test N4 E0 | 15 - 30 | 7 | - | Animal bone | Worked | Indeterminate | 4.4 | - | Utilized long bone fragment; medium-sized mammal |
| Surface Near Feature 1 | ě | 26 | - | Animal bone | Unworked | Not applicable | 4.4 | - | Pig molar (Suidae family) |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Prehistoric Artifact Data from Site A 09906.000256

| Unit No. | Depth (cm) | Bag No. | Class | Type | Other | Type Name | Material | Heat Treat. | Š. | Size (mm) (LxWxT) | Weight (grams) | Weight (grams) Comments |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|----|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Silicified No wood | % | - | 12.5 to 19 | 9.0 | |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Flake frag. (75- 100 cor.) | Not applicable | | Quartzite No | Š | - | 51x28.3x20 | 23.3 | Grayish with pink tint |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0 - 20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Silicified No wood | % | 1 | 19 to 25 | 1.0 | |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Silicified | Š | - | 12.5 to 19 | 0.7 | |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (1-75% cortex) | Not applicable | | Chert | Š | - | 23x18.3x13 | 6.2 | Dark gray to black Onondaga |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Utilized flake | Sec. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | No. | - | 11.2x10.6x3.7 | 0.5 | Dark gray to black Onondaga; one edge utilized |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0 - 20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | | Chert | 8 Z | - | 18.6x7.2x5.5 | 0.5 | Purplish with small black specks; Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N0 W10 | 0-20 | 18 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Silicified No wood | No No | - | 19 to 25 | 1.5 | |
| Shovel test N0 W55 | 0-20 | 13 | Core | Fragment/Indete rminate | Unidirectional | | Chert | S _o | | 20.4x24.3x14.1 | 8.5 | |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Prehistoric Artifact Data from Site A 09906.000256

| Unit No. | Depth (cm) | Bag No. | Class | Туре | Other | Type Name Material | Heat Treat. | Qty | Size (mm) V (LxWxT) (| Weight (grams) | Weight (grams) Comments |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0 - 20 | ∞ | Ground/Pec ked/Battere d stone | Multi-purpose | Complete | Soapstone No | o No | | 38x25.1x9.6 | 12.9 | Rectangular shape, all edges; utilized soapstone |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0 - 20 | ∞ | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (undif.) | Not applicable | Chert | No. | - | 19 to 25 | 0.7 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 E0 | 0-20 | ∞ | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (undif.) | Not applicable | Chert | °Z | - | 19 to 25 | 1.2 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 E10 | 0-20 | 27 | Finished bifacial tool | Arrow point | Base/Stem | Levanna point Chert | Š | - | 18.1x25.4x3.85 | 1.6 | Dark brown Onondaga |
| Shovel test N10 W10 | 20 - 25 | 19 | Unmodified debitage | Tertiary flake | Not applicable | Chert | % | - | 19 to 25 | 0.5 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 W10 | 20 - 25 | 19 | Unmodified | Tertiary flake | Not applicable | Chert | ž | - | > 25 | 2.4 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 W10 | 20 - 25 | 19 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (75- 100% cortex) | Not applicable | Chert | S _o | 7 | 9.5 to 12.5 | 0.5 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 W10 | 20 - 25 | 19 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (75- 100% cortex) | Not applicable | Chert | S _o | - | 12.5 to 19 | 1.9 | Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test N10 W30 | 10 - 30 | 12 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | Chert | No. | - | > 25 | 8.9 | Gray to dark gray |
| Shovel test N10 W30 | 10 - 30 | 12 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | Chert | ž | - | > 25 | 37.1 | 37.1 Gray to dark gray |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Prehistoric Artifact Data from Site A 09906.000256

| | | | | | | III SHE A USS | 00.000250 | 0 | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unit No. | Depth (cm) | Bag No. | Class | Type | Other | Type Name | Material | Heat Treat. | QtA | Size (mm) (LxWxT) | Weight (grams) | Weight (grams) Comments |
| Shovel test N10 W30 | 10 - 30 | 12 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | | Chert | S _o | _ | > 25 | 1.4 | Gray to dark gray |
| Shovel test N10 W30 | 10 - 30 | 12 | Core | Fragment/Indete rminate | Multidirectional | | Chert | S _o | - | 32.1x19x11.5 | 6.3 | Light to dark gray; 1 edge utilized; small shell impression |
| Shovel test N10 W30 | 10 - 30 | 12 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | | Chert | ° | - | > 25 | 16.9 | 0.50 |
| Shovel test N10 W65 | 20 - 40 | 23 | Ground/Pec ked/Battere d stone | Hammerstone | Complete | | Quartzite No | % | - | 58.2x54.1x34 | 140.9 | Grayish; pecked in one area |
| Shovel test N20 E0 | 0-20 | 6 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | % | - | 28.9x19x11.9 | 9.9 | Some cortex present; rest of exterior no cortex but unmodified |
| Shovel test N20 E0 | 0-20 | 6 | Unworked stone and minerals | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | Not a | - | > 25 | 7.1 | Shale - Non-cultural |
| Shovel test N20 E0 | 0-20 | 6 | Unworked stone and minerals | Not applicable | Not applicable | | Not applicable | Not a | - | 19 to 25 | 1.5 | Shale - Non-cultural |
| Shovel test N4 E0 | 0 - 20 | 21 | Unmodified debitage | Sec. Decort. flake | Not applicable | 9 (1750) | Chert | % | - | 14.9x11.9x3.0 | 0.3 | Dark brown to black; Onondaga |
| Shovel test N4 E0 | 15-30 | 7 | Unmodified debitage | Tertiary flake | Not applicable | n, 61 | Chert | No No | | 11.7x8.2x1.7 | 0.0 | Less than 0.1 g; black; Onondaga chert |

Geo-Marine, Inc. Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12 Prehistoric Artifact Data from Site A 09906.000256

| Unit No. | Depth (cm) | Bag No. | Class | Type | Other | Type Name | Material | Heat Treat. | A) | Size (mm) (LxWxT) | Weight (grams) | Weight (grams) Comments |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shovel test N6 E6 | 0 - 20 | = | Unworked stone and minerals | Burned rock (inc. FCR) | Not applicable | | Sandstone Yes | Yes | - | 19.5x17.3x3.5 | 1.5 | FCR |
| Shovel test N6 E6 | 0-20 | Ξ | Unmodified debitage | Sec. Decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | No. | - | 21.8x17.8x12.7 | 4.6 | Dark grayish purple; Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test S10 E10 | 0-20 | 4 | Unmodified debitage | Tertiary flake | Not applicable | | Chert | ž | - | 11.5x4.8x1.7 | 0.0 | Less than 0.1 g; black; Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test S20 E20 | 0-15 | 16 | Utilized flake | Sec. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | å | - | 50.5x29.6x13.1 | 20.7 | About 45% cortex; dark brown on utilized edge |
| Shovel test S20 E20 | 0-15 | 16 | Core | Complete core | Discoidal | | Quartzite No | 8 | - | 63x55.4x34.9 | 132.8 | 132.8 Purple in color; some cortex still present |
| Shovel test S20 E40 | 1-10 | 10 | Unmodified debitage | Shatter (no cortex) | Not applicable | | Chert | % | - | 17.0x11.2x7.4 | Ξ | Black; Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test S30 E30 | 0-20 | 2 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | % | - | 28.2x26.1x15.9 | 10.8 | Gray to black Onondaga chert |
| Shovel test S5 E20 | 0 - 20 | 17 | Unmodified debitage | Sec. Decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | Š | - | 25x17.5x8.4 | 4.0 | Black; Onondaga chert |
| Surface N10 W51 | (1) | 24 | Ground/Pec ked/Battere d stone | Mano/Hammerst one | Complete | | Unidentifi No able | No No | - | 108.7x89.8x39.5 592.7 | 592.7 | Round to oval; one edge battered; divot on one flat side; green moss on one side |

Geo-Marine, Inc.
Seneca Army Depot 1999 survey GMI # 1010-A12
Prehistoric Artifact Data from Site A 09906 000256

| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unit No. | (cm) | Bag No. | Class | Type | Other | Type Name | Material | Heat Treat. Qty | Qty | Size (mm) (LxWxT) | Weight (grams) | Weight (grams) Comments |
| Surface N10-11 W8- | 90 | 15 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | ž | - | >25 | 10.4 | 10.4 Onondaga chert |
| Surface N10-11 W8- | Ġ r | 15 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | No. | - | > 25 | 16.2 | 16.2 Onondaga chert |
| Surface N10-11 W8- | ij | 15 | Ground/Pec ked/Battere d stone | Bead | Complete | | Unidentifi No able | í No | - | 51.7x14.5x15.5 | 14.8 | 14.8 Cucumber shaped with four holes |
| Surface N10-11 W8- | • | 15 | Unmodified debitage | Prim. decort. flake | Not applicable | | Chert | ž | - | > 25 | 7.7 | Onondaga chert |
| Surface N7 E5 | ě | 5 | Unmodified debitage | Tertiary flake | Not applicable | | Chert | % | - | 18.2x17.5x3.7 | 6.0 | Dark gray; Onondaga chert |
| Surface S6 W55 | 31: | 25 | Ground/Pec ked/Battere d stone | Celt | Fragment | | Schist | No | - | 76x62.3x22.7 | 169.4 | 169.4 Large crystals; dark color; ground on both sides and edges |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.0 |