

Figure 12. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century advertisement for the Iron Pier (from Onondaga County Parks 1998).

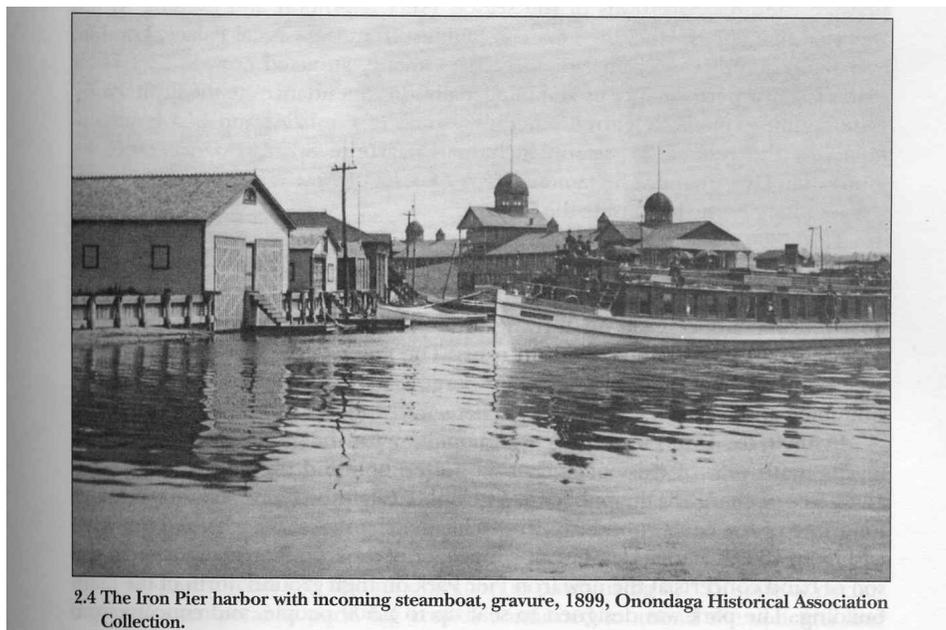


Figure 13. 1899 photograph of the Iron Pier harbor and park (from Thompson 2002), with pavilion in background.

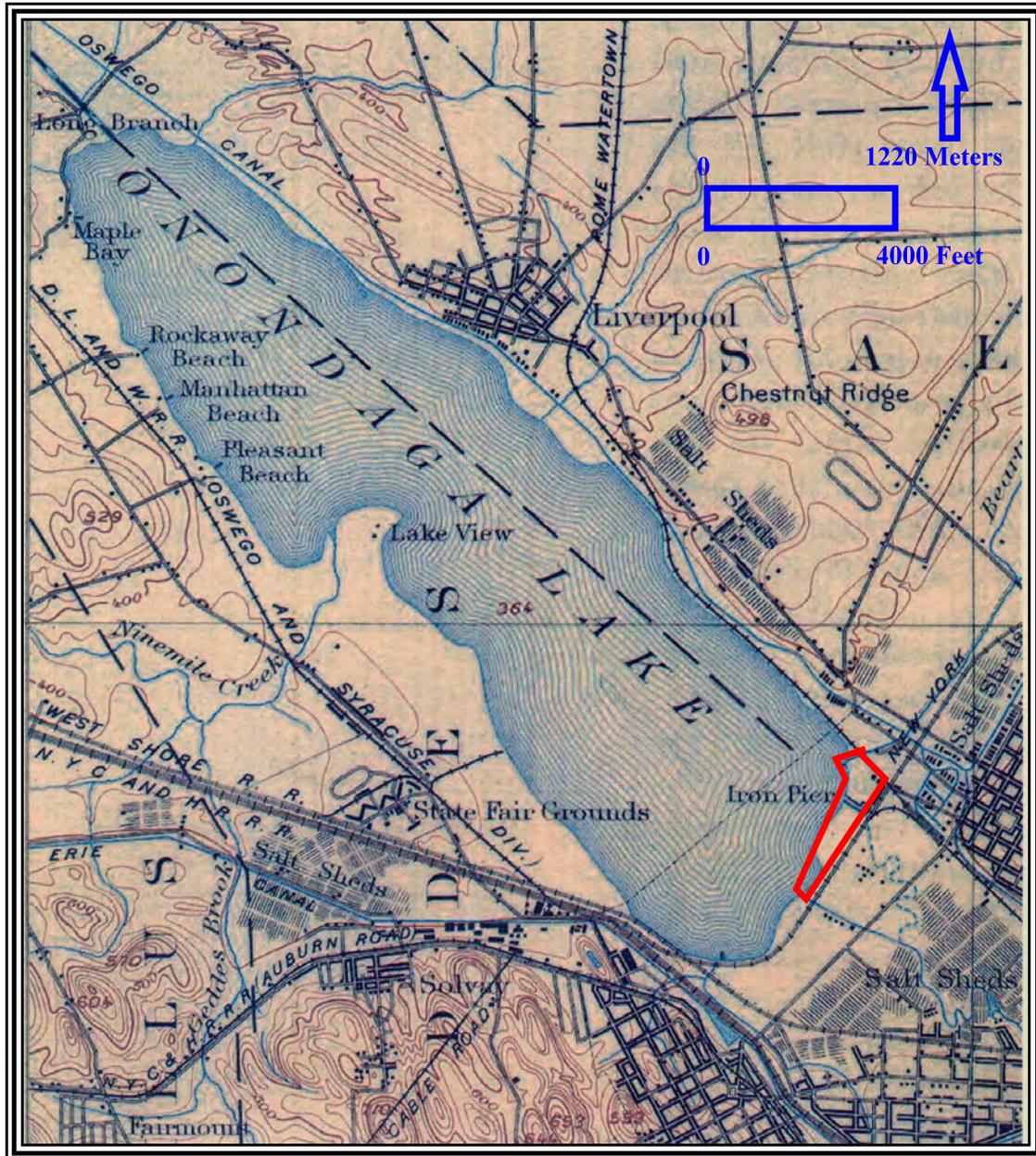


Figure 14. 1898 15-minute Syracuse East USGS quadrangle, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.



Figure 15. 1908 Hopkins map of southeastern corner of Onondaga Lake, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

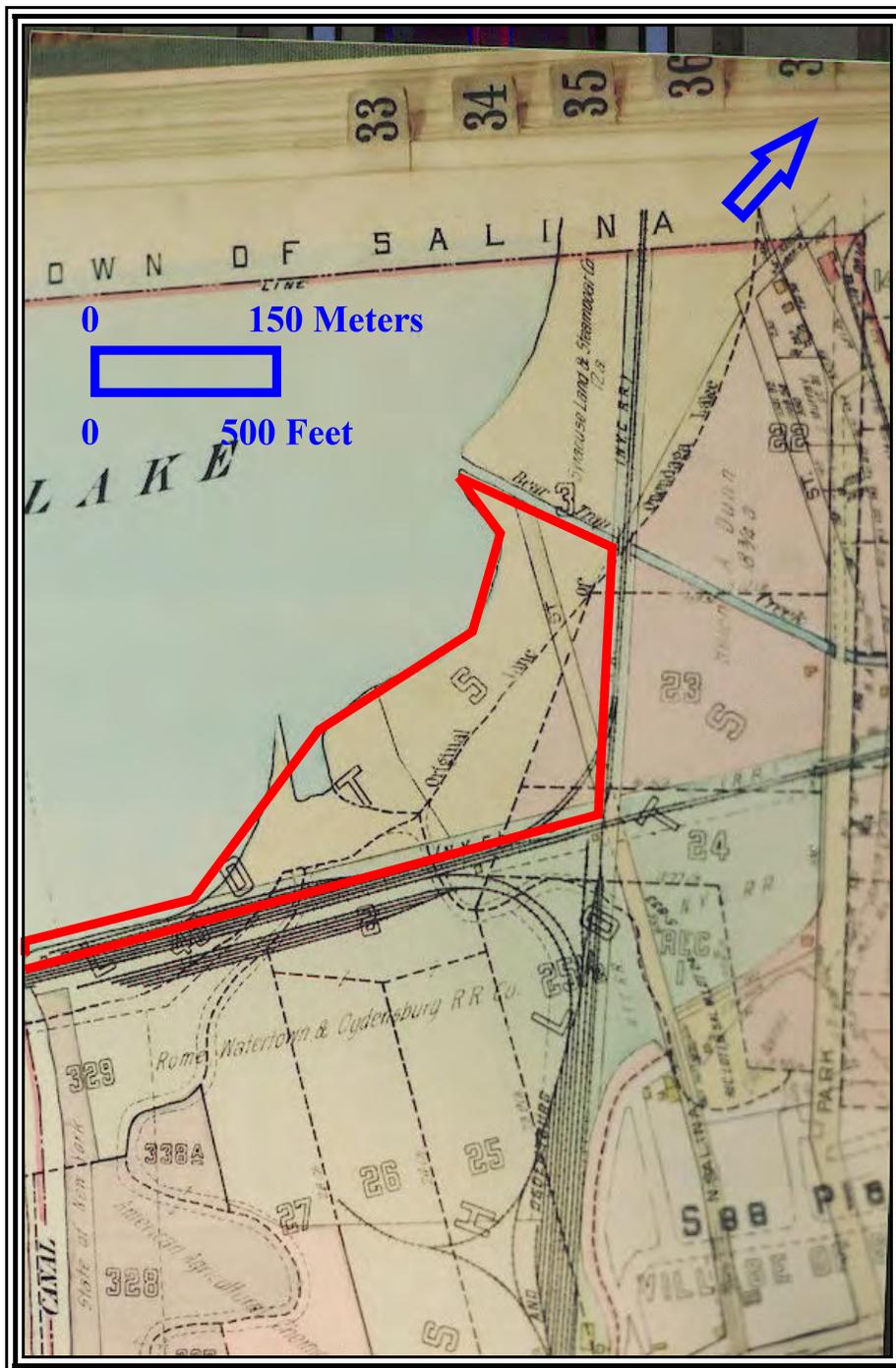


Figure 16. 1924 Hopkins map of southeastern corner of Onondaga Lake, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

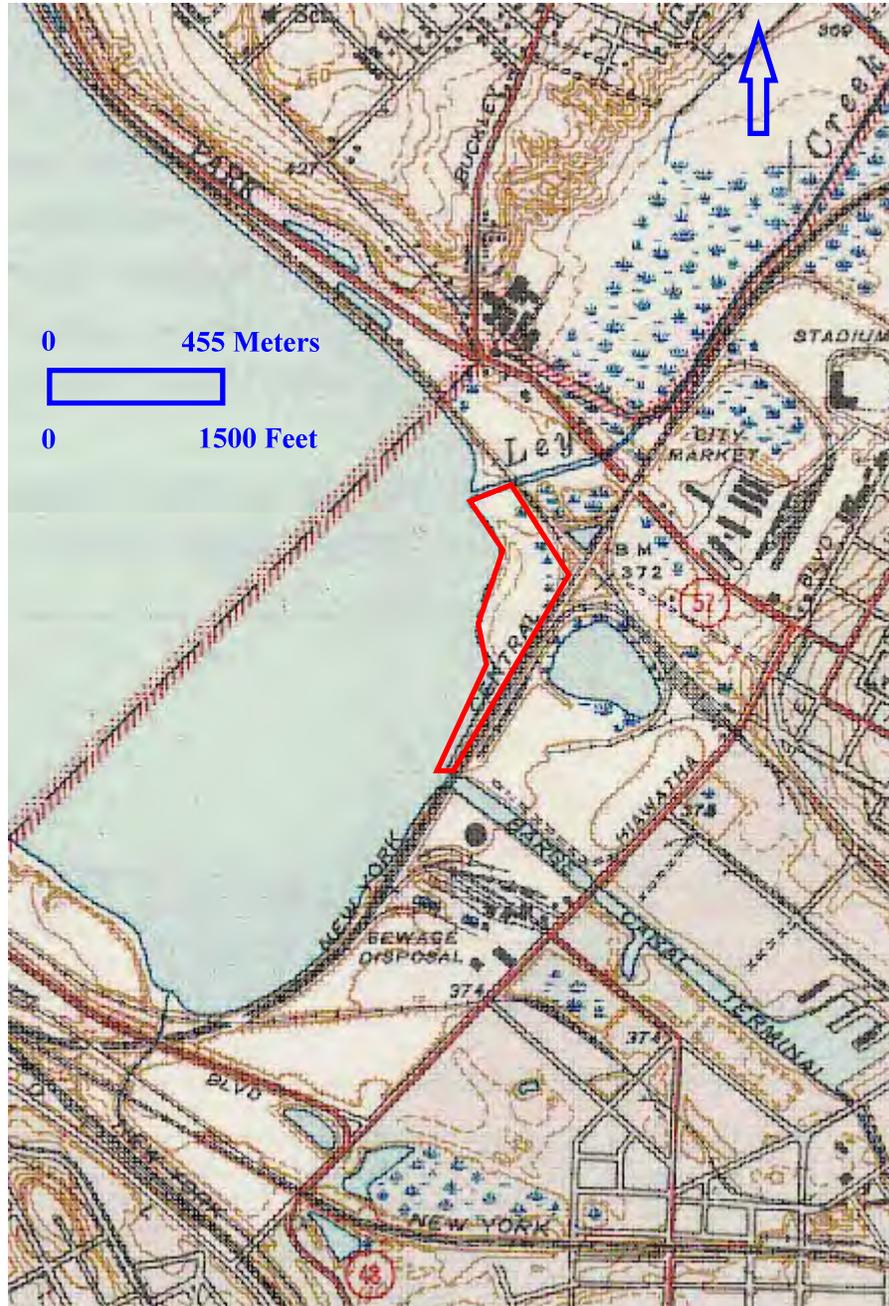


Figure 17. 1947 7.5-minute Syracuse West USGS quadrangle, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

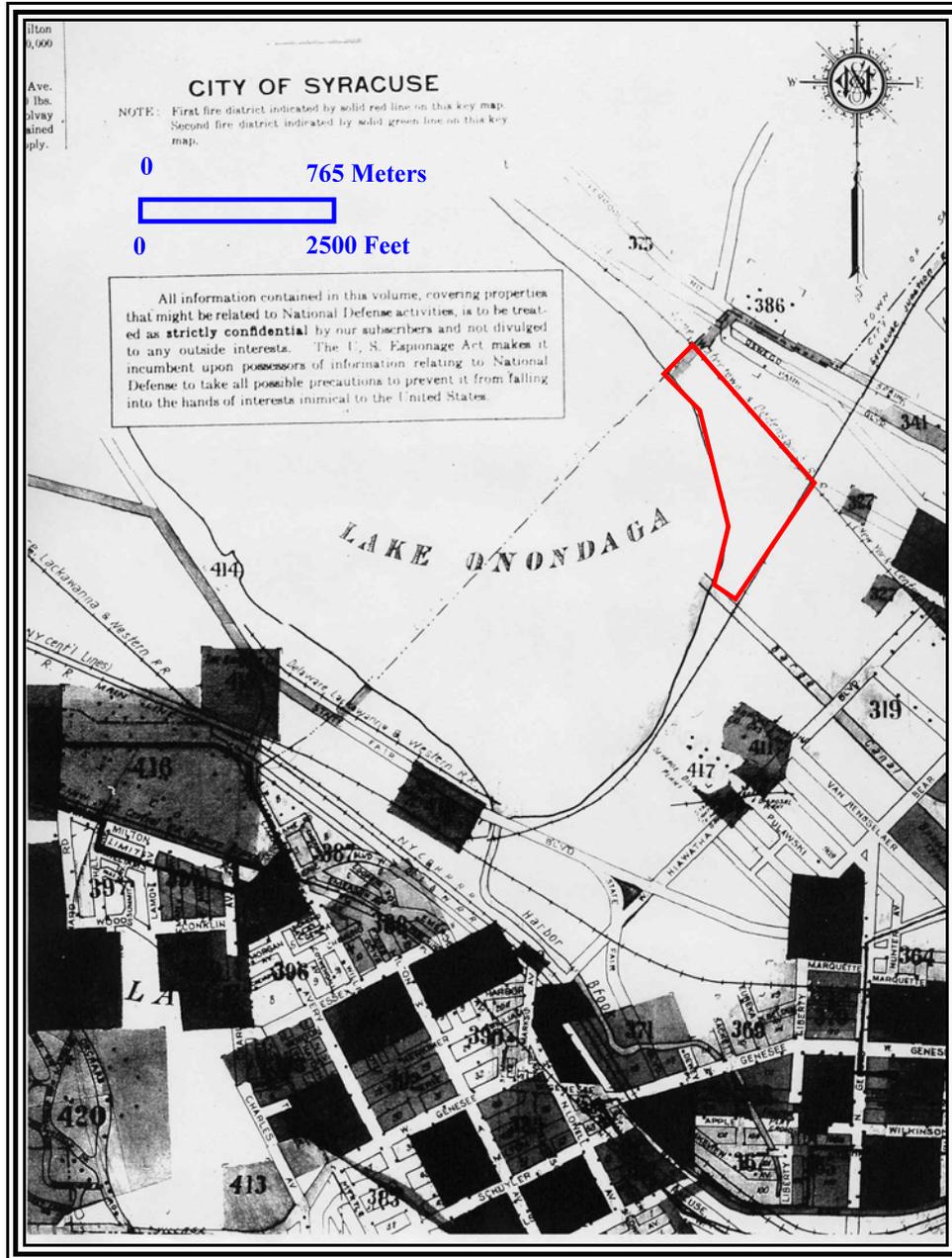


Figure 18. 1950 Sanborn map of area around southern end of Onondaga Lake, with approximate area of SYW-12 Wetlands highlighted.

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### *Postcontact Sensitivity Assessment*

The background research on the contact period suggests that Native Americans had a permanent settlement to the south of Onondaga Lake; the village of Kaneenda was occupied in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century for at least 25 years. It is believed that Kaneenda was located approximately 1200 m (3900 ft) to the southwest of the SYW-12 Wetlands project area. Although Kaneenda is not located in the APE, the area adjacent to the lake margins may have been used by the Onondaga for purposes of everyday activities, including the procurement of various resources, and for ceremonies. However, the area of SYW-12 Wetlands appears to have been under the water table of Onondaga Lake or was swamp/marsh adjacent to Onondaga Lake during the period from the 17<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wetlands are fragile environments that suffer from disturbance to their ecosystems and evidence of use in the wetlands is highly unlikely during the postcontact period.

Other postcontact resources include the Salina Pier, the pavilion of the Iron Pier resort, and the maritime portion of the Iron Pier resort and park (pier, boathouses and channel). The Salina Pier was located at the southeast corner of Onondaga Lake on the south side of the confluence of the lake and Ley Brook. Remnants of the pier are not visible above the surface of the lake today. However, remnants of the pier were located during the underwater survey of Onondaga Lake as Anomalies 1 and 2 (Kane et al. 2011). The remains of the former pavilion associated with the Salina Pier are not visible on the surface and are probably located in the vicinity of the railroad line that serves as the southwest connector to the CONRAIL line and is also located in the vicinity of the 1908 soda ash and refuse filling (Figure 15, p. 21), where up to 1.2 m (4 ft) of waste was deposited. Therefore, there is the potential for both structural and artifact remains associated with the pier pavilion to be present. Structural remains could include the wooden floor of the pavilion if the floor was not removed during demolition of the superstructure of the pavilion. However, the floor of the pavilion can be discerned from Sanborn maps and finding it archaeologically would not have additional research potential. Artifactually, there is the potential for finding inadvertently dropped personal items, such as coins, combs, and jewelry, within and around the pavilion. It is equally likely that the grounds around the pavilion would have been cleaned and refuse removed regularly to keep a favorable appearance for visitors. These low density items, while informative of the clientele who enjoyed the pier and pavilion, would be difficult to find in sufficient quantity and diversity to provide a foundation for interpretation.

The Iron Pier resort was located at the southeast corner of Onondaga Lake and northwest of the former intersection of North Salina Street and New York Central Railroad. This area included a pavilion area adjacent to the former New York Central Railroad, as well as a channel basin and the maritime structures along the edge of the channel basin and on the edge of Onondaga Lake. Much of the pavilion area is located in the vicinity of the 1908 soda ash and refuse filling (approximately 1.2 m [4 ft] in depth). The maritime features of the Iron Pier resort and park appear to have been removed and possibly covered by 1924 (Figure 16, p. 22), while the channel basin was filled in by 1947 (Figure 17, p. 23). Much of the original portion of the Iron Pier pavilion is located in the vicinity of the connector route to the CSX Railroad, as well as land to the east of SYW-12 Wetlands. As with the Salina Pier pavilion, there is the potential for both structural and artifactual remains associated with the pavilion to be present. Structural remains could include the wooden floor of the pavilion if that was not removed during the razing of the structure. The floor of the pavilion can also be discerned from Sanborn maps, and finding it archaeologically would not have additional research potential. As with the Salina Pier pavilion, there is the potential for finding inadvertently dropped personal items, but the low quantity and diversity of material would make it difficult to provide a foundation for interpretation.

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The maritime portion of the Iron Pier resort and park is located to the northwest under an area of soda ash and refuse filling, as well as off the edge of the current shoreline. The majority of the maritime portion of the Iron Pier resort and park may have been covered with soda ash and refuse up to 1.2 m (4 ft) in depth. Remnants of dock or pier remains associated with the Iron Pier resort were identified off the edge of the shore through the underwater survey of Onondaga Lake (Anomaly 38) and is a contributing property of the marine infrastructure of the Syracuse Maritime Historic District (Kane et al. 2011). Therefore, there is the potential for finding additional structural remains associated with the Iron Pier Park. Structural remains would include portions of the pier, which may have research potential on the construction of recreational piers in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as boathouses associated with the resort and park.

## **V. FIELD ASSESSMENT**

A walkover of SYW-12 Wetlands was completed to determine the potential strategies for archaeological testing, to document slope and areas of previous ground disturbance, and to identify any visible cultural resources (e.g., standing structures, piers, etc.). Photographs of the project area were taken to provide a visual representation of the environment (pp. 4-5).

## **VI. ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The project area includes a parcel of land, SYW-12 Wetlands, at the southeast corner of Onondaga Lake and which covers an approximate area of 6.9 hectares (17 acres). The proposed project calls for the remediation of SYW-12 Wetlands, although exact plans and depths of remediation are not known at the present time. The elevation of SYW-12 Wetlands ranges from 111 to 113 m (363 to 371 ft) ASL. The field assessment included two strategies: a walkover of the project area and a review of boring logs.

The walkover was completed in the fall of 2010 by Hohman, accompanied by Peter Petrone and Kelly Miller of PARSONS. During the walkover, no cultural resources were identified on the surface that were related to either the Salina Pier or the Iron Pier resort. Much of the shoreline was littered with modern debris.

A series of soil borings in SYW-12 were undertaken between 2004 and 2007 (Appendix II, pp. 29), with the majority of the borings taking place from 368 to 371 ft ASL. These soil borings suggest that there is generally 10-14 ft of fill on top of marl. No remnants of historic materials, mainly fragments of wood, were found in the series of soil borings near the southeast corner of SYW-12, where the Salina Pier and the Iron Pier pavilions were formerly located. In the vicinity of the maritime portion of Iron Pier resort/park, there is approximately 6 to 16 ft of fill on top of marl. No remnants of historic materials, such as fragments of wood, were found in the series of borings in the central portion of SYW-12.

The literature review suggests that precontact resources are unlikely within the area of SYW-12, while postcontact cultural resources may be located within the project area of SYW-12. However, based on the walkover and the soil borings, those postcontact resources may be buried underneath 1.2 m (4 ft) or more of fill. Resources that may be encountered include low density personal items that were lost, the floor of the Salina Pier pavilion, the floor of the Iron Pier pavilion, or the maritime resources of the Iron Pier Park. The floor and infrastructure of the pavilions or the maritime resources were all probably of wood or lumber. Sheet midden or dump deposits associated with the pavilions or maritime resources (pier, boathouses) are not expected and personal items would be limited and difficult to find and their relationship to the pier pavilions or the resort would be difficult to confirm. Because of the potential for uncovering structural remains of the Salina pavilion, the Iron Pier pavilion, or the maritime resources of the Iron Pier resort/park, subsurface testing is recommended if depths of remediation are to occur below the current depths of the fill that was placed on top of SYW-12. Because of the potential depth of the fill, subsurface testing would need to consist of monitoring of the remediation in those locations where the structural features associated with the pavilions or the maritime resources of the Iron Pier resort/park used to exist.

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## APPENDIX I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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