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July 30, 2013

To: Diane Carlton, NYSDEC, Region 7 (1 PDF)
Holly Sammon, Onondaga County Public Library (1 bound)
Samuel Sage, Atlantic States Legal Foundation (1 bound)
Joseph J. Heath, Esq., Onondaga Nation (1 bound)

Re: Letter of Transmittal – Wastebed B – Harbor Brook RI/FS Repository Addition

The below document has been approved by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and is enclosed for your document holdings:

- Cultural Resource Management Report Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment Onondaga Lake Project, Upland and Shoreline Area SYW-12 Wetlands dated January 18, 2012 and submitted May 17, 2013

Sincerely,

John P. McAuliffe
by TCC

John P. McAuliffe, P.E.
Program Director, Syracuse

Enc.

cc: Tracy Smith – NYSDEC Manager

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

Remedial Bureau D, 12th Floor

625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7013

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Joe Martens
Commissioner

July 26, 2013

Mr. John P. McAuliffe, P.E.
Honeywell International, Inc.
301 Plainfield Road
Suite 330
Syracuse, NY 13212

Re: SYW-12 Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment

Dear Mr. McAuliffe:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has reviewed the "Cultural Resource Management Report Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment Onondaga Lake Project, Upland and Shoreline Area SYW-12 Wetlands" (Phase 1A) dated January 18, 2012 and submitted in your letter dated May 17, 2013. Based on this review the recon survey report is approved. If you have any questions, please contact me at 518-402-9796.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Smith
Project Manager

ecc: J. Gregg, NYSDEC
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May 17, 2013

Mr. Tracy A. Smith
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Remedial Bureau D
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7016

Re: SYW-12 Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment and Phase 1B Cultural Resource Survey

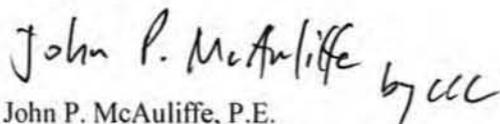
Dear Mr. Smith:

The purpose of this letter is to transmit the *SYW-12 Phase 1B Cultural Resource Survey* and revised *SYW-12 Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment* (prepared by Public Archeology Facility of Binghamton University on behalf of Honeywell) for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) review. The *Phase 1B Cultural Resource Survey* was performed at the direction of the NYSDEC in a March 12, 2012 email, and the *Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment* was revised based on July 10, 2012 comments from the NYSDEC.

Detailed geomorphological analysis of soil borings and literature, review of project plans, and the archeological testing described in the *Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment* and *Phase 1B Cultural Resource Survey* have recommended that any additional excavations be monitored to document potential findings.

Please contact Tom Conklin of O'Brien & Gere (Tom.Conklin@obg.com or 315-956-6408) or me if you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

 by cc

John P. McAuliffe, P.E.
Syracuse Program Director

Attachments (2 copies, 1 CD)

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	Justin Deming	NYSDOH (ltr only)
	Harry Warner	NYSDEC Region 7 (1 copy, 1 CD)
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Mr. Tracy Smith
May 17, 2012
Page 2

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**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT
PHASE 1A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT**

ONONDAGA LAKE PROJECT, UPLAND AND SHORELINE AREA

SYW-12 WETLANDS

**CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY
NEW YORK
MCD 06740**

Prepared For:

HONEYWELL

**301 Plainfield Road
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Prepared by:

**CHRISTOPHER D. HOHMAN
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January 18, 2012

PHASE 1A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT MANAGMENT SUMMARY

PROJECT IDENTIFIER: Onondaga Lake Project, SYW-12 Wetlands

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY TYPE: Phase 1A Cultural Resource Assessment

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Route:

Minor Civil Division: City of Syracuse (06740)

County: Onondaga

SURVEY AREA: SYW-12 Wetlands

Size of Area: Approximately 6.9 hectares (17 acres)

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT:

Prehistoric: Low

Historic: High for structural remains associated with Salina Pier pavilion, Iron Pier pavilion, and the Iron Pier Park

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY: The assessment methodology included a detailed literature review of precontact and postcontact references for the region, an assessment of soil borings, and a walkover of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The literature review included New York State site files, New York histories, Onondaga County and Syracuse area histories, Onondaga County historic maps, City of Syracuse maps, and New York State Department of Transportation maps. A walkover of the land adjacent to the lake supplemented the literature review and other research.

RESULTS OF CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: A series of 38 soil borings were completed in the area of SYW-12 Wetlands. The soil borings noted fill on top of marl. Material within the borings, current vegetation, and the water level suggest that the area of SYW-12 has a low potential to contain precontact resources. Postcontact resources would be limited to structural remains of the Salina Pier pavilion, and the Iron Pier Resort and Park. No remains of the former structures were identified in the borings, although remains were identified off the existing shoreline during the underwater survey (Kane et al. 2011). The remains of the footprint of the Salina pavilion and the Iron Pier pavilion, if encountered, would have limited research potential and would confirm the structural outline on the late 19th and early 20th century Sanborn maps. Additional remains of the pier and boathouses and structures in the Iron Pier Resort and Park would add to the previously identified Iron Pier Marine Infrastructure as part of a contributing property of the Syracuse Maritime Historic District.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Monitoring of remediation to identify structural remains of the Salina pavilion, and the Iron Pier Resort and Park. The monitoring would consist of the identification, mapping and photographing of the structural remains if encountered.

AUTHOR/INSTITUTION: Christopher D. Hohman, Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University

DATE OF REPORT: January 18, 2012

SPONSOR: Honeywell

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Public Archaeology Facility (PAF) report presents the results of a Phase 1A cultural resource assessment for the remediation of SYW-12 Wetlands, an area of land at the southeast corner of Onondaga Lake in the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York (Figures 1 and 2, pp. 2-3). This study was undertaken to evaluate the potential for cultural resources within the project area in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and the professional standards of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC 2000). The results of the research for this report do not apply to any territory outside the project area.

The project includes an assessment of the property identified as SYW-12 Wetlands for potential remediation. Honeywell is the sponsor for the project and O'Brien & Gere is performing the implementation of the project. A Health and Safety Plan (HASP) was completed by PAF in compliance with Parsons' HASP; PAF complied with both plans during the on-site survey.

The research summarized in this document was performed under the supervision of Dr. Nina M. Versaggi, Director of the Public Archaeology Facility. Christopher D. Hohman served as the project director and is the author of this report. Background research was completed by Hohman. The walkover of SYW-12 Wetlands was completed by Hohman, as well as Kelly Miller and Peter Petrone of Parsons. All project maps were created by Hohman using maps from Parsons and O'Brien and Gere. Maria Pezzuti and Annie Pisani performed all related administrative duties.

The cultural resource survey included in this report applies only to potential archaeological and architectural resources. PAF understands that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has initiated government-to-government consultations with the Onondaga Nation in compliance with 36 CFR Part 800.4 (a)(b) regarding properties of religious and cultural significance. However, at this time, USEPA has not asked Honeywell, Parsons, or PAF to address the task of identifying religious or cultural properties. Therefore, no analysis has been performed as to whether or not the remediation of the areas included in this report may have an effect on Properties of Cultural and Religious Significance.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The area of potential effect (APE) for this project includes the parcel identified as SYW-12 Wetlands at the southeast corner of Onondaga Lake, bordered by Ley Creek to the north, Onondaga Lake to the north and northwest, and CSX Railroad to the east and south. This parcel covers approximately 17 acres (6.9 hectares) within the City of Syracuse. Plans call for the remediation of SYW-12 Wetlands, although exact plans are indeterminate at the present time.

III. GENERAL PROJECT AREA

Figure 1 depicts the APE on the 1978 USGS map. Figure 2 depicts the delineated wetlands and the site plan of the SYW-12 Wetlands. Photos 1-3 show the current land use within the APE.

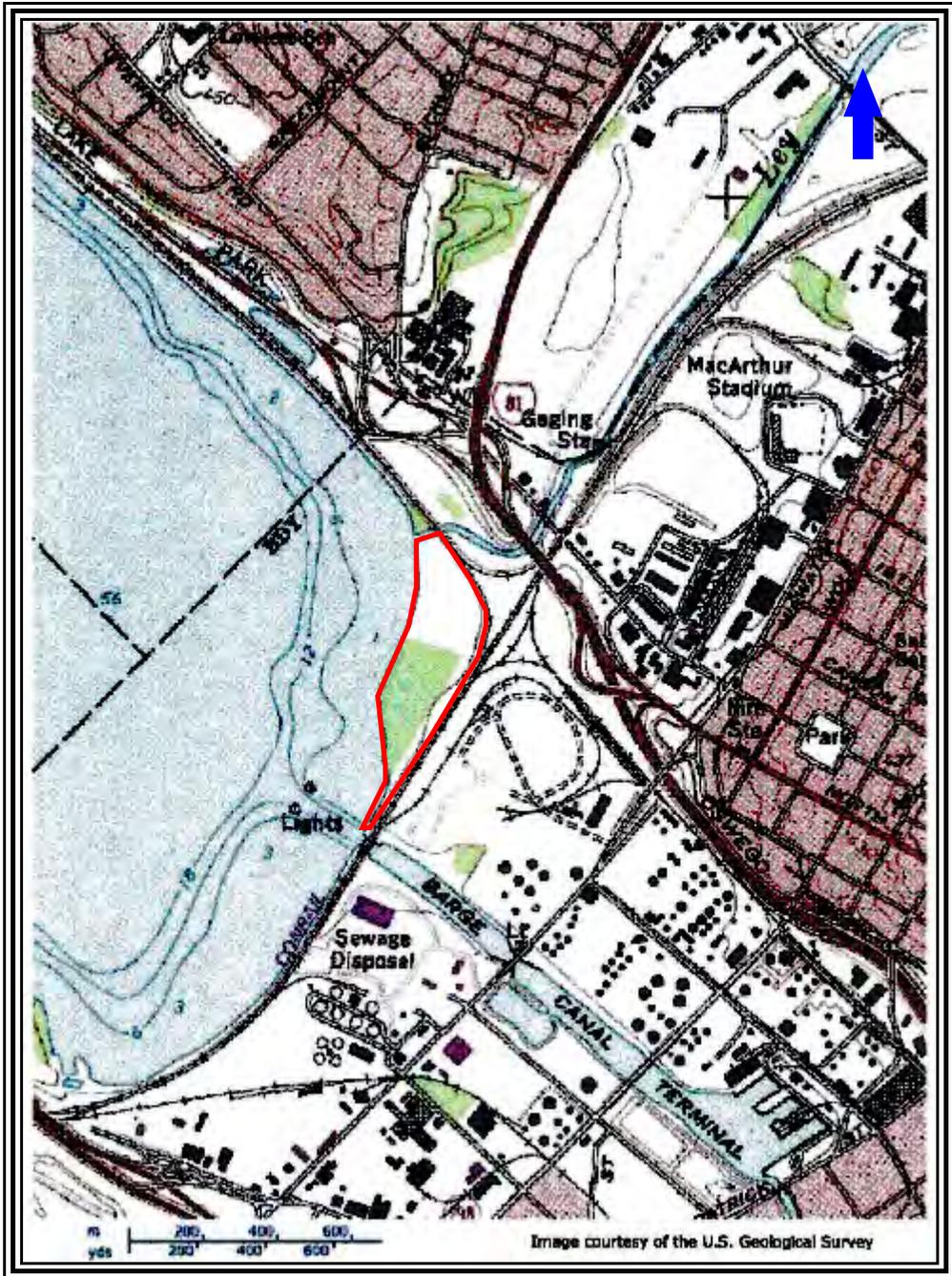


Figure 1. Location of SYW-12 Wetlands APE of the Onondaga Lake project on the 1978 USGS map.



LEGEND

- ▲ WETLAND DATA PLOT
- METRO OUTFALL
- ▭ DELINEATED WETLAND
- ▭ EVALUATION AREA
- ▭ SMU BORDER
- ▭ FLOOD ZONE
- ▭ 100 YEAR
- ▭ 500 YEAR

**SMU 6 AND 7/SYW-12 and SYW-19 AREAS
WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN AREAS**

HONEYWELL
ONONDAGA LAKE
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

0 200 400 800
Feet

FIGURE 14

MARCH 2010
1163 43770

**OBRIEN & GERE
PARSONS**

Figure 2. SYW-12 Site Plan and delineated wetlands.



Photo 1. Facing west, south of Ley Creek, shoreline vegetation within SYW-12 Wetlands.



Photo 2. Facing north, shoreline along edge of SYW-12 Wetlands.



Photo 3. Facing southwest, young woodlands and phragmite vegetation within SYW-12 Wetlands project area.

IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background historical and archaeological research was completed in 2004 for portions of the Onondaga Lake project as part of the original Phase 1A assessment (Hohman 2004). Supplemental information has been added to this report to address proposed work in the area of SYW-12 Wetlands. This research addressed the types of sites likely to be located in the project area based on the results of site file checks, historic maps, county histories, archival documents, newspapers, and documented settlement patterns in and around Onondaga Lake.

4.1 Site Files Search

The initial site files search indicated that there are 13 known precontact sites and 135 potential postcontact sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the entire Onondaga Lake project area, which covers most of the area west of the southern end of Onondaga Lake. Subsequent site files searches completed by Hartgen Archaeological Associates (2004) and Public Archaeology Facility indicated that there are four precontact sites and one contact period site within the vicinity of the south end of Onondaga Lake. These sites were all initially identified by Arthur Parker in the early 20th century (1922) and include two sites with artifacts from an unknown temporal period (Parker #86 and #87), site traces within the Syracuse City limits at the southern end of Onondaga Lake, and a small site with some lithics on an elevated area near a marsh on the west side of Onondaga Creek. The one contact period site is Kaneenda, a Native American village dating from the early 18th century located within the city limits at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. Kaneenda was on a creek and south of the lake and may have been on an elevated spot near the marsh west of the creek. Based on the 1898 USGS map, this may place the location of Kaneenda approximately 1200 m (3900 ft) to the southwest of the SYW-12 Wetlands project area. None of the known sites are located within the present boundaries of SYW-12 Wetlands.

4.2 Environmental Setting

The project area lies in the Oneida Lake Plain subregion of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands (Thompson 1966). The Oneida Lake Plain is a relatively flat plain with wetlands created by remnants of glacial Lake Iroquois. Following the retreat of the glaciers and Lake Iroquois from 10,000 to 8,000 B.P., Onondaga Lake was formed. Lowland depressions became small lakes, ponds, and marshy areas.

Onondaga Lake

The level of Onondaga Lake is presently 110.6 m (362.8 ft) ASL (Figure 2) with the recorded levels of the lake varying between 361 and 369.2 ft ASL. The level of the lake at 363 ft ASL is within .6 to 1 m (2-3 ft) of the level of the lake prior to 1822. Prior to the 19th century and through the present times, the lake has experienced seasonal and yearly variations, especially during times of spring run-off and dry summers.

The variations in the water level of the lake caused serious problems for the engineers who were working on the construction of the Oswego Canal on the east side of the lake in the 1810s and 1820s. The original shoreline of the lake was composed of soft spongy bog (Clark 1849) that flooded easily when the water table was high. In 1822, a channel was dredged and a reef was dynamited at the north end of the lake to provide a navigable connection to the Seneca River. This lowered the lake level by approximately 0.6 m (2 ft) and exposed large stretches of salt marsh (Clark 1849; Thompson 2002). This may have reduced the elevation of the lake to 364 ft ASL, which was the height of the lake in 1898 (USGS, Figure 14). However, these elevation recordings may have been taken during a wet season, as the present elevation of the lake (after being raised in 1915) is less than this (approximately 363 ft ASL). Following the silting-in of the Seneca channel, another cut was made in the 1840s, aligning the shore nearly to its position today. In the 1870s, the construction of the Syracuse Northern Railroad along the southeast edge of the lake resulted in a shoreline closely resembling the present shore.

The 1852 Fagan map (Figure 7, p. 13), shows that an area approximately 915 m (3000 ft) to the south of the lake is still noted as wetlands. The 19th century maps (1859, 1874 and 1892; Figures 8-10, pp. 14-16) indicate that reclaimed land is located on the southern shore of Onondaga Lake. The 1908 Hopkins map (Figure 15, p. 21) identifies the approximate original shoreline of Onondaga Lake as cutting through the middle of what is presently regarded as SYW-12 Wetlands. However, much of that area is also identified as soda ash and refuse filling, suggesting that it had been wetlands that had been filled in to create a more stable surface. In 1915, following the construction of the New York State Barge Canal dam in Phoenix, the water levels rose within the lake. This moved much of the shoreline in its present elevation, with the exception of areas affected by dumping episodes and road construction. By the early 20th Century, soda ash, the largest amount of waste produced, was no longer being pumped into the lake but was being deposited along the south shoreline (Thompson 2002).

Soil Information for Onondaga Lake

A cross-section of Onondaga Lake from 1849 (Clark 1849) shows that the base of the lake was covered by gravel and sand (Figure 3). These deposits covered a hardpan base, which was the primary formation, or bottom, of the valley. Adjacent to the sides of the lake were layers of black muck, marl, blue clay, and fine sand. These layers were each between 0.9-1.5 m (3-5 ft) in thickness and represented the marshlands that were adjacent to the lake in the precontact and postcontact periods.

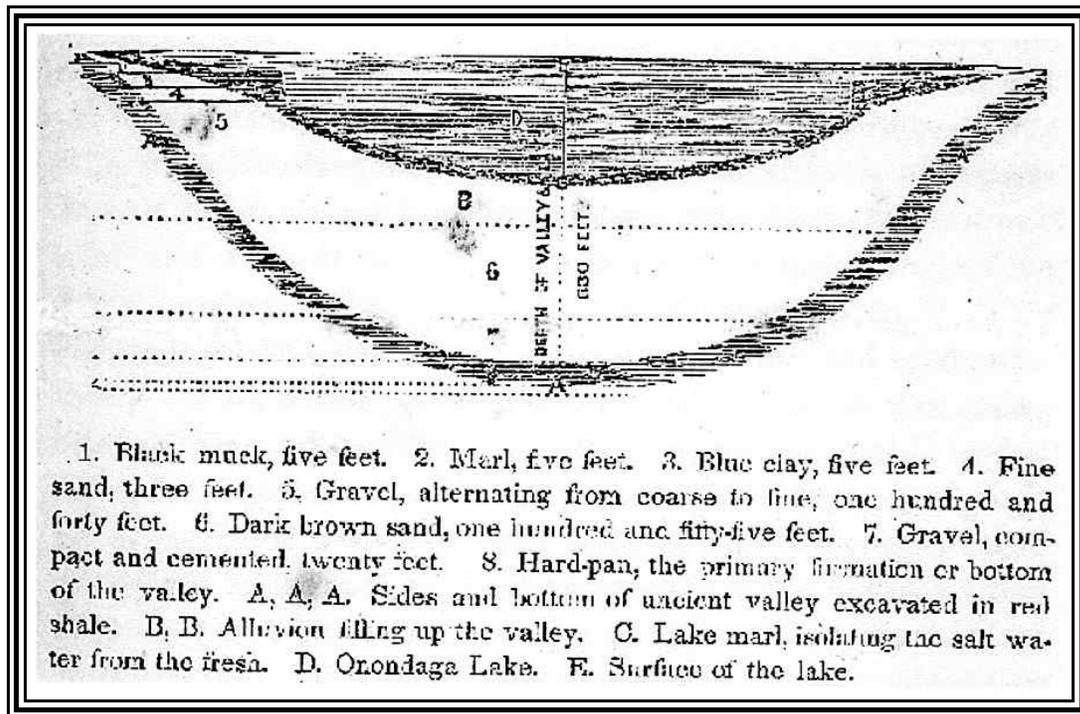


Figure 3. 1849 cross-section of Onondaga Lake (from Clark 1849).

The 1938 soil survey map of Onondaga Lake (Figure 4, p. 8) shows that the majority of the soils around the lake was either made land, muck, or Warner's loam (low phase). Both the muck and Warner's loam (low phase) suggest wet environments (Figure 4). In the vicinity of SYW-12 Wetlands, the soils are identified as made land, suggesting that the area had been filled in with refuse and soda ash (per the 1908 Hopkins map). The 1977 soil survey map of Onondaga Lake indicates that the majority of the soils around Onondaga Lake were made land, cut and fill land, and Edwards muck (Figure 5, p. 9). Again, the area of SYW-12 Wetlands is noted as made land.

O'Brien and Gere completed a wetland delineation in SYW-12 in 2004 and 2008 (Figure 2, p. 3). The 17 acre wetland is located south of Ley Creek and south and west of the CSX railroad tracks along the southeastern shoreline of Onondaga Lake. The railroad berm defines the eastern border. This portion of SYW-12 Wetlands consists of a stand of phragmites as well as a forested floodplain. The area, delineated as a wetland, consists of a gravel-cobble shoreline and Solvay waste shoreline.

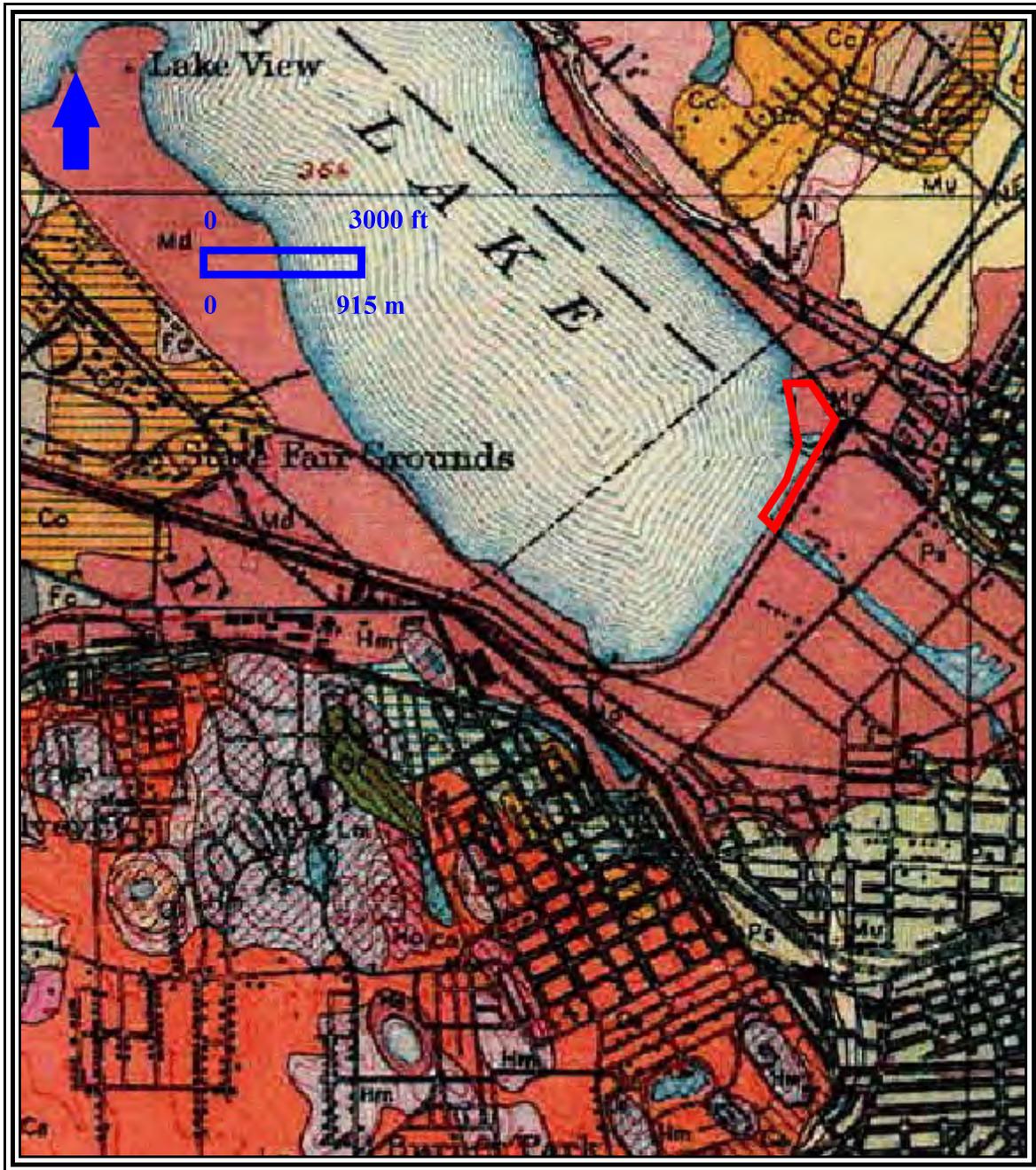


Figure 4. 1938 Soil Survey Map, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

4.3 Precontact Period History

Much of the area in central New York has been populated by the Native Americans since the arrival of highly mobile groups during the Paleo-Indian and the Early-Middle Archaic periods around 12,000 to 10,000 B.P. The detailed context of the precontact period was discussed in the original assessment of Onondaga Lake (Hohman 2004). Within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the south end of Onondaga Lake, there are four known precontact sites. These sites were all initially identified by Arthur Parker in the early 20th century (Parker 1922) and include a site on the southern end of Onondaga Lake and a small site with some lithics on an elevated area near a marsh on the west side of Onondaga Creek. None of the known sites is located within the present APE of SYW-12 Wetlands.

The late 18th/early 19th century map (Figure 6, p. 12) shows the area of SYW-12 Wetlands as in the vicinity of the Great Cedar Swamp to the east of the Onondaga River (noted later as Onondaga Creek).

Precontact Sensitivity Assessment

The archaeological record suggests that the area around Onondaga Lake was important for the resources (e.g., potable water, edible plants, medicinal plants, wood, bark, animals, fish, etc.) found within and adjacent to the lake, as well as for the location of villages, and special use areas. The APE of SYW-12 Wetlands appears to have been under the water table of Onondaga Lake or was swamp/marsh adjacent to Onondaga Creek during the precontact period.

It is likely that the perimeter of the lake included low-lying wetlands composed of water-saturated muck soils, and grasses, ferns, and reed-like vegetation. While wetlands are important natural water features that attract wildlife, and promote the growth of certain types of edible and non-edible plants of importance, it was the higher, dry land nearby that would have contained camps, larger residential sites, and even the short-term stations where the resources collected from these water features would be processed. As is the case today, wetlands are fragile environments that suffer from disturbance to their ecosystems. It is unlikely that evidence of precontact landuse would be found within wetlands, but is highly likely nearby on elevated, well-drained natural soils.

4.4 Postcontact Period History

The site files identified one postcontact Native American site within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area: the village of Kaneenda. The village was occupied in the early 17th century for at least 25 years (Bradley 1987) and was within the city limits at the southern end of Onondaga Lake. Kaneenda was on a creek and south of the lake and may have been on an elevated spot near the marsh west of the creek. Based on the 1898 USGS map, this may place the location of Kaneenda approximately 1200 m (3900 ft) to the southwest of the SYW-12 Wetlands project area. In addition, a number of Native American cabins were noted along the west bank of Onondaga Creek (Bruce 1896). Although much of the long-term settlement was not around Onondaga Lake, the area adjacent to the lake margins continued to be used by the Onondaga for purposes of everyday activities, including short-term settlement, the procurement of various resources, and for ceremonies.

During the postcontact period, the area of SYW-12 Wetlands was either under the water level of Onondaga Lake or marsh/swamp into the 1850s. By the late 1850s and through the 1870s, the area was identified on historic maps as reclaimed land. By the late 19th century, a portion of the area of SYW-12 Wetlands had been developed as the Iron Pier Resort and Park, as well as the Salina Pier extending out into Onondaga Lake. Remnants of the dock or pier remains from the Iron Pier Resort, as well as pier remains of the Salina Pier were identified during the underwater survey of Onondaga Lake (Kane et al. 2011).

Onondaga Nation's Spiritual and Cultural History of Onondaga Lake¹

The region of Onondaga Lake and the Onondaga Lake watershed has been our homeland since the dawn of time. We have been a steward of Onondaga Lake since time immemorial and will continue to do so forever, as that is what has been mandated from the Gayanashagowa, the Great Law of Peace. In the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua the United States government recognized Onondaga Lake as part of our aboriginal territory.

The Lake is the spiritual, cultural and historic center of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Over one thousand years ago, the Peacemaker brought the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca Nations together on the shores of Onondaga Lake. At the lakeshore, these Nations accepted the message of peace, laid down their arms, and formed the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. The Confederacy was the first representative democracy in the West.

To symbolize the Confederacy, the Peacemaker planted a white pine, the Tree of Peace, on the shore of Onondaga Lake. It is understood that the Peacemaker chose the white pine because the white pine's needles are clustered in groups of five, just as the five founding Nations of the Confederacy clustered together for strength. The boughs of the white pine represent the laws that protect all the people. An eagle was placed at the top of the tree to watch for danger from without and within. Four white roots of peace reach out in the four directions towards anyone or any Nation who wishes to come under this tree of peace.

As the birth place of the Confederacy and democracy, the Lake is sacred to the Haudenosaunee. The Onondaga Nation has resided on the Lake and throughout its watershed since time immemorial, building homes and communities, fishing, hunting, trapping, collecting plants and medicine, planting agricultural crops, performing ceremonies with the natural world dependent on the Lake, and burying our ancestors - the mothers, fathers and children of the Onondaga Nation. The Onondaga Nation views its relationship to this area as a place where we will forever come from and will return to.

It brings great sadness to the people of the Onondaga Nation that despite our long stewardship of the Lake and its watershed, it took only one hundred years of abuse to wreak havoc to the Lake, its tributaries and all the plants, animals and marine life that depend on the Lake and its watershed. Industry interfered with the Onondaga Nations's relationship to the land and disturbed the ancestors that were interred throughout the watershed - either by direct excavation or contamination, or indirect efforts such as construction on top of grave sites. We wish to bring about a healing between us and all others who live within our homelands around the lake. We must in order to protect the future generations "whose faces are looking up from the earth."

We are one with this land and this Lake. It is our duty to work for a healing of this land, and all of its waters and living things, to protect them, and to pass on a healthy environment to future generations - yours and ours.

¹The Onondaga Nation requested that the oral tradition concerning the significance of Onondaga Lake to the Onondaga and Haudenosaunee Confederacy be included in this report. The Onondaga Nation's statement may not necessarily reflect the views of the Public Archaeology Facility, Parsons, or Honeywell International Inc. Further, the inclusion of the Onondaga Nation's oral tradition shall not constitute an admission of any fact or law in any judicial or administrative proceeding. In addition, the statements and findings made in this report by Honeywell, Parsons, and the Public Archaeology Facility may not reflect the opinions and views of the Onondaga Nation, and do not constitute an admission by the Onondaga Nation of fact or law in any legal or other proceeding.

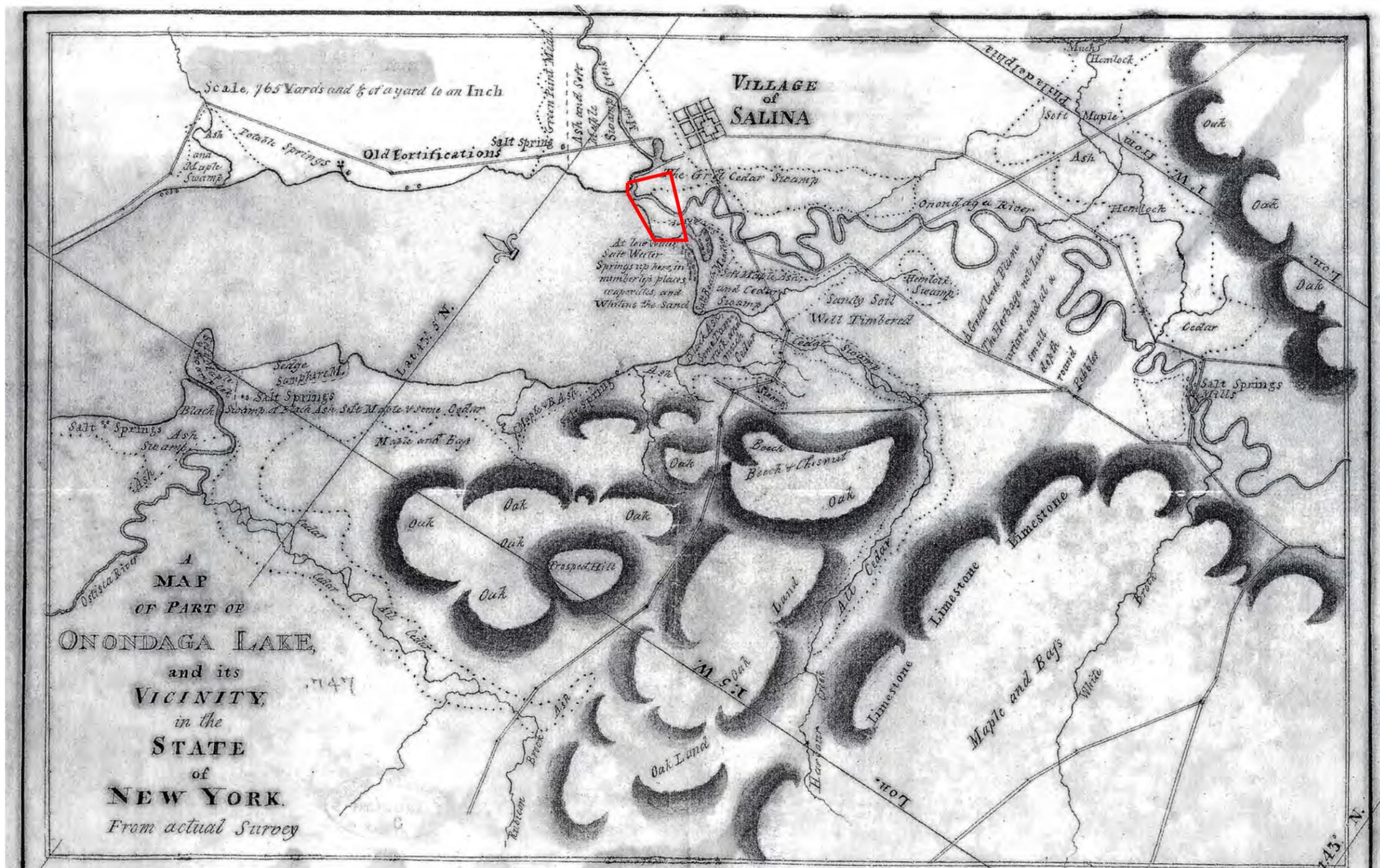


Figure 6. Approximate location of SYW-12 Wetlands on a late 18th century map of Onondaga Lake.

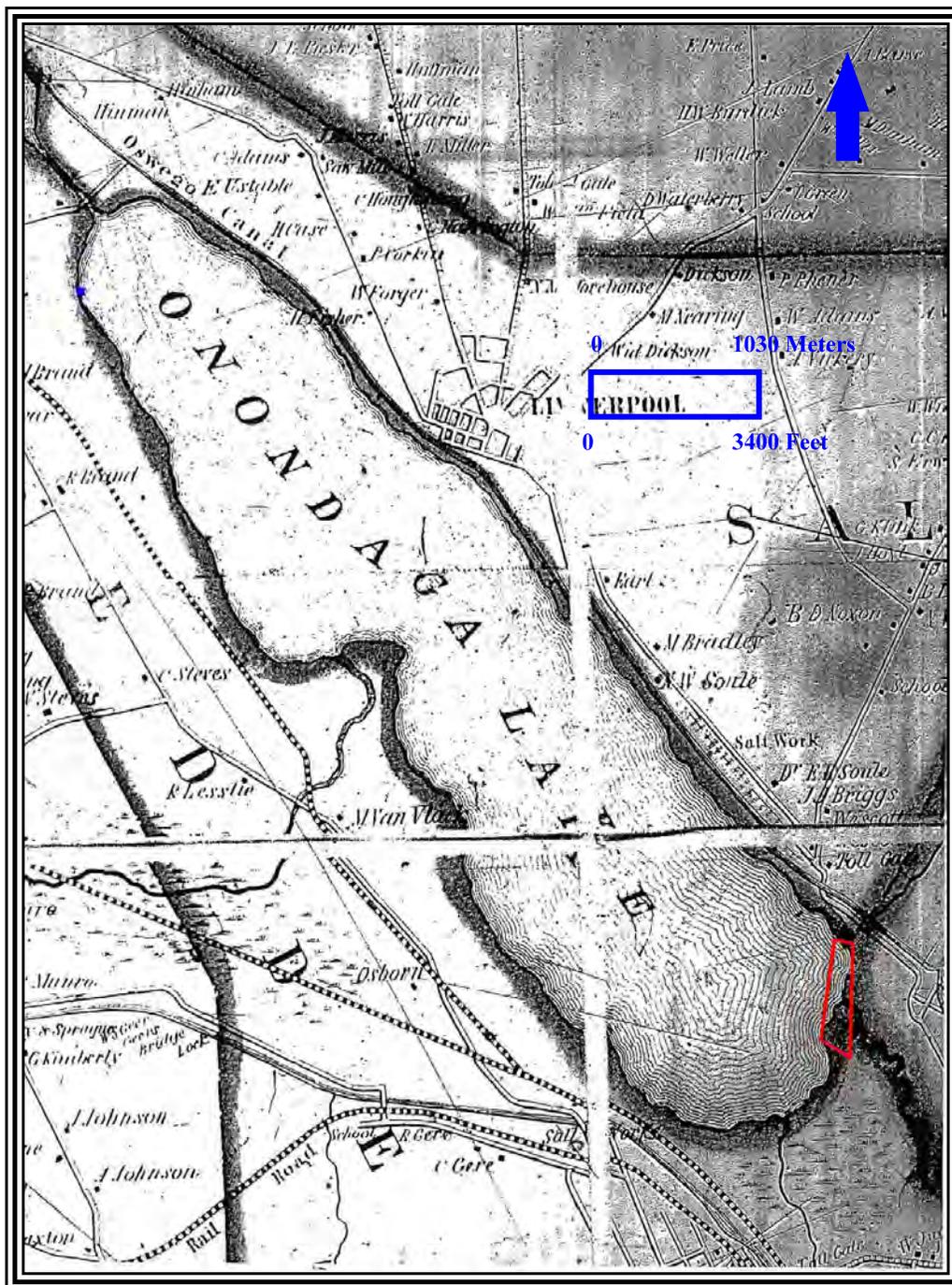


Figure 7. 1852 Fagan map of Onondaga Lake and approximate location of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

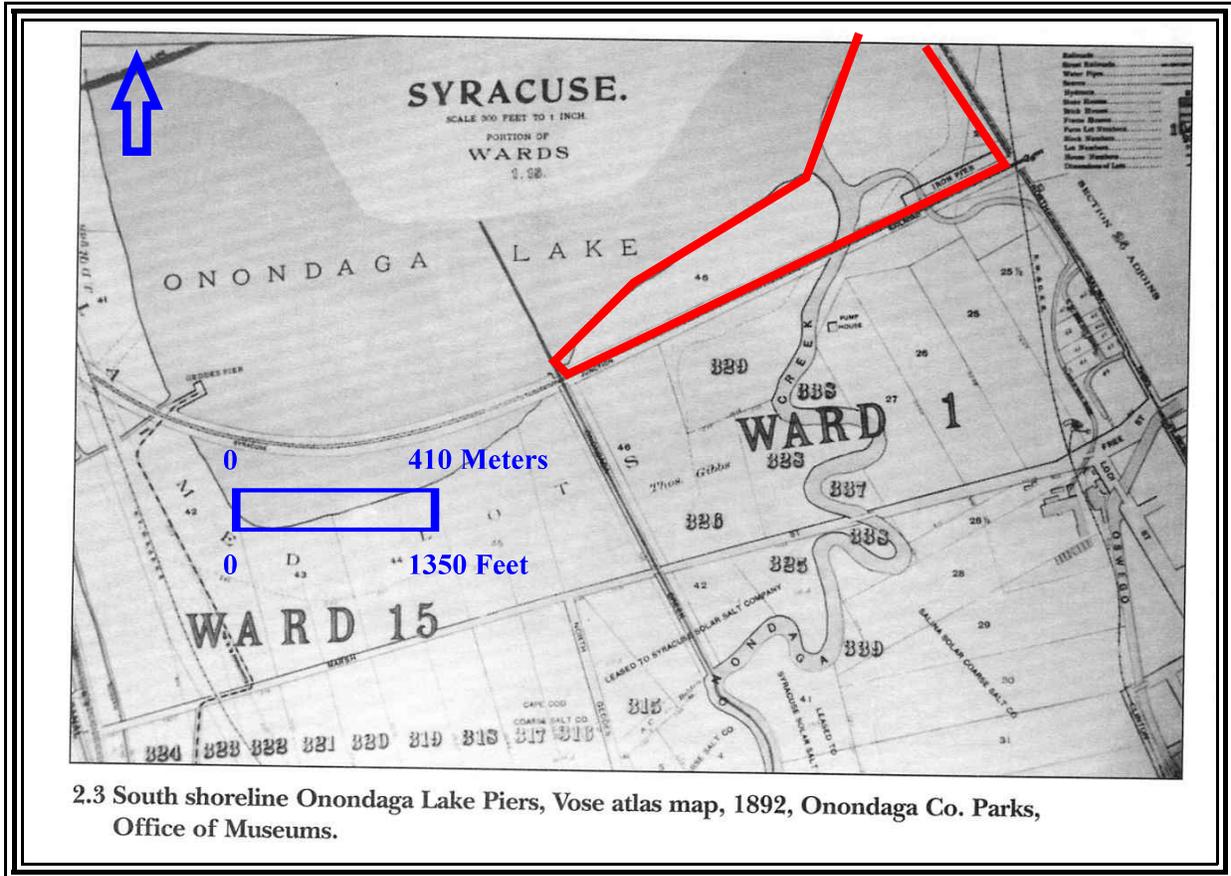


Figure 10. 1892 Vose map with approximate boundaries of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted (from Thompson 2002).

Salina Pier

The Salina Pier was initially constructed in the 1870s or in 1880 (Post Standard, April 16, 1880) at the mouth of Bear Trap Creek (now known as Ley Creek). In 1881, the Central City Street Railroad Company built a hotel and car depot on the banks of the lake on the Salina side. The structures were constructed approximately 30 m (100 ft) west of the railroad terminus. The hotel was two stories high and was 23 x 25 ft in size (Courier, July 18, 1881). These structures do not appear to be present on any of the historic maps since a windstorm destroyed part of the Salina Pier and a saloon house at the end of it in 1890 (Post Standard, January 2, 1890). It was noted in newspapers in the summer of 1890 that the water table was still high and that none of the piers were visible, suggesting that the pier was not being used for a lengthy portion of that year. In an attempt to compete with the Iron Pier resort, the Salina Pier company constructed a two-story pavilion, which also contained a concert hall and dining room, in 1890 to the south of the existing pier and just to the north of the Iron Pier resort (See Figure 11, p. 18). By the late 1890s, the Salina Pier resort had closed, probably due to the greater number of attractions at the Iron Pier. In 1899, the Iron Pier resort had purchased the land of the pavilion of the Salina Pier and had Solvay soda ash refuse dumped up to 4 ft in depth in order to build up the land in front of the Iron Pier (Thompson 2002). The Salina Pier remained intact through 1898 (Figure 14) and served boats that ran regularly to all of the lakeside resorts (Post Standard, April 14, 1957). Because of the construction of a trolley line on the west side of the lake in 1899, and the earlier construction of railroads on the east and west sides of the lake, the Salina Pier may have fallen out of use by the early 20th century. By 1908, the Salina Pier was replaced by “Breakwater” (Figure 15, p. 21). By 1924 (Figure 16, p. 22), the Breakwater was no longer in use and may have been submerged by the raising of the lake for the Barge Canal.

Iron Pier Resort and Park

The Iron Pier was an amusement resort, with a public pavilion, which was constructed in 1890 by the People’s Railway Company. The resort consisted of a long, narrow wooden pavilion that was 50 x 600 ft in size (Sanborn 1892) and extended southwest from North Salina Street to a channel basin on the south shore of Onondaga Lake. This was situated just to the northwest of many of the solar salt vats, as well as workers’ housing (Thompson 2002). On the east end of the pier pavilion were bowling alleys, while on the west end was a concert hall. Besides shops, restaurants, and amusements, the Iron Pier Park hosted a variety of activities including baseball games, concerts, boat rentals, a large toboggan water slide, swimming and fishing (Thompson 2002). That portion of the resort along the channel basin included a pier for boats, as well as a building adjacent to the lake, a waterslide, as well as boathouses; this portion of the resort was later identified as the Iron Pier Park (Figure 15, p. 21). Alcohol was also heavily consumed on the resort grounds; a temperance movement at the end of the 19th century prompted the manager in 1899 to halt the sales of liquor (Thompson 2002). In 1899, a trolley line was constructed along the west side of Onondaga Lake and that line along with the other railway lines around the lake, led to the demise of boat traffic. The rail line made access easier and cheaper for many of the local residents of Salina, Syracuse and Geddes. By the end of 1906, the Iron Pier resort closed. On March 16, 1907, the Iron Pier resort was demolished (Post Standard 3/16/1957).

By 1908, the area of the Iron Pier pavilion and amusement area had been covered with soda ash refuse and an area had been created on top of the wastes adjacent to the original mouth of Onondaga Creek and adjacent to the channel basin and identified as the Iron Pier Park (Figure 15, p. 21). Boathouses remained standing at that time along the channel basin and were not demolished as part of the Iron Pier resort. By 1924, the Iron Pier Park was no longer situated on the southern shore of Onondaga Lake (Figure 16, p. 22).

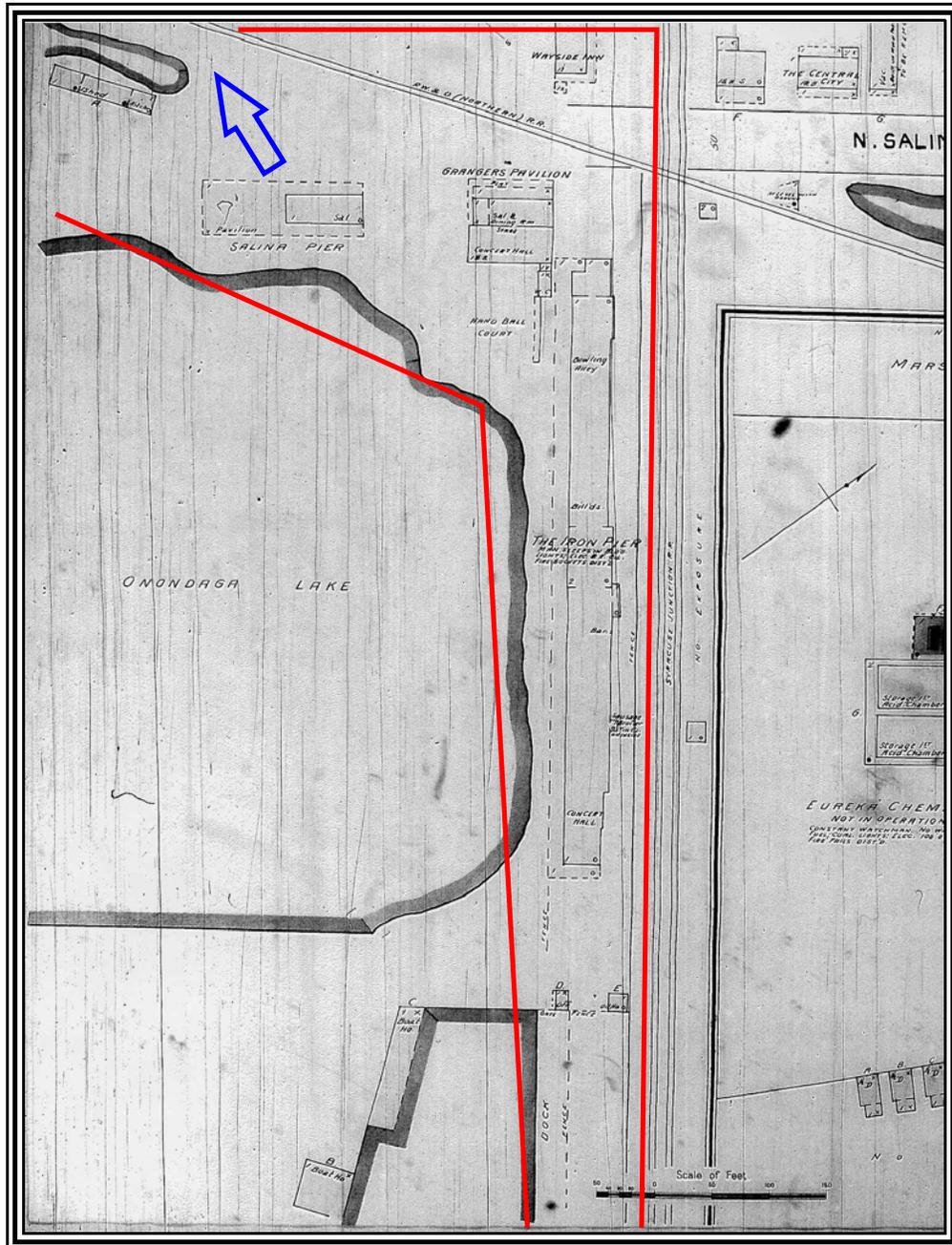


Figure 11. 1892 Sanborn map of Iron Pier amusement area and Salina Pier pavilion, with approximate boundaries of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.