PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:
Tetra Tech, Inc.
348 West Hospitality Lane, Suite 300
San Bernadino, California 92408-3216

Under contract to:
United States Air Force
Prime Contract No. F33615-90-D-4006
Delivery Order 0014

Prepared by:
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
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Lancaster, New York 14086

Corporate Headquarters
924 26th Avenue East
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404

June 30, 1995

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Prepared and Authored by:

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At the Lockport Annex, we wish to thank Master Sgt. Patricia Dooly and Sgt. Mark Stanley for their assistance. They supplied facility maps and historical background information concerning construction activities and antenna placement at the annex.

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ABSTRACT

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California in October of 1994 to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. A pedestrian survey was conducted to supply baseline archaeological site information for the installation and assess preliminary determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The results of this investigation were prepared for incorporation into the base disposal and reuse Environmental Impact Statement. An intensive cultural resource survey was conducted at Griffiss Air Force Base (AFB) and five annexes during the Fall of 1994. Any required site testing will be conducted in a subsequent phase.

The investigation consisted of an examination of 1,727 acres of the total 3,540 acres at Griffiss AFB that were determined to be relatively undisturbed, and the investigation of five annexes associated with Griffiss AFB. Three annexes are located in the vicinity of the Griffiss Air Force Base in Oneida County: Communications Site No. 1 (2.5 acres), Communications Site No. 2 (9.63 acres), and Communications Site 3: Floyd Annex (50.51 acres). The remaining two annexes, Youngstown Test Annex (99 acres) and Lockport Test Annex (6 acres), are located in Niagara County in the western New York, north of Buffalo.

The investigation identified cultural resources, designated PCI Sites Nos. 1 through 24, at 24 locations at Griffiss AFB proper. No archaeological sites were identified at any of the five annexes. Four sites (PCI Sites 4, 5, 6, and 23) were determined not to be significant cultural resources and do not merit additional testing, or National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The remaining sites (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24) were determined to be significant archaeological sites.

Of these archaeological sites, PCI Sites 21 and 22, are prehistoric. Prehistoric flakes were discovered at PCI Site 21, and flakes and fire-cracked rock found at PCI Site 22. These two prehistoric sites (PCI 21 and 22) have the potential to yield information concerning prehistoric settlement pattern, subsistence, site type, and chronological period and are potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D.

The remaining 18 sites (PCI sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 24) are historic archaeological deposits. These sites date to the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century. They are largely related to the rural settlement, named Wright Settlement, which was present at the location of Griffiss AFB before construction. The remains are largely remnants of farmsteads consisting of house foundations, cisterns, rock-lined depressions, stone-filled depressions with a small amount of historic artifacts recovered in association with these features.

The 18 historic sites have the potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century settlements. These types of farmsteads and rural communities were a ubiquitous form of settlement in the northeastern

United States. The study of the historical and economic changes affecting these communities has the potential to yield significant data on the changing social relationships both within the community and between the smaller rural community and a large, urban, industrial community nearby.

These 18 historic sites (listed above) have the potential to relate to the following historic contexts and research themes:
agricultural history and development of rural communities,
community planning and development, contact and settlement, post-revolutionary expansion; social and political movements, and
World War II era at Griffiss AFB (see Chapter 5).

These 20 historic and prehistoric archaeological sites (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24) are potentially eligible for listing to the National Register under criterion D. Therefore, they merit Phase II archaeological investigation to complete National Register of Historic Places evaluation.

Landscapes at the installation and annexes were assessed to determine if any areas were eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes. No areas present at Griffiss AFB or any of the annexes investigated have design landscapes laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle which has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or event; or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture. None of these areas meet the National Register criterion A, B, C, or D. At Griffiss AFB, any potential historic landscapes were destroyed by demolition or removal of any historic structures and small farming communities which were replaced with modern structures required for proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runway, modern building, modern housing, etc.). Past construction activities also severely altered the landscape.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California in October of 1994 to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. An intensive cultural resource survey was conducted at Griffiss Air Force Base (AFB) and five annexes associated with the base between October 21 and December 15, 1994.

The investigation of Griffiss AFB consisted of an examination of 1,727 acres of the total 3,540 acres. Of the total 3,540 acres, 1813 acres were determined to be severely disturbed and did not require investigation. Of the 1,727 areas designated for survey, 906 acres were reported in the scope of work (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b) to be undisturbed areas requiring intensive pedestrian surveys, and 821 acres were reported to contain areas of which portions were disturbed and portions potentially undisturbed, requiring reconnaissance surveys. Undisturbed areas were intensively tested, and disturbed areas were tested and documented. Approximately 1900 shovel test pits were dug during the investigation.

The survey also included the investigation of five annexes associated with Griffiss AFB. The following three annexes are located in the vicinity of the Griffiss Air Force Base in Oneida County: Communications Site No. 1 (2.5 acres), Communications Site No. 2 (9.63 acres), and Communications Site 3: Floyd Annex (50.51 acres). The remaining two annexes, Youngstown Test Annex (99 acres) and Lockport Test Annex (6 acres), are located in Niagara County in western New York, north of Buffalo.

The Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted to supply baseline archaeological site information for the installation and preliminary determinations of eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The results of the investigation were incorporated into the base disposal and reuse Environmental Impact Statement.

Cultural resources, designated PCI Sites 1 through 24, were identified at 24 locations at Griffiss AFB proper. No archaeological sites were identified at any of the five annexes.

Four sites were determined not be significant cultural resources. These are PCI Sites 4, 5, 6, and 23. At PCI Site 4, a single possible quartz flake was found with no other associated prehistoric materials or features and was determined to be an isolated find. At PCI Site 5, a chipped-stone pebble was found. After cleaning and further analysis it was determined to be a natural break and not a prehistoric artifact. In addition, no associated prehistoric materials or features were present in the area. This site was determined not to be a cultural resource.

At PCI Site 6, an earthen mound, the possible remains of a barn or shed, was identified. No structural remains or associated artifacts were found, and the site was severely impacted by earth moving activities and lacks integrity or research potential. PCI Site 23, a piece of burned clay, after

further analysis was determined not to be a prehistoric artifact. No associated prehistoric materials were found in the vicinity. This site was determined not to be a cultural resource.

These determinations were made based on additional archaeological testing, and assessment of age indicating modern origin. Based on this information, PCI Site 6 and PCI Site 23 do not meet National Register significance Criterion A, B, or D; and contain no potential data for addressing historic contexts for the region. Therefore, these sites do not merit additional testing, or National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The remaining sites (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24), are potentially eligible and therefore merit Phase II archaeological survey for National Register of Historic Places evaluation.

PCI Sites 21 and 22 are prehistoric sites containing flakes, and flakes and fire-cracked rock, respectively. The two prehistoric sites (PCI 21 and 22) have the potential to yield information concerning prehistoric settlement pattern, subsistence activities, site type, and chronological period. They are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D.

The remaining 18 historic sites (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21) date to the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century. These sites are largely related to the rural settlement, named Wright Settlement, which was present at the location of Griffiss AFB before construction. The remains are largely remnants of farmsteads consisting of house foundations, cisterns, rock-lined depressions, and stone-filled depressions with a small amount of historic artifacts recovered in association with these features.

These 18 historic archaeological sites listed above, are potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. These sites have the potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century settlements. These types of farmsteads and rural communities were a ubiquitous form of settlement in the northeastern United States. The study of the historical and economic changes affecting these communities has the potential to yield significant data on the changing social relationships both within the community and between the smaller rural community and a large, urban, industrial community nearby.

The 18 historic sites potentially relate the following historic contexts and research themes: agricultural history and development of rural communities, community planning and development, contact and settlement, post-revolutionary expansion; social and political movements; and World War II era at Griffiss AFB. (see Chapter 5). Based on these findings, it is recommended that a Phase II archaeological survey be conducted at all of these sites to complete the National Register eligibility process.

The location of PCI Site 7 is in dispute. If is determined that PCI Site 7 is located outside the base boundaries, Phase II investigations will not be required by the U.S. Air Force.

Landscapes at the installation and annexes were assessed to determine if any areas were eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes. No areas present at Griffiss AFB or any of the annexes investigated have design landscapes laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle which has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or event; or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture. None of these areas meet the National Register criteria A, B, C, or D. At Griffiss AFB, any potential historic landscapes were destroyed by demolition or removal of any historic structures and small farming communities which were replaced with modern structures required for proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runway, modern building, modern housing, etc.)

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

In October of 1994, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California to conduct archaeological investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. A Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted to supply baseline information of the archaeology of the installation and preliminary determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for the base disposal and reuse Environmental Impact Statement. Any required site testing will be conducted in a subsequent phase.

Intensive cultural resource investigations were conducted at Griffiss Air Force Base (GAFB) (Figure 1), and at five annexes associated with the base. These included Communications Site No. 1 (Figure 2), Communications Site No. 2 (Figure 3), and Floyd Test Site Annex (Figure 4), all located in the vicinity of the Griffiss Air Force Base in Oneida County. The remaining two annexes, Youngstown Annex (Figure 5) and Lockport Test Annex (Figure 6), are located in Niagara County in the western portion of the state, north of Buffalo.

The investigation of Griffiss AFB consisted of an examination of 1,727 acres, or 699.2 hectares (ha) out of a possible total of 3,540 acres (1433.2 ha; Figure 7). Of the total acreage, 1,813 acres were determined to be severely disturbed and did not require investigation (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b). This included the extensive paved airfields and associated hangars, road systems, on-base housing areas, etc. Of the 1,727 acres designated for survey, 906 acres were reported to be undisturbed areas requiring intensive pedestrian survey. Additionally, 821 acres were reported to be partially disturbed, but some areas within this acreage were thought to be at least potentially undisturbed. This acreage therefore required reconnaissance level survey. Undisturbed areas were intensively tested, and disturbed areas were tested and documented.

Communications Site No. 1 consisted of 2.5 acres; Communications Site No. 2 consisted of 9.63 acres; and Floyd Annex consisted of 50.51 acres. The remaining two annexes in Niagara County, Youngstown Annex and the Lockport Test Annex, consisted of 99 acres and six acres, respectively.

Any areas where hazardous waste were documented or reported, or areas which were determined to have high potential for the presence of these dangerous materials, were excluded from subsurface field investigation. Previously compiled environmental studies were consulted to determine the locations of such areas at Griffiss AFB and its associated annexes in Oneida County (Figure 8; Law Environmental, Inc. 1994), the Youngstown Annex (Peer Consultants, P.C. 1993), and the Lockport Annex (Radian Corporation 1989). Areas of known hazardous waste were avoided due to safety concerns for the crew. The cultural resources investigations health and safety plan for Griffiss Air Force was followed throughout the investigation (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994c).

The field investigation was conducted under the supervision of the Principal Investigator, Dr. Michael A. Cinquino of PCI's Buffalo Branch Office. The field director was consulting

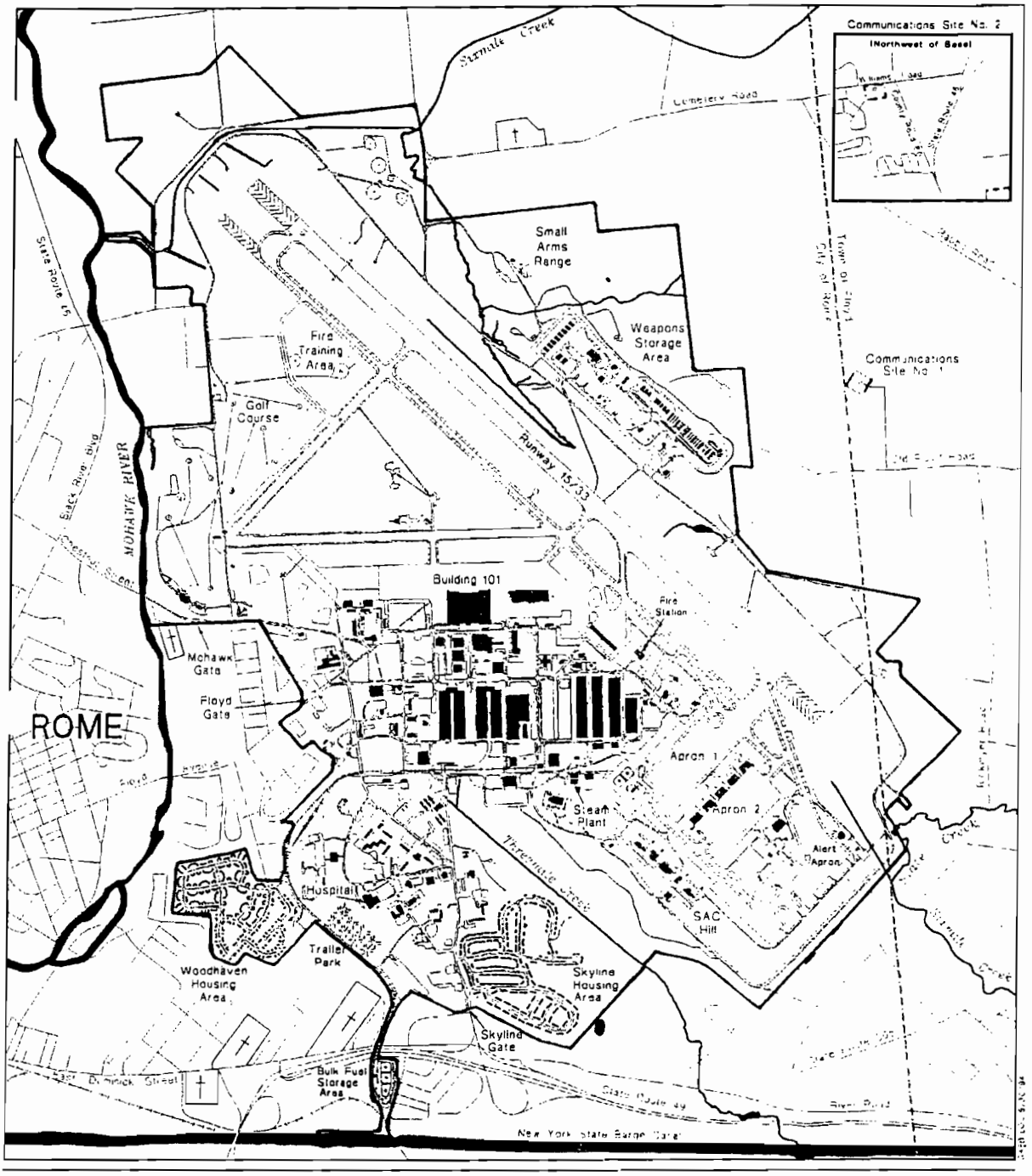


Figure 1. Griffiss AFB Reference Map, 1994 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

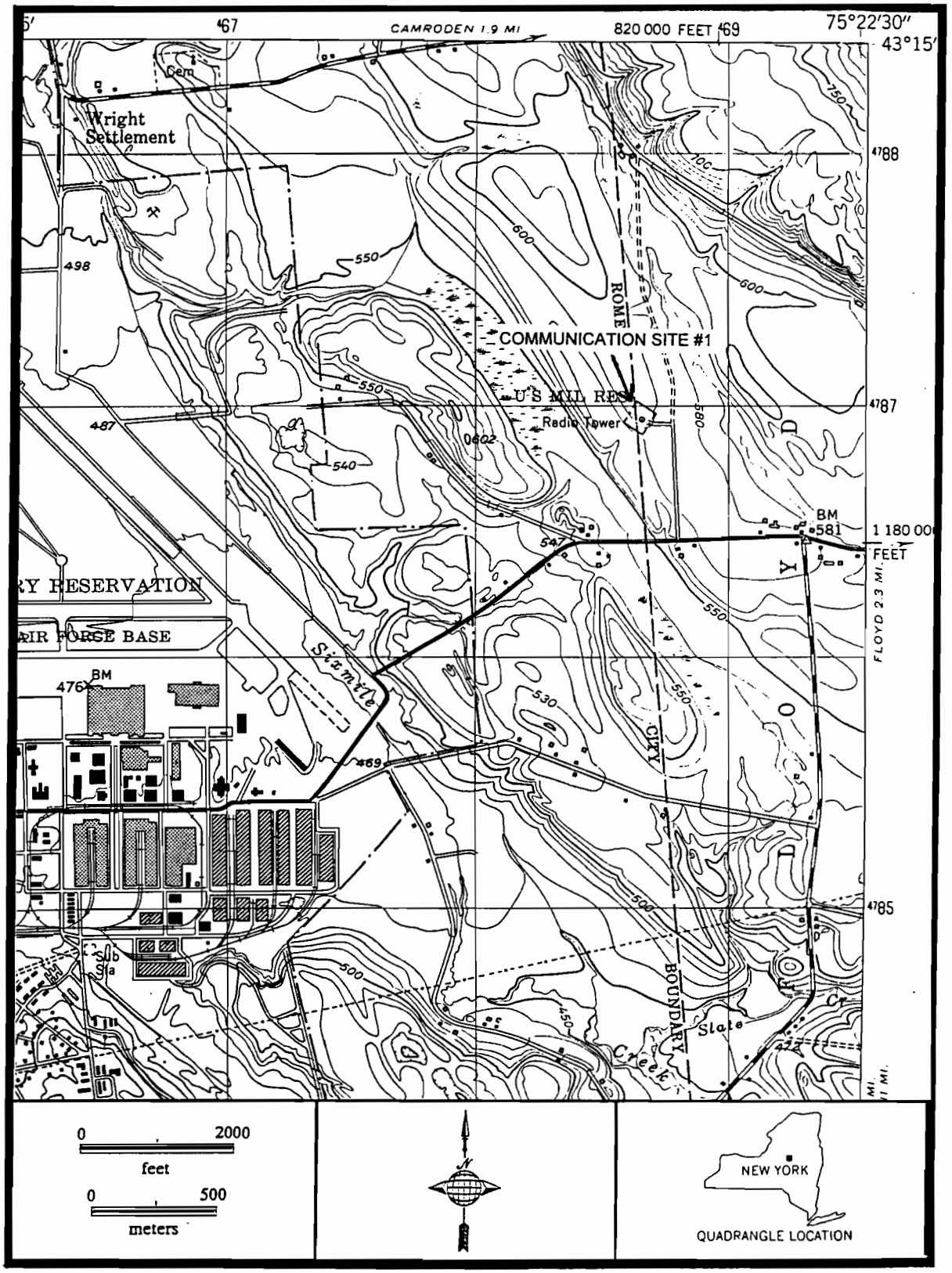


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the location of Griffiss AFB and Communications Site No. 1 (Source: U.S.G.S. Rome, NY Topographic Quadrangle, 1955).

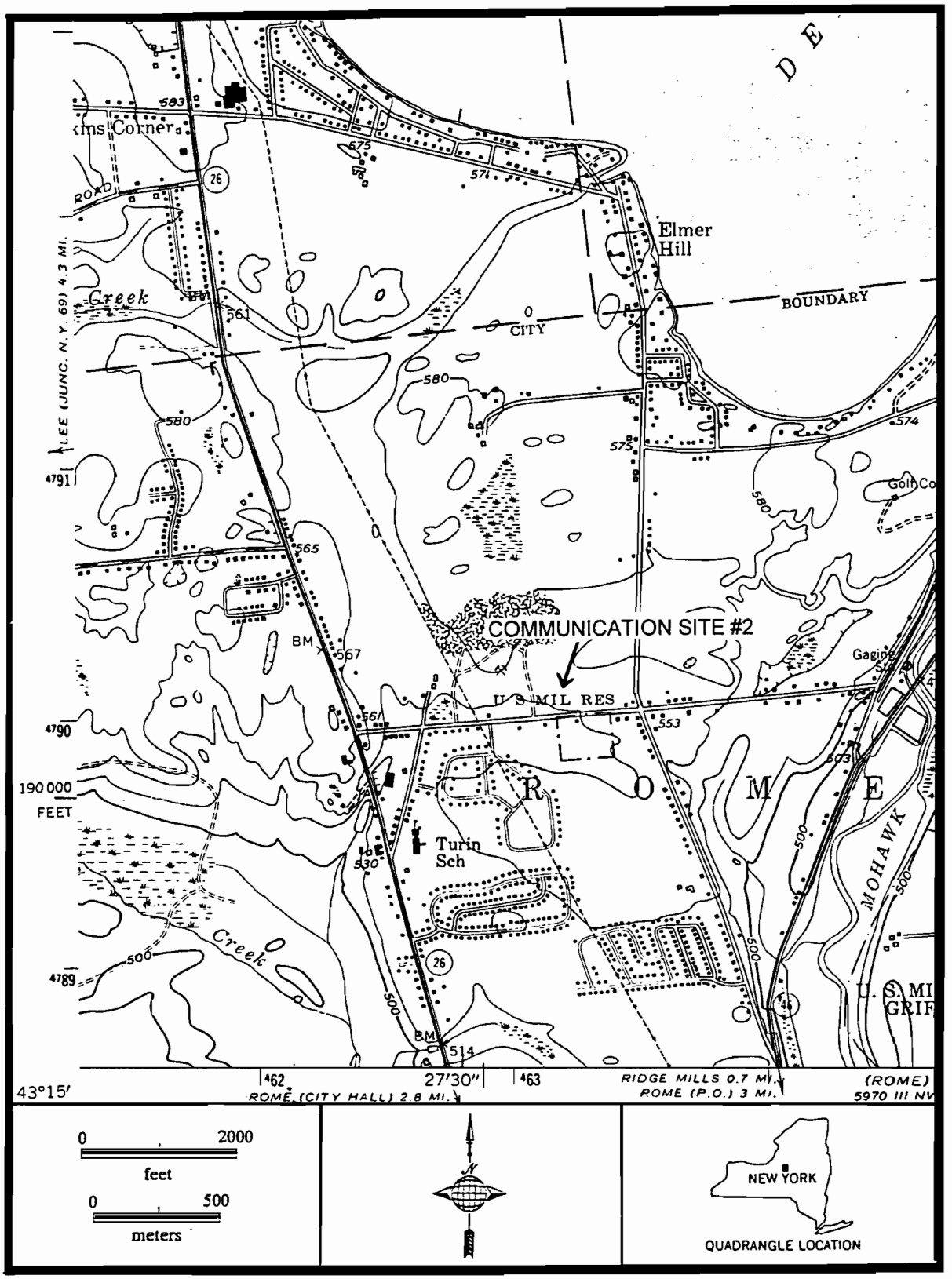


Figure 3. Topographic map showing the location of the northern boundary of Griffiss AFB and Communications Site No. 2 (Source: U.S.G.S. Rome, NY Topographic Quadrangle, 1955).

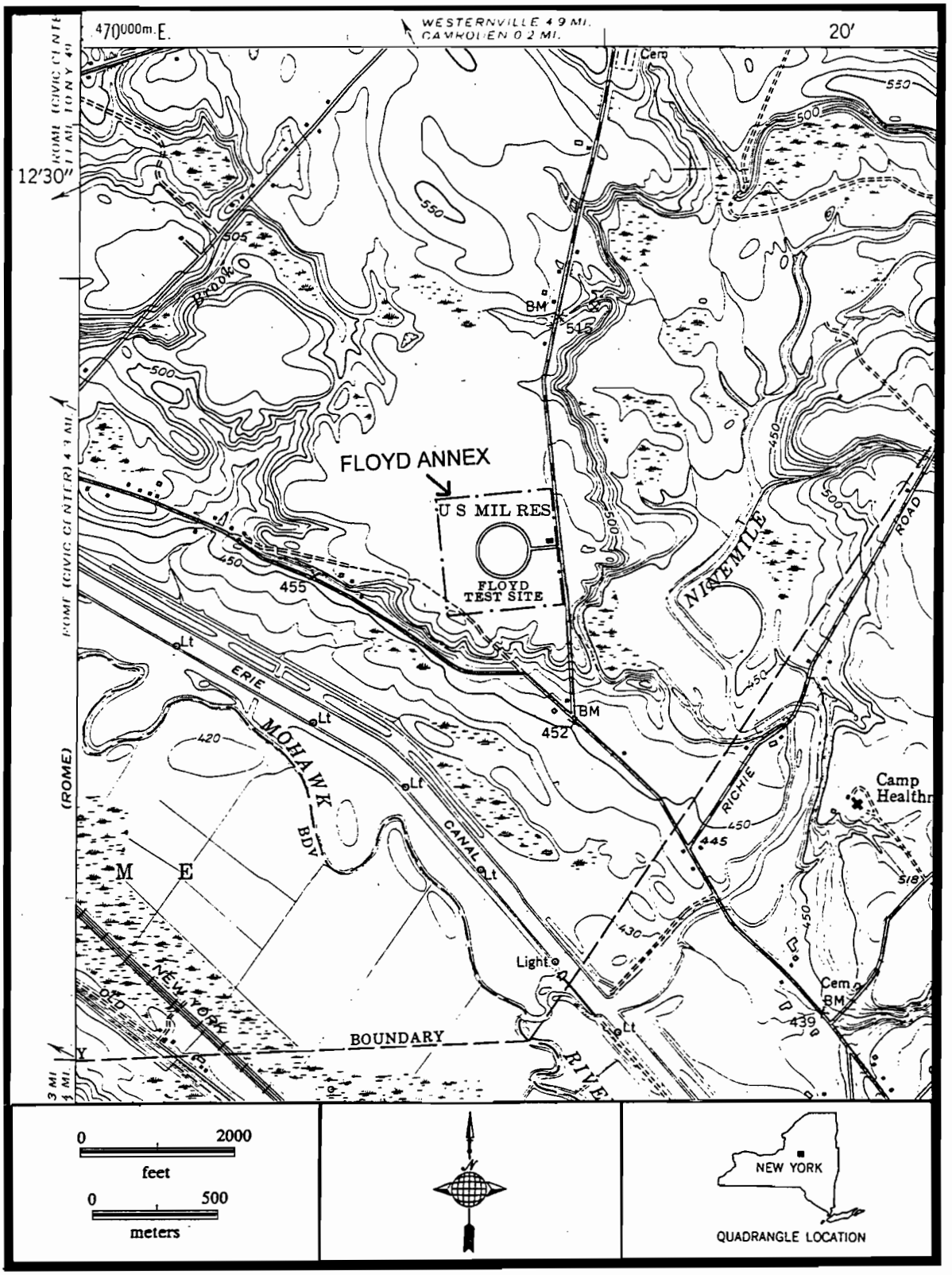


Figure 4. Topographic map showing the location of Communications Site No. 3: Floyd Annex (Source: U.S.G.S. Oriskany, NY Topographic Quadrangle, 1955).

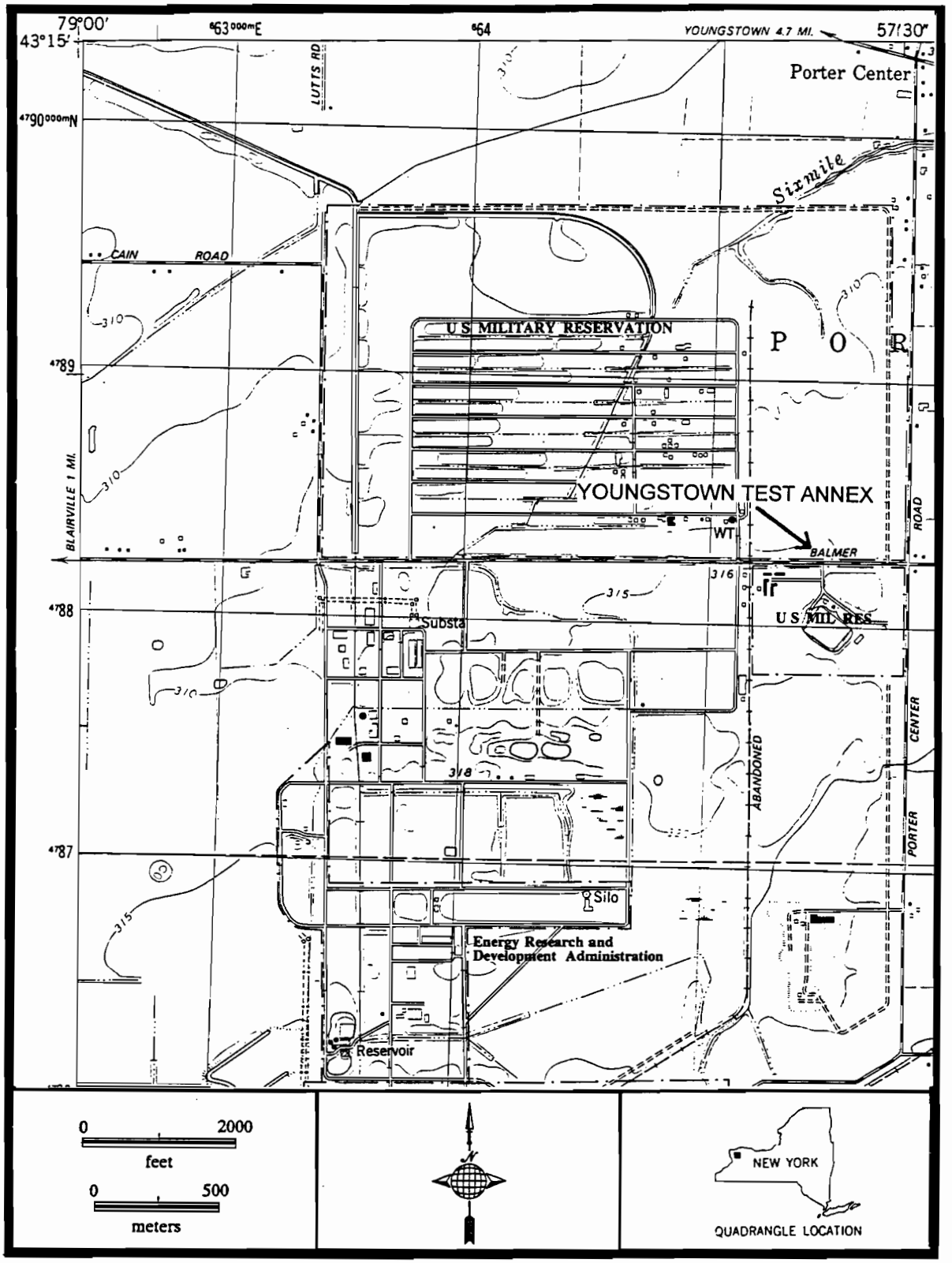


Figure 5. Topographic map showing the location of Youngstown Test Annex (Source: U.S.G.S. Ransomville, NY Topographic Quadrangle, 1980).

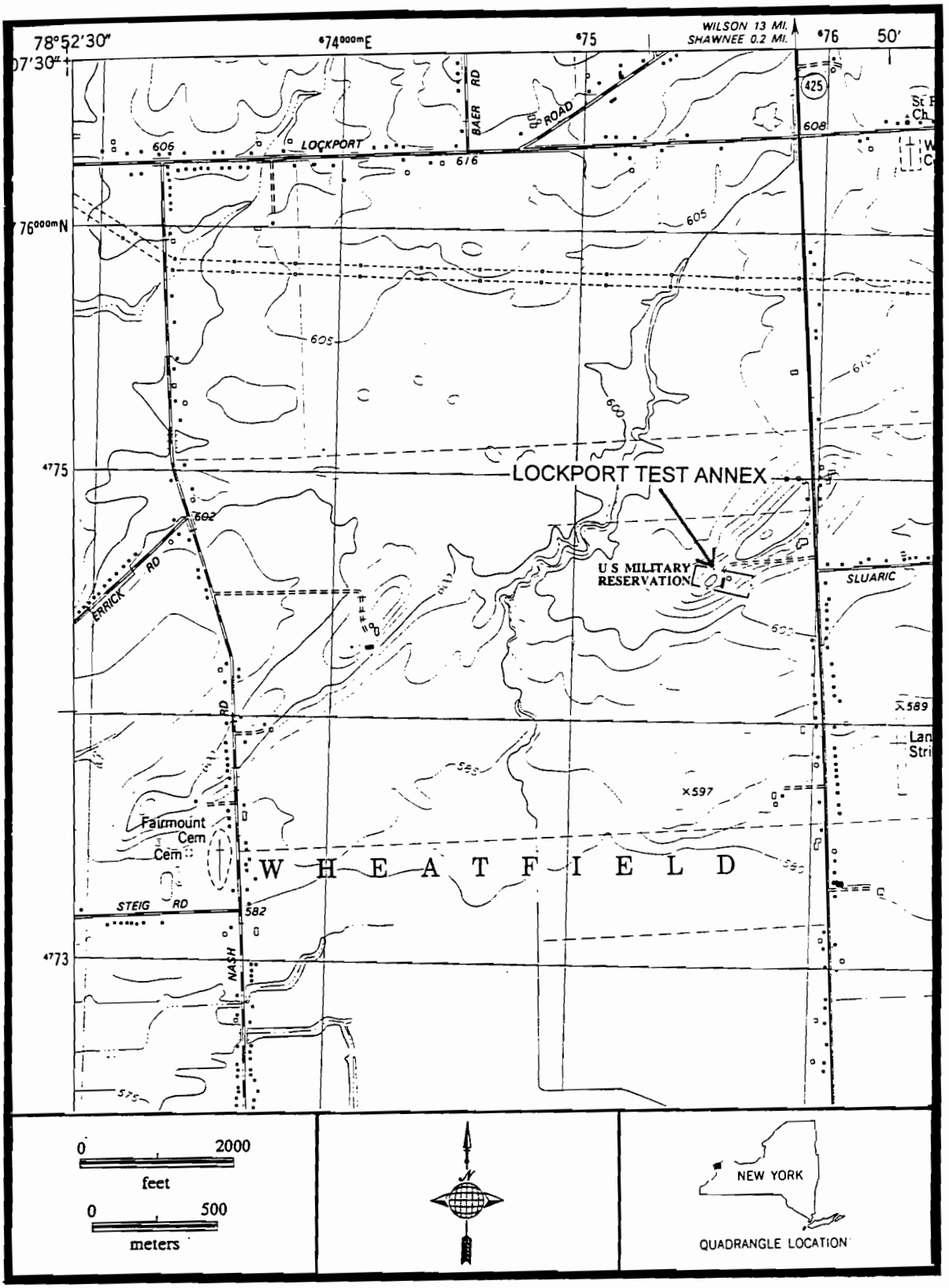


Figure 6. Topographic map showing the location of Lockport Test Annex (Source: U.S.G.S. Tonawanda East, NY Topographic Quadrangle, 1980).

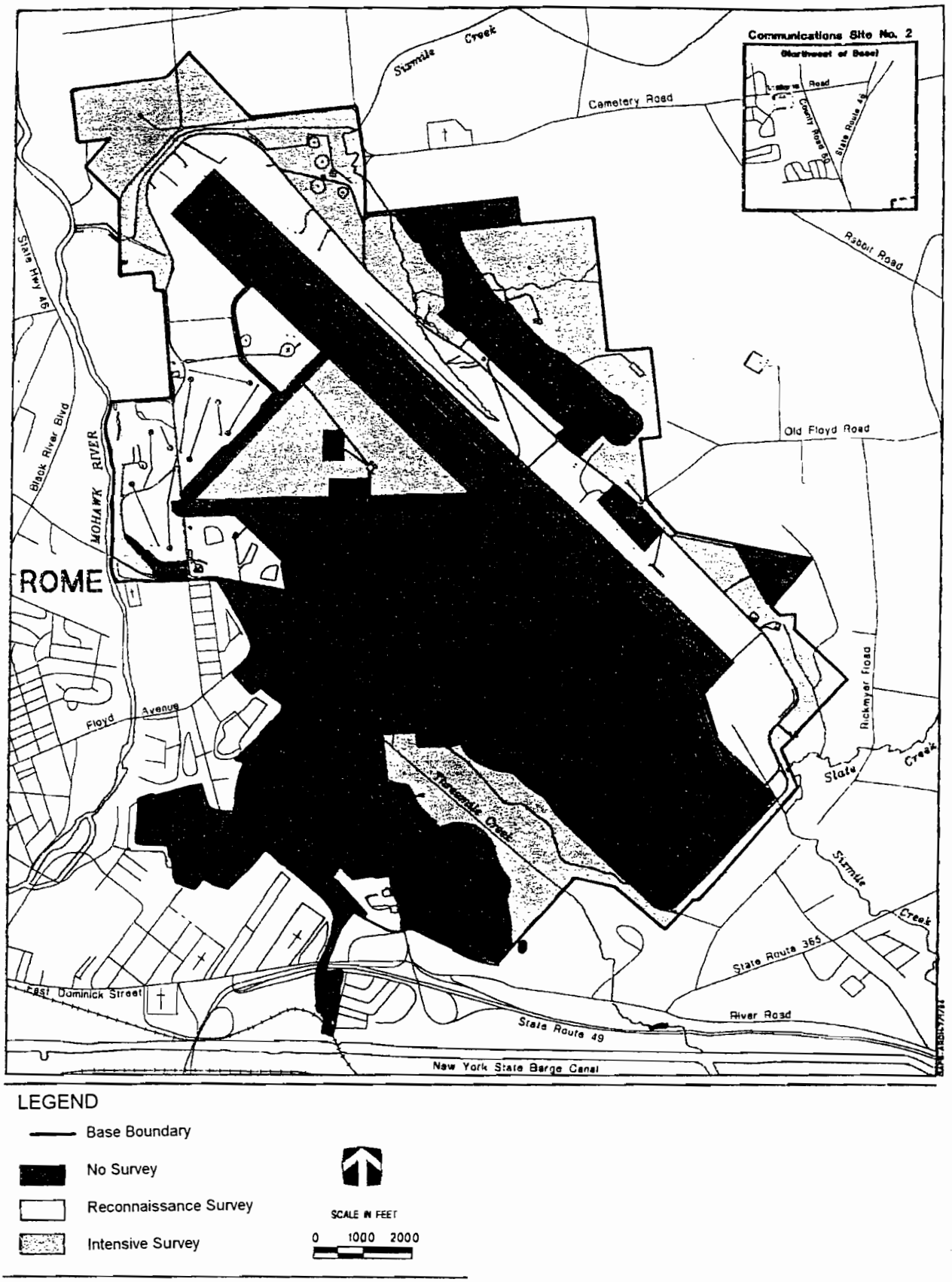


Figure 7. Areas of archaeological survey at Griffiss AFB (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b).

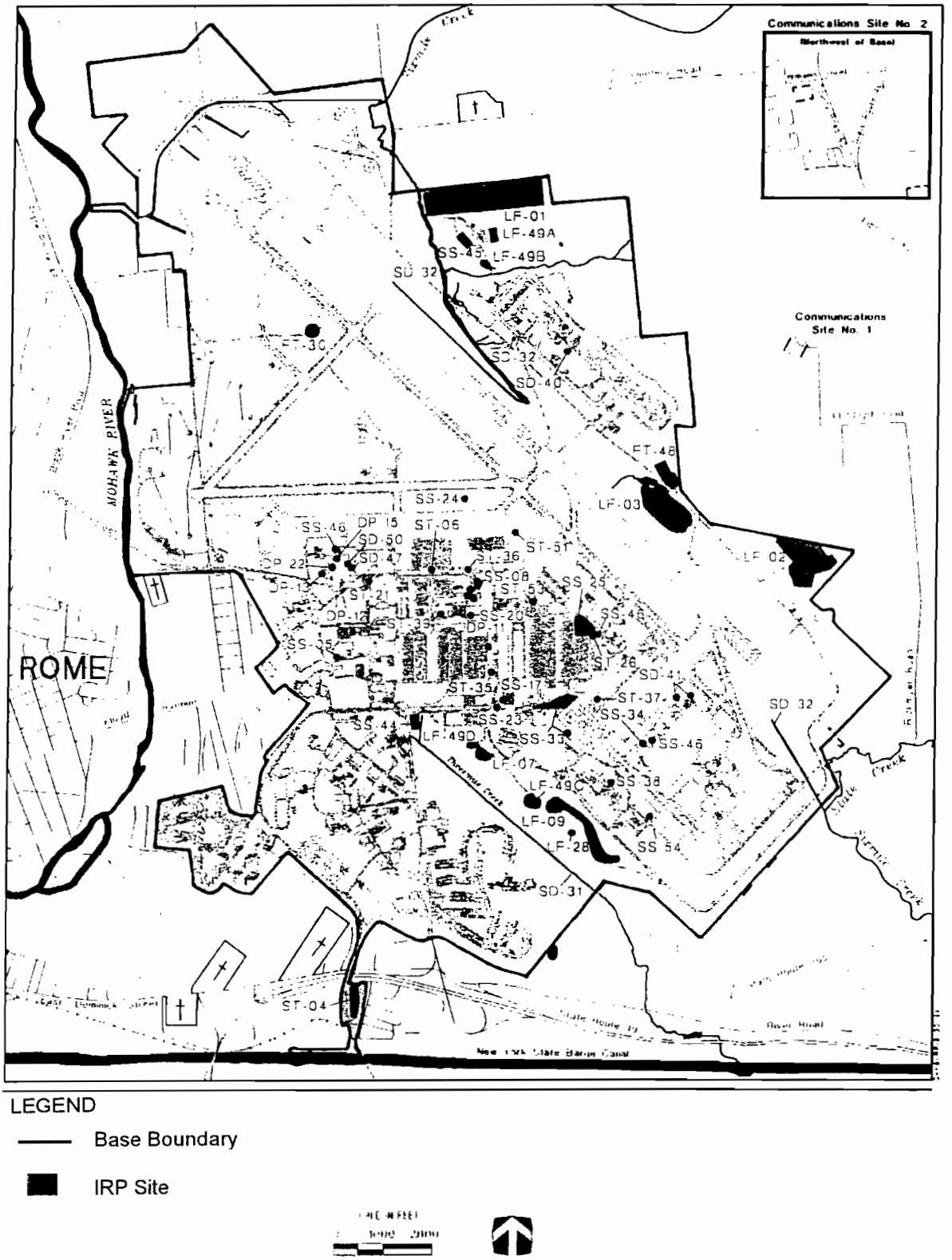


Figure 8. Locations of potentially hazardous materials at Griffiss AFB (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b).

archaeologist Mr. Edward V. Curtin of the Skidmore Archaeological Survey of Skidmore College, and the assistant field director was Elizabeth S. Burt of PCI. All three were responsible for report writing and preparation. Dr. Michele H. Hayward served as Laboratory Director. Mr. Curtin and Ms. Burt were responsible for conducting the field investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base and the three annexes in Oneida County. Dr. Cinquino was responsible for conducting the field investigation at the two annexes in Niagara County.

The initial site visit, field investigation, informant interviews, and archival and background investigations were conducted between October 21 and December 15, 1994.

CHAPTER 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE AND ONEIDA COUNTY ANNEXES

Griffiss Air Force Base occupies over 3,000 acres within a varied environmental setting. In order to understand the significance of the setting for archaeological research, several levels of spatial scale need to be considered. First, the location sits in a rare opening in the mountains that otherwise block access to the interior from the Atlantic coast. In order to use this corridor, a canoe portage, and later a canal, were necessary at Rome in order to cross between the Mohawk River and the Lake Ontario drainage. Second, the region is dominated by the Mohawk River flood plain, which further promotes east-west travel and communication, and offers a complex of micro-environments important to human subsistence and settlement. Third, the uplands above the river form another series of environments important in the diversity and integration of prehistoric and historic economies.

2.1.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE. On the western boundary of Griffiss is the Mohawk River with its flood plain. Also, the area south of Griffiss is largely composed of the river, its flood plain and terraces, and the confluences of streams flowing into the Mohawk. Moving east, much of the Air Force base is a flat to rolling plain, approximately 30 to 50 feet (ft) above the elevation of the Mohawk. Two other streams, Three Mile Creek and Six Mile Creek, cross this plain at the location of the Air Force base. On the eastern side of the base, Slate Creek joins Six Mile Creek. Further to the east, beyond the base proper, Nine Mile Creek flows into the Mohawk near the Floyd Annex. An unnamed stream, currently impounded in part by a large beaver dam, also enters Six Mile Creek from the east on the base. Other small streams feeding Six Mile Creek occur in the eastern section of the base. The portions of the base east of Six Mile Creek are hilly, as are the lands bordering Three Mile Creek in the southern section.

Field investigations indicate that the flood plain of the Mohawk within the Air Force base is composed mainly of recently deposited alluvium, marked by sand and gravel bars, and unsorted, relatively unweathered silts. Small sections of flood plain also occur along Six Mile Creek, and these too seem disturbed in part by fluvial processes occurring during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Three Mile Creek currently has the appearance of a stream with limited over bank deposition, but it has been channelized, and formerly was a minor or intermittent stream draining an extensive wetland. Other large wetlands are depicted on the series of mid-twentieth century U.S.G.S. topographic maps on both sides of Wright Settlement Road (including a section of the Northern Clear Area), and east of the large hill backing the Weapons Storage Area. More exhaustive surveys of wetlands have recently been undertaken, leading to the delineation of several smaller wetlands, particularly in the eastern section of the base. Most of these are associated with small streams.

2.1.2 SOILS. Most of the base (the location of the runways, most other facilities, and their surroundings) is covered with loamy soils containing a substantial component of pebbles and cobbles. This is also true of some of the hilly terrain. Extensive sand and gravel deposits occur in areas including the northeastern section. Lowlands have silt, clay, and loam, with localized bars of larger soil constituents. The Northern Clear Area, Old Floyd Road Annex, and Williams Road Annexes have rocky loam. Soils at the Floyd Annex consist primarily of sand or silty sand.

2.1.3 FLORA AND FAUNA. The natural vegetation of the region includes Maple-Beech-Hemlock and Oak-Chestnut forests, or their intergrade. Under natural conditions, before clearing and modern tree disease epidemics, maple, beech, hemlock, white pine, oak and chestnut were dominant species (Shelford 1963). At Griffiss, extensive stands of white and red pine have been planted to provide noise buffers. Formerly common animals include deer and wapiti (elk), dominant in the Oak-Chestnut forest (Shelford 1963). The wapiti has been extirpated, while deer thrive. White tailed deer is found ubiquitously in northern deciduous forest biomes. Other species included black bear, wolf, moose and smaller mammals. Among the smaller mammals are squirrels, muskrat, skunk, fox, and beaver. The turkey is an important terrestrial bird. Migratory birds may have provided important seasonal sources of food for ancient Native American populations. Of particular importance was the now-extinct passenger pigeon, which nested in trees near wetlands and was often harvested in the spring by knocking the fat-rich squabs from nests with poles (Fenton 1978).

2.1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY. The environment just described was formed largely by glacial processes of the late Pleistocene. Comprehensive synopses of the formation of Mohawk Valley physiography are provided by Ecoplans, Ltd. (1971), and Snow and Starna (1986). A regional synthesis of environmental changes is provided by Funk (1993), while broader considerations of environmental change are given by Pielou (1991) and MacLeish (1994).

Briefly, most of New York State was covered by the maximum extent of the Wisconsin glaciation 20,000 to 22,000 years ago. Global warming ensued 18,000 years ago, causing the melting and retreat of the glacier. This started a long-term warming trend, often considered a cyclical aspect of earth history (Pielou 1991). This trend was punctuated by a short cooling, leading to a readvance, the Port Huron substage of the Wisconsin glaciation 13,000-12,700 years ago (Snow and Starna 1986). The fluctuating climate during the great warming trend was not unprecedented, and in fact, a later climatic reversal, the Younger Dryas, again brought cold conditions (without local glaciers) to the Mohawk Valley. It is likely that ancient Native Americans were in the region by this time, about 11,000 years ago, and were confronted with the challenge of a renewed Ice Age (Dincauze 1993).

The Port Huron readvance is largely responsible for shaping the modern terrain and drainage in the vicinity of Griffiss Air Force Base. Till and outwash deposited at that time formed a thick soil mantle in the valleys, and a thin covering for many upland areas. The rocky loams characterizing much of the region were formed from these glacially deposited soils, while extensive sand and gravel deposits are associated with fast waters draining glacial lakes, including Lake Iroquois west of Rome and smaller impoundments in the uplands north and east of the river.

Immediately following periods of maximum ice advance, the early ancestors of the Great Lakes drained through the Susquehanna and Mississippi drainages. With the retreat of the Port Huron substage, the Mohawk valley was opened to provide drainage through the Rome Outlet. Glacial Lake Algonquin, corresponding with the modern upper Great Lakes, emptied into Lake Erie. These waters in turn flowed over Niagara Falls, and debouched via the Niagara River, into Glacial Lake Iroquois. Glacial ice still blocked the St. Lawrence valley, but the melting of the ice in the Mohawk valley provided an outlet for these waters. The resulting Mohawk River at the end of the Ice Age carried a massive stream, eroding the till formations on the valley margins to steep bluffs. These waters dropped in stages, leaving a series of terraces between about 450 ft and 560 ft above mean sea level (AMSL).

The modern upper Mohawk flood plain sits at about 450 ft AMSL. The flood plain is composed of silt, sand and gravel deposits resulting from the redeposition of the upper Mohawk's load during the Holocene. The formation of the flood plain has no doubt occurred at variable rates over the last 10,000 years, dependent upon environmental factors including climatic change and periods of deforestation. Fluctuation in these factors led to variable soil content in the river water, and hence, to variable rates and patterns of aggradation, as well as stream channel shifts.

Climatic factors that may have influenced long term patterns of flood plain formation include: the continental warming trend (the Climatic Optimum), which began in the west 9,000 years ago and moved east over a period of several thousand years; the hemlock decline (identified pervasively in pollen profiles), which may have been caused by a pathogen 4,000 to 5,000 years ago; general cooling conditions after the Climatic Optimum (approximately 3000 to nearly 1000 years ago); a "little climatic optimum" about 1000 years ago; and the Little Ice Age, A.D. 1450-1850 (Pielou 1991). These warming and cooling trends may have affected snow cover and seasonal rainfall patterns, as well as species distributions.

Initially a tundra environment which evolved into spruce parkland at the end of the Ice Age, the land was reforested through processes of range extension by a large number of species prevalent or relict primarily in the south. Individual species usually extended their respective ranges northward according to their own characteristics and the dynamics of ecological systems, resulting for periods of time in forests not typical of modern conditions (MacLeish 1994). These forests changed over time according to specific climatic fluctuations.

Deforestation surely occurred at times in the past as a result of human agency, and the human factor may have acted in conjunction with climatic change to alter the processes of soil erosion and aggradation. Widespread conditions of rapid flood plain development about 4,000 years ago are observed in stratigraphic records (Custer 1984; Dineen 1985), human population was increasing (Funk and Rippeteau 1977), and land use patterns were diffuse (Cleland 1976; Curtin 1979). The extent of deforestation as an effect of human land use during prehistoric times is unknown, but it was probably minor by modern standards, although it increased with the appearance of corn horticulture after A.D. 900. By contrast, the scale of EuroAmerican land clearing was monumental during the nineteenth century. The associated erosion then probably caused thick alluvial deposits in portions of the flood plain, as well as the loss and redeposition

of portions of the flood plain. Powered by these natural and cultural processes, rates and locations of over bank deposition have changed over time, leaving the Mohawk flood plain past and present marked by low terraces or levees, as well as cut-off, abandoned stream channels whose imprints variegate the flood plain with wetlands.

2.2 Implications of Local Environment

The events of environmental history created a varied, often complex and dynamic environmental milieu for human populations. In general, by the mid-Holocene the flood plain was a rich environment of lowland forest, wetlands, and river edge, increasingly punctuated by open areas in old fields or settlements. The bluff edges provided dry settlement space, ecotonal habitat, and access to flood plain and uplands. The upland plains and hills offered a patchwork of still more varied forests, isolated wetlands and, most likely, extensive areas where aboriginal burning kept woods open and suitable for browsing by deer (Cronon 1983; MacLeish 1994). The loamy soils later gave EuroAmerican farmers significant arable land for crops and pasture.

Important for all cultures, the fortuitous cleft between the Adirondacks and Appalachians, and the long valley kept clear by the monolithic process of glacial lake draining, provided the most important route between the Atlantic coast and the midcontinent from Quebec to Florida. This route was passable almost entirely by water, except for the portage (called *Deo-Wain-Sta*, "where canoes are carried between two rivers," by the Oneida Indians) at the modern location of Rome. This location, the Oneida Carry of historical documents, was so strategically important that the Europeans built Fort Bull, Fort Stanwix, and a series of other strongholds to control it. Eventually, the water connection was completed by the early entrepreneurs and government of New York State, culminating in the Erie Canal and the "opening of the west" in the early nineteenth century.

CHAPTER 3
BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 PREHISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY

by Edward V. Curtin

3.1.1 PREHISTORY OF THE UPPER MOHAWK VALLEY. The archaeology of New York State is often treated in three periods: the prehistoric, the protohistoric, and the historic (Curtin 1990). The prehistoric period begins with the first entrance of humans into the region approximately 11,000-11,500 years ago (9000-9500 B.C.), and ends with contacts between Indian and European peoples during the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The interval from about A.D. 1500 until A.D. 1609 (the voyage of Henry Hudson, and the entrance into northern New York by Samuel de Champlain) is the protohistoric period, a century or so during which Indian culture was affected by interaction with European fishermen, traders, and occasionally explorers such as Verrazano (1524) and Cartier (1530s-1540s), but for which there are virtually no written records. The historic record of European exploration and settlement begins at A.D. 1609, with the first significant European accounts of the region, by Champlain, Hudson, de Laet, and others (Jameson 1909). Historic documentation incorporates descriptions of Indian life more and more after this time. Certainly by the 1630s-1640s the Dutch were providing increasing information about Native American culture (Van der Donck 1968).

During the period spanning the transition from prehistory to history (the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries), the upper Mohawk valley was within the homeland of the Oneida nation of Iroquois Indians, whose villages were in the uplands southwest of the valley (Pratt 1976, Snow 1994:86). Early episodes of contact between the Oneidas and the Europeans within the Oneida homeland included the Dutch colony's exploration by van den Bogaert in 1634-35, the missionary work of the French Jesuit Father Bruyas in the 1660s, and the New York colony's exploration by Greenhalgh in 1677 (Campisi 1978; Gehring and Starna 1988).

The period of most concern in this essay, from 9500 B.C. A.D. 1500, provides a chronicle of human life and cultural changes within the upper Mohawk drainage before European contact. This prehistory is summarized here with reference to information from the Mohawk drainage and, as necessary, by inference from other interior sections of the Northeast.

3.1.1.1 Paleo-Indians. The earliest prehistoric period is named Paleo-Indian (9,500-8,000 B.C.) The Paleo-Indian cultures were adapted to a late glacial environment, hunting caribou and possibly other species now locally or globally extinct. Paleo-Indian bands in all likelihood occupied the region at the earliest time possible following (1) deglaciation and (2) the appearance of human populations to the south and west.

The deglaciation of North America began about 18,000 years ago or 16,000 B.C. (Pielou 1991). Although models of the deglaciation of central and eastern New York State differ, and

do not always accommodate the radiocarbon chronology derived from floral remains and Pleistocene fauna, radiocarbon dates indicate the likelihood that the glacial ice had disappeared earlier than 13,000 years ago (11,000 B.C) and perhaps more than 16,000 years ago (14,000 B.C.) (Funk 1993:43-44).

Indications of prePaleo-Indian occupation of the Northeast may exist (Adovasio et al. 1977), but are rare, and archaeologists remain skeptical of the evidence (see Funk 1993:142-143, 1983:308). Dincauze (1993) has recently argued that Paleo-Indians pioneered the Northeast during the late Pleistocene (after 10,000 B.C.) through the establishment of large settlements which provided the social and economic support systems necessary to adapt to unfamiliar and unoccupied territory. Subsequently, with greater environmental knowledge and sufficiently developed social systems, these pioneer communities split into smaller bands dispersed over broad regions. Dincauze proposes this process as an explanation of the occurrence of the rare, large sites and more common, small sites typical of the Paleo-Indian archaeological record in the Northeast (see also Funk 1976:205-229; Gramly and Funk 1990; Kraft 1986; Ritchie 1957, 1969; and Ritchie and Funk 1973 for a variety of information and alternative models of intersite variation).

The Paleo-Indian way of life seems to have involved mobility over long distances in order to procure food. Evidence of the exploitation of migratory, large Pleistocene fauna so far is restricted to caribou (Funk 1993, 1983). Paleo-Indians no doubt also subsisted on smaller game, plants and fish, especially as these foods became more abundant with the warming climate (Eisenberg 1978; Funk 1993; Kauffman and Dent 1982).

The earliest Paleo-Indians produced chipped stone artifact assemblages with a diversity of specialized implements, including characteristic fluted or "Clovis" points. At the end of the Paleo-Indian period, similar points, usually lanceolate in outline but without the flutes or channels on the blade faces, replaced fluted points. These unfluted points are often referred to as Plano points, as they are most common in the central, plains region of North America (see Ritchie 1969).

One fluted point, Paleo-Indian site, the Corditaipe site (Funk and Wellman 1984) has been reported to occur in the upper Mohawk valley. Another potential Paleo-Indian site near Utica is recorded in the New York State Museum site files (NYSM 1274).

3.1.1.2 The Archaic Period. By 8,000 B.C. the world's temperature had warmed sufficiently for a variety of tree species to migrate north, reestablishing forests. As the climate continued to ameliorate, deciduous trees became abundant, producing more nuts and browse for the species hunted by ancient Native Americans - chiefly deer, turkey, and passenger pigeon. It is likely that over the long term, the territories of the hunting and gathering bands decreased in size as natural productivity increased, and the bands therefore needed to be less mobile. A succession of Indian cultures adapted to this improving situation, and readapted when the climate turned colder and wetter about 1000 B.C..

The earlier of the hunting and gathering adaptations, before the invention of pottery, are called Archaic cultures. The Archaic is divided into three subperiods, Early (8,000-6000 B.C.), Middle (6000-4000 B.C.), and Late (4000-2000 B.C.). These divisions generally coincide with distinctive artifacts, especially projectile point types.

The early Archaic population is usually regarded as relatively small and mobile, adapted to an environment with fewer nut bearing trees, and early versions of the region's rivers that were fish-poor and cold. However, Early Archaic subsistence-settlement systems may have focused on extensive wetlands, including those formed in glacial lake basins subsequent to Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene draining. Therefore, Early Archaic settlements may be dispersed, and may be relatively frequent in association with wetlands occurring in uplands. They may also tend to be found in locales that might be considered hinterlands with respect to subsequent settlement systems (Cesarski 1994; Nicholas 1988). Projectile points associated with Early Archaic sites in New York most often resemble types previously identified in the Southeast. These include the Palmer, Kirk Corner Notched, and Kirk Stemmed types, as well as a variety of bifurcated base forms (Funk 1993).

Middle Archaic cultures occupied a land richer in resources as deciduous forests became more fully established, and the increasing stabilization of coastlines and stream gradients, along with warming temperatures, allowed richer riverine and flood plain aquatic communities to develop. The Middle Archaic in New York is recognized by the presence first of Neville type projectile points (see Dincauze [1976] for the type description), and later by Otter Creek points. The Neville type is similar in form to, and approximately contemporary with, the Stanley type of the Southeast. By about 4000 B.C., the most frequent projectile point type is a broad-bladed, side-notched type (Otter Creek) similar to others having nearly equal antiquity in the upper Great Lakes and mid-South regions (Funk 1993; Tuck 1977). Ritchie (1969) has used the term Vergennes phase in association with the prevalence of Otter Creek points, while Funk (1988) has proposed the term South Hill phase for early assemblages dominated by the Otter Creek point type. Funk (1993) includes the South Hill phase in the Late Archaic period, but it is included in the Middle Archaic here because radiocarbon dating indicates its emergence by 4600 B.C. In fact, this phase spans the common, albeit arbitrary temporal division at 4000 B.C.

Long ago Ritchie (1965) argued that an "essentially modern" forest had developed by 6,000 years ago (4,000 B.C.), and termed this the "deer-turkey-oak-chestnut biome." This broad generalization led to a somewhat uniformitarian approach to assumptions about human adaptation. However, later researchers realized that a significant deciduous forest component developed earlier than 5,000 B.C., but varied over time. Therefore, models of human adaptive processes and demography must take into account greater environmental potential during the Middle Archaic (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977), while environmental differences from modern conditions throughout the period must be considered at the same time. For example, the climate in the eastern woodlands often was warmer than at present, with a climatic optimum likely transgressing the boundary between the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic subperiods (see Pielou 1991).

Greatly ameliorated environmental conditions were reached by 4000-5000 B.C. in the sense that the climate had become the warmest achieved during post-glacial times. Off-shore and inland water temperatures also had warmed, the rate of sea-level change had slowed considerably, and relatively modern patterns of river channel and flood plain development were widely established. Environmental productivity continued to increase. As a consequence, Late Archaic cultures seem to have exploited well established, relatively small, rich territories. Important foods included deer and the nuts or acorns of several trees, including hickory, black walnut, butternut, and oak. A significant cultural change occurring at this time involves a proliferation of projectile point types, both distinguishing the Northeast from other major regions for the first time and, to a lesser extent, dividing the Northeast into several culturally distinctive sub-regions. The geographical distribution of artifact types, either individually or in distinctive assemblages, suggests that interaction within these subregions intensified with respect to interaction across subregional or regional boundaries (Curtin n.d.). These approximately contemporary cultures have been termed the Brewerton, Frontenac, Lamoka, Vestal, Charlotte, River, Vosburg, and Sylvan Lake phases or complexes by New York State archaeologists (Funk 1976; Funk and Rippeteau 1977; Ritchie 1969). Major sites of the Brewerton phase occur at the outlet of Oneida Lake (Ritchie 1969). Also, Late Archaic sites with Brewerton points occur to the east in the Mohawk valley (Herkimer County), as indicated by the New York State accessions and collections (Sullivan et al. 1990).

Although these cultures are roughly contemporaneous with respect to radiocarbon chronology, the Brewerton and Vosburg phases may have appeared first as developments of the South Hill phase, and together have been referred to as cultures of the Laurentian tradition, a reference to a presumed origin in the St. Lawrence valley. Evidence of some of these cultures is sometimes found in recurrently similar stratigraphic sequences (Funk 1993; Funk and Rippeteau 1977), suggesting a consistent cultural succession that is directional over time and space within at least some subregions (Curtin n.d.).

Indeed, the record of exchange of exotic materials during the Late Archaic period, largely restricted to small amounts of copper from the Great Lakes, and marine shell from the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake, and/or Long Island regions, suggests rather strong insularity. But at the end of this period, during an interval referred to as the Transitional or Terminal Archaic period (1800-1000 B.C.), exchange across regional and subregional boundaries intensified. This exchange usually involved chipped stone bifaces and projectile points made from quarry sources in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and southern New England. In fact, distinct patterns of exchange seem to characterize this trade, with Pennsylvania jaspers and rhyolites being the materials most often entering the Hudson, upper Delaware, Susquehanna, and Genesee valleys (Ritchie 1971; Funk 1976; Kinsey 1972; Trubowitz 1977; Curtin 1984).

Another important stone material exchanged over long distances during the Transitional period is carved talc schist (most often called "steatite," or "soapstone") usually made into flat bottomed, lugged bowls. The sources of steatite occur in southern Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Near the end of this period, and seemingly at the same time that stone bowls

were being produced, tempered, baked clay pottery was introduced from the south (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

Yet another hallmark of the Transitional period is the use of a series of broad-bladed projectile points fashioned through a distinctive technology that involved the removal of wide, flat flakes from relatively large bifaces. While these so-called broadspears are sometimes considered fishing spears due to their apparent association with riverine sites, their technology may reflect an increasing use of quarried stone, which would provide broad preforms in comparison to the small pebble cores exploited earlier during the Late Archaic (Curtin 1984).

A great number of small sites in a wide variety of different settings indicates a diversified land use system and, likely, a relatively large population. In addition, the Late and Terminal Archaic cultures show the first evidence of large (multiacre) sites, often located near rich aquatic resources. The large sites occur near the outlets of lakes, on river flood plains, or adjacent to extensive interior wetlands (Curtin n.d.; Ritchie and Funk 1973). Often these sites have large storage pits, as well as human and dog burials in midden or cemetery contexts. An eagle burial was discovered by William A. Ritchie at the Frontenac Island site, Cayuga Lake.

Refuse filled storage pits were encountered frequently at the Lamoka Lake and Cole Gravel Pit sites (ca. 2000 B.C.) in western New York, as well as at certain sites in the Susquehanna valley. The Snook Kill site of the Terminal Archaic Snook Kill phase in the upper Hudson valley, evinces the use of large habitation sites on elevated, flat terraces or points overlooking tributaries of the Hudson. Ritchie (1958:92) described large pits found at this site:

> ...these pits were found to contain from 6 inches to a foot or more of mingled black earth and heat-shattered rocks. Similar layers, or lenses of charcoal, also occurred at various deeper levels, leading to an inferred use as roasting devices. Calcined bone fragments, presumably representing animal bone refuse...were present in the burned layers... Carbonized vegetable remains thought by the finders to be wild cherry stones (endocarps) were present here and there in the black soil layers...

These pits were often five or six feet across, and from two to four and one-half feet deep. Their use as roasting pits is a possibility, although they are large enough to have functioned alternatively as storage facilities. Hence, the Snook Kill phase (1500 B.C.) provides evidence for the continued development of settlement facilities, involving the use of large roasting pits, storage pits, or some equally intriguing features. Storage facilities, if recurrent through the Late and Terminal Archaic periods, may imply increasingly settled communities.

3.1.1.3 The Early and Middle Woodland Periods. The term "Transitional" refers to a period when the use of clay pottery was adopted by Northeastern Indians, thus a transition to the use of ceramics. More broadly, North American archaeologists identify the introduction of

pottery (invented first along the Atlantic coast in the southern United States) as the beginning of a new era, the Woodland period. The significance of pottery is that it improved the efficiency of food preparation, helping to buffer against subsistence stresses possibly caused by the post-optimum, cooling climate, or by population growth, an effect of increasingly settled life. The earliest pottery in New York State (Vinette 1 type) has been radiocarbon dated to about 1200 B.C. in the Susquehanna valley near Oneonta, and to about 700 B.C. in the Hudson valley near Albany.

The Orient phase is an important Early Woodland culture in the drainages of the Atlantic Slope as well as along the coast. This culture had been classified as the last phase of the Transitional period (Ritchie 1969), but subsequently has been reevaluated and assigned an Early Woodland status, since early ceramics are recurrently found in association with Orient fishtail points, and radiocarbon dating indicates Orient phase contemporaneity with other Early Woodland cultures, particularly the Meadowood phase (Bender and Curtin 1990; Kraft 1986; Snow 1980). Radiocarbon dating shows an approximate 1000-500 B.C. time span for the Orient phase. In the Hudson valley, Orient Fishtail points are found in association with early (Vinette 1 type) pottery at the Dennis site (Funk 1976) near Albany, and the nearby Menands Bridge site (Johnson 1979).

Vinette 1 pottery also occurs in another Early Woodland culture, the Meadowood phase. The Meadowood phase is strongly represented in central and western New York (Granger 1978), but its presence is weaker and more sporadic east of the Susquehanna valley. Settlement type information is scarce for the Meadowood phase, but evidence from the Scaccia site in the Genesee valley indicates that large storage pits were still important. A single house pattern at Scaccia is rectangular, and of small extended family size. Meadowood cremation cemeteries have been found in the St. Lawrence drainage, while in western New York burials have been recovered in an apparent cemetery context at the Morrow site (Ritchie 1969). There has been some discussion of the existence of sacred burial precincts located at some distance from residential sites during both the Meadowood and Orient phases (Granger 1978; Ritchie 1969).

Exchange processes involving cherts, Ohio banded slate (manufactured into fine polished objects such as birdstones, gorgets, and tubular pipes), and copper and marine shell (usually beads) were well developed during the Meadowood phase (Granger 1978), showing some similarities to northern Adena exchange patterns (Fitting and Brose 1970). Indeed, people with otherwise Meadowood phase material culture may have participated in the eastern Adena phenomenon (Snow and Starna 1986). Exchange also may have been an important means of bringing Meadowood artifacts into eastern New York. Funk (1976) indicates that during the Meadowood phase, certain chipped stone material was traded into the upper Hudson valley from sources in western New York.

On stratigraphic grounds, the Meadowood phase post-dates the Orient phase at the Dennis site (just south of the mouth of the Mohawk in Albany County). Nonetheless, on a broader scale, radiocarbon dates associated with both phases overlap significantly, indicating that these cultures were at least partly contemporaneous (Snow 1980). Most Meadowood radiocarbon dates fall in

the 1000-500 B.C. interval, with outliers at approximately 1200 B.C. and 200 B.C. (Snow and Starna 1986).

If the Orient and Meadowood phases were contemporaneous, then the two cultures may have had different adaptations, or at least used the landscape in different ways at different times. For example, even with similar adaptations, one of these cultures might have incorporated the upper Mohawk drainage in a hunting and gathering strategy involving extended mobility away from a home territory, while populations of the other made a home within the upper valley, and sent food collecting parties into adjoining drainages.

Alternatively, even though generally contemporary, the two cultures may have occupied the upper Mohawk and other regions in succession. If the latter process occurred, the stratigraphic evidence from the Dennis site suggests that Meadowood phase settlements may have followed the Orient phase. This sequence may be recurrent throughout the Mohawk and Hudson drainages, and may represent a general cultural history trend, but lack of data from a variety of sites and regions precludes evaluation of these alternative hypotheses.

The Middlesex phase is defined in portions of the Northeast as the regional expression of Adena (Kraft 1986; Ritchie 1969; Snow 1980), a widespread cultural phenomenon characterized by similar (though variable) mortuary data (Dragoo 1963) and, in portions of the Ohio drainage, by central tomb mound burial and other earthwork construction (Dragoo 1963; Wright 1990).

Ritchie and Dragoo (1960) reported several Middlesex phase burial sites with classic and secondary Adena characteristics in the middle to lower Mohawk valley, including Toll-Clute, Bradt, and Palatine Bridge. Snow and Starna (1986) have argued that these sites are mortuary sites of the local Meadowood culture. However, none of the Middlesex sites in the Mohawk valley are radiocarbon dated, and if they correspond to the estimated age of most Adena and Adena-related sites (Dragoo 1963), they may well post-date Meadowood. Dates on the Middlesex phase or other Adena-related sites from New Jersey, the mid-Atlantic area and Vermont range from about 600 B.C. to A.D. 300, or even later (Kraft 1986; Heckenberger et al 1990; Thomas 1970).

Taking into account the potentially long chronology and various possibilities, the Middlesex phase, if not a separate and distinct cultural phase, may represent a specific mortuary program of both Meadowood and post-Meadowood cultures. Other mortuary programs may have been in use as well. Unfortunately, the period between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500 is very poorly understood in the Northeast, so much so that population decline, cultural discontinuity, and population replacement are sometimes assumed for this period (Fiedel 1991, 1987; Snow 1994). However, the Middlesex phenomenon may be part of a complex of highly varied mortuary programs, some of which involve the Meadowood and subsequent Middle Woodland phases.

In addition, Middlesex burials may be related to another poorly understood phase, Bushkill, spanning the period 500-100 B.C. (Curtin et al. 1994). The Bushkill phase or complex has been discussed by Kinsey (1972), Handsman and McNett (1974), and Kraft (1986).

Handsman and McNett (1974) hypothesize that Bushkill forms a temporal continuum with the Middle Woodland Fox Creek phase in an area along the mid-Atlantic coast and the drainages of the Atlantic Slope. The increasing ability of archaeologists to recognize the Early-Middle Woodland mortuary programs, the Bushkill-Fox Creek phenomenon, or other, as yet unidentified prehistoric cultural phenomena may substantially close the gap between the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

The Middle Woodland period (100 B.C. - A.D. 1000) shows continued long distance exchange, although perhaps with varying strength at different times. There is some evidence (Funk 1976; Ritchie 1969; Ritchie and Funk 1973) that certain occupation sites were becoming larger during this period. Thicker middens were developing, and food storage was becoming a more common practice at Hudson River sites such as Dennis, Tufano, Ford, and Black Rock (Funk 1976). Fresh water mussel shells and sturgeon plates are found at several Hudson valley Middle Woodland sites, suggesting that people were exploiting a greater variety of foods. This diversification of the subsistence base may have been a response to stress induced by increasing sedentism, and possibly to the population growth that frequently accompanies decreased mobility. Stream rift locations may have played an increasingly important role in the intensive capture of seasonal fish resources in the Mohawk River (Snow and Starna 1986), and beyond the Oneida Lake outlet (Ritchie 1969). South of Lake Ontario, a series of Middle Woodland occupation sites near Brewerton, and along the Seneca River near Jacks Reef, may be related to fishing along such rifts.

Additionally, the use of nuts and the seeds of wild, native plants such as chenopods (*Chenopodium* sp.: goosefoot, lambsquarter), smartweed/knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) and little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*) may have intensified. Ritchie (Ritchie and Funk 1973) reports finding charred *Chenopodium* at the Middle Woodland Kipp Island site. In certain regions of the mid-continent during the Middle Woodland period, *Chenopodium* was being intensively cultivated, and bred as a domesticated plant under some circumstances (Gremillion 1993; Smith 1992).

The recognized Middle Woodland cultural complexes of eastern New York include Point Peninsula (centered on the lower Great Lakes) and Fox Creek (associated with cultural developments in the upper Delaware valley and mid-Atlantic coast). During the early phases of the Middle Woodland, certain associations with Ohio Hopewell are recognized, particularly mound burial in western and central New York, the frequent appearance of Flint Ridge chalcedony in some regions, and the occurrence of polished stone platform pipes and chipped stone Hopewellian bladelets. These Hopewellian traits are most often associated with early Point Peninsula sites, but apparently decline over time. They are not associated (so far) with the Fox Creek phase. However, Handsman and McNett (1974) discuss a sort of Fox Creek interaction sphere operating along a north-south axis. This hypothetical interaction sphere involved the exchange of bifacial blades (Fox Creek points) of purple weathering argillite from near Trenton, New Jersey. Conversely, Fox Creek phase exchange also may have included similar bifaces made from Hudson and Mohawk drainage cherts. Other Fox Creek traits finding common expression in both the Mohawk drainage and the mid-Atlantic area include zoned-incised pottery (such as that found at the Westheimer site on Schoharie Creek) and net-marked pottery (occurring in the

Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna, and Delaware drainages, as well as on the coast). The upper Mohawk valley sits in an intermediate geographical position between strong expressions of Point Peninsula culture at Oneida Lake, and in the Seneca and Chenango drainages, and Fox Creek culture in the middle Mohawk drainage.

3.1.1.4 The Late Woodland Period. Significant cultural changes emerging over a wide area about A.D. 1000 distinguish the Late Woodland period from the preceding Middle Woodland. Nonetheless, the degree and extent of change is variable, marking the Late Woodland as a period of great cultural diversity. The most notable of these changes is the introduction of corn horticulture, which appears in a variety of community settings, including: fortified, and possibly unfortified, longhouse villages (particularly in the Susquehanna drainage, southern Ontario, and the western Finger Lakes) (Prezzano 1992; Ritchie and Funk 1973; Stewart 1990; Stothers 1977); unfortified villages, and camps occupied over the short term, containing limited evidence of house structures (but sometimes including small, rectangular or oblong structures in the Seneca drainage) (Ritchie 1969, Ritchie and Funk 1973); and unfortified settlements of indeterminate type in the Mohawk and Hudson drainages (Cassedy et al. 1993; Funk 1976; Ritchie 1969).

Corn appears in these Northeastern areas no later than the several decades preceding A.D. 1000 (Cassedy et al. 1993). Corn horticulture may have become possible in the Northeast after the development of a cold-resistant strain, Northern Flint Corn, sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000. Northern Flint Corn diffused broadly after its first appearance, most likely in the northern Midwest or Northeast (Fritz 1990; Stothers 1977).

The horticultural complex of corn, beans and squash, called the Three Sisters by the Iroquois, are found together in some of the earliest Late Woodland sites (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Yarnell 1976), indicating the importance of these plants in this region for at least some early garden systems and subsistence strategies. However, the frequency with which these crops were grown together is poorly understood, as current data indicate that squash has a much earlier period of use than either corn or beans in several regions of the eastern woodlands (beginning in the Archaic period); and beans are not found at all of the early sites where corn has been reported, and may not have become a significant crop in many areas until well after A.D. 1000 (Fritz 1990; Smith 1992). In addition, the mix of corn with bean horticulture, as well as hunting, gathering and fishing, may have varied during the prehistoric period and between regions. Smith (1992:111) remarks for example, that

> The post-A.D. 1000 Fort Ancient populations of the Ohio River Valley and its Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia tributaries represent the regional manifestation that perhaps most closely matches the common perception of prehistoric agriculture in the East.

The common perception has been that a heavy reliance on corn horticulture was supplemented by growing beans, with declining roles for hunting, fishing and gathering. Many local cultures with a lower reliance on agriculture may have included wild foods in the subsistence mix to a greater extent, particularly where animal protein could substitute for the amino acid complement provided elsewhere by beans. Primary animal prey most likely included one or more of deer, fish, and shellfish, based on faunal evidence, site locations, and the prevalence of net sinkers and other fishing technology at some sites (Cleland 1982; Funk 1976; Ritchie 1969; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

The early cultures featuring corn horticulture in the Northeast are referred to as Owasco in New York, Clemson's Island in central Pennsylvania, and Princess Point, Glen Meyer, and Pickering in Ontario. Corn horticulture seems to have encouraged population growth, village life, and warfare in some areas, including central New York. It is not known how long it took the horticulture-centralized village-warfare complex to spread more broadly across New York State, or whether it was adopted by indigenous populations, or introduced by colonies from areas where it had been established between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1100. However, it was nearly universal west of the Delaware and Hudson valleys by the protohistoric period. However, even at that late date Delaware and Hudson valley communities appear to feature small communities, small households, and unfortified settlements (Bender and Curtin 1990; Kraft 1986). This geographical distinction correlates with historically identified Iroquois and Algonquian peoples (west and east, respectively).

The traditional model of Iroquois origins has been one of gradual, in situ development from the earliest Middle Woodland through Owasco and prehistoric Iroquois (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Tuck 1971). More recently, Snow, in a series of papers culminating with his book on the Iroquois (1994), has argued that the Owasco culture represents an incursion of Iroquois into a region where Algonquian populations were already established. He sees the source of the incursion to be the Clemson's Island culture, centered in the middle Susquehanna drainage in the tenth century. He also points to a similar, contemporary development and expansion of the Glen Meyer and Pickering cultures from Princess Point antecedents in southern Ontario. Snow argues that the agricultural complex and fortified, longhouse villages were introduced via the incursion. He sees fundamental differences in pottery manufacture as a cultural discontinuity indicative of population replacement, contrasting the coiling method of the Middle Woodland with the paddle and anvil technique of Iroquoian potters.

There is at present a great diversity of opinion regarding the origins of the Iroquois, or whether the commonly recognized Iroquois cultural characteristics of "Iroquoian" tradition (pottery, horticulture, longhouse residence, fortified settlements, and endemic warfare) are diacritical evidence of Iroquois presence, or even represent a widespread complex of co-occurring traits (see Bender and Brumbach 1992).

At present, Owasco is more notable as a ceramic style than as an ethnic unit, or even a ceramic manufacturing technology, since modern ceramic technological studies are geographically limited, and have not yet appeared in the Northeastern literature. The typological study of

Owasco pottery was published forty-five years ago by Ritchie and MacNeish (1949). Starna and Funk (1981) noted the difficulty in assuming an Owasco-Iroquois developmental continuum due to the prevalence of Owasco pottery in areas where long-term cultural continuity would lead to historically documented Algonquian groups.

Also, the diversity of house and settlement evidence reported for Owasco sites, including the earliest Owasco sites, requires very careful consideration before including it as part of a pattern or complex. Moreover, the extent to which Owasco populations relied on horticulture is unknown, but may not be uniform. Carbon-13 isotope evidence from the Snell site in the Middle Mohawk valley suggests variable access to corn during the lives of people who were buried at this Owasco site (Vogel and Van der Merwe 1977). Finally, though warfare is suggested by settlement fortifications in the Susquehanna valley and central New York, and is further indicated by a high percentage of deaths by arrows at the middle Owasco Sackett site cemetery (central New York), the lack of fortifications at numerous Owasco and later sites, particularly in the Mohawk, Hudson, and Delaware drainages, may indicate that warfare was intermittent, or that it was a geographically or culturally limited threat.

Future research may indicate the likelihood of cultural continuity or discontinuity in New York State prehistory. The long-established model of in situ cultural growth and branching from Middle Woodland roots and stock is still viable, and is the working hypothesis of many archaeologists. However, Iroquois incursion hypotheses provide exciting alternatives. A variety of incursion hypotheses exist, including Snow's, which identifies the earliest Owasco phase as the period of immigration, as well as post-Owasco incursion hypotheses discussed by Dincauze and Hasenstab (1989), Curtin (1992), and Swihart (1992). A broad variety of additional archaeological information would be useful to evaluate all time-space models, as certain limited cultural data, such as more, or more definitive, Iroquoian traits in later contexts may be the result of either an incursion, or in situ development within a poorly understood time-frame. The chronology of the occupation and abandonment of Late Woodland sites, and the timing and frequency of multiple occupations, are poorly understood at present, although existing data suggest the need to revise certain assumptions about cultural sequence and the periods of site occupation (Curtin 1992). Stratigraphic data and intrasite chronology models are of fundamental importance, but are currently almost unavailable. Recently, the abandonment of the Deowongo Island site between the Middle Woodland and the Chance phase of early Iroquoian culture has been identified by Curtin (1993, 1994).

Despite differing opinions concerning the in situ development of the Iroquois, or their recent entrance into the region, archaeologists generally agree that the historic Iroquois nations were preceded in their home territories by Iroquois ancestors during the late prehistoric era. The Iroquois moved their villages at intervals that may have been related to the exhaustion of local resources such as soil and wood. Sequences of village movement spanning the prehistoric, protohistoric and historic periods have been inferred for the Senecas by Wray (Wray and Schoff 1953; Wray et al 1987); for the Senecas and Cayugas by Niemczycki (1984); for the Onondagas by Tuck (1971) and Bradley (1987); for the Oneidas by Pratt (1976); and for the Mohawks by Ritchie and Funk (1973), Lenig (1965, 1977b) and Snow (1994; Snow and Starna 1986).

Each of the five Iroquois nations is represented by a cluster of sites during the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods. In some cases, Owasco sites occur in sufficient proximity to suggest hypothetical ancestry to the Iroquois site cluster (Tuck 1971; Snow and Starna 1986), although settlement pattern change is apparent. Owasco sites are often located adjacent to rivers, other sizeable streams and lakes, or on bluffs or terraces immediately overlooking these kinds of water bodies. Iroquois sites, however, tend to be located in hillier locales, often on defensible elevations, near springs or small creeks.

Pratt (1976) has identified a cluster of Oneida Iroquois sites in a similar setting in the hills and small valleys southwest of the great eastward bend in the Mohawk River. He has also shown that they represent a sequence from about the fourteenth or fifteenth century into the historic period. But in this area, the sequence does not extend deeper into prehistory -- no series of antecedent Owasco or Oak Hill phase sites have been found (Oak Hill is traditionally considered the transitional phase between Owasco and Iroquois).

As a result, and on the basis of close linguistic relationship, Snow (1994) has proposed that the Oneida cluster was founded by people who split off from an ancestral population in the Mohawk valley. According to this hypothesis, those who remained behind in the central Mohawk valley later formed the Mohawk nation. If the Oneidas moved into their homeland late in the prehistoric period, alternative places of origin may include the upper Mohawk valley, although no Owasco or Iroquoian sites have been identified in this area; or possibly two nearby areas where Owasco sites are reasonably well represented. These include the Chenango drainage to the south, and the western end of Oneida Lake. Although it is possible that ancestral Oneida sites are found on the western side of Oneida Lake or along the Oneida River, Bradley (1987) identifies these sites as early components of the Onondaga Iroquois nation.

According to Pratt (1976), the earliest identified site in the Oneida sequence is the Nichols Pond site, which was surrounded by multiple palisade walls. Pratt indicates the likelihood that the early Oneida sequence involves the relocation of a pair of villages. This process culminated temporarily in the merger of the villages at the Olcutt site, but smaller subsequent villages suggest a return to a two-village settlement pattern. The Oneida communities joined again by the early seventeenth century, however, since the Oneida occupied one principal village when visited by van den Bogaert in the winter of 1634-1635 (Campisi 1978, Gehring and Starna 1988). Based on historical records, Pratt reports Oneida residence in a single village throughout the seventeenth century.

These details of Late Woodland settlement patterning point to an important question regarding the upper Mohawk valley: does this area contain evidence of ancestral Oneida settlement preceding the establishment of the Oneida village sequence identified by Pratt (1976) in the Oneida Creek drainage and adjacent hill country? Moreover, a potentially related question has to do with the possible location of Owasco settlements on the upper Mohawk flood plain, or associated bluffs and terraces, especially as these hypothetical antecedents, anticipated by both the in situ model and Snow's incursion hypothesis, are not found in the adjoining area where identified Oneida villages occur. The dearth of identified Owasco villages in the upper Mohawk

valley, an area similar to others having evidence of intensive Owasco settlement, stands alone as an important, unresolved archaeological issue. The low intensity of prior archaeological survey in this area may be a major factor in the paucity of identified or confirmed Late Woodland sites in this area.

3.2 HISTORIC PERIOD

by Mark Steinback

3.2.1 HISTORY OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY AND ONEIDA COUNTY SINCE 1600. The French were the first Europeans to penetrate the valley of the St. Lawrence River. As early as 1534, Jacques Cartier visited the gulf of the St. Lawrence, and the following year explored as far south as Montreal, which he named Mount Royal for the "extensive and beautiful views." By the middle of the sixteenth century, European goods were reaching the native groups in the Mohawk River valley. The source of these goods was the French outpost of Tadoussac in the lower St. Lawrence valley at the mouth of the Saguenay River where European fishing parties came to trade for furs with the local native groups. Subsequent to these forays into the new world wilderness, transient settlements and trading stations were established, notably by Samuel de Champlain. Quebec was established in 1608 and Montreal in 1611, the latter remaining a trading outpost until 1642. The year 1609 was a momentous year in the history of New York. Exploring the St. Lawrence River valley, Champlain and a small party followed the streams and rivers inland until they reached the lake that now bears his name. Venturing further south below the falls, Champlain encamped on the western shore where the French would much later establish Fort St. Frederick (called Crown Point by the English), and forever engender the enmity of the Iroquois by engaging them in a bloody skirmish (Durant 1878:36-38; Lenig 1977b:26-27). Also in that year, the Englishman Hendrick Hudson, sailing for the United Provinces of the Netherlands, sailed up the river that now bears his name, reaching as far north as what is now Albany. At this location Dutch merchants, recognizing the potential value of the area for the fur trade, established a trading outpost called Fort Orange several years later. From these early settlements the penetration and exploration of inland New York began.

While the French remained preoccupied with their territories in Canada and along the Great Lakes and with their allies among the local Huron and Algonquian populations, Dutch ships arrived to trade with the native groups they encountered. As these Dutch traders penetrated the forests along the Hudson River valley, the Mahicans became embroiled in a losing war with the Mohawk Iroquois over the trade in beaver pelts. Land grants in the Hudson valley began in 1629 when the Estates General of the United Provinces encouraged settlement in New Netherlands by offering grants of land with feudal privileges and the title of Patroon to any person who would establish a settlement of over fifty people on any of the lands in the colony. This led to the establishment of large patroonships on both sides of the Hudson River, such as Rensselaerwyck in the area around Fort Orange (Albany) (Gehring and Starna 1988:xiii-xiv; Kim 1978:6). Before the English peacefully took control of New Netherlands in 1664, the Dutch had established settlements in Rensselaerwyck (1630s) and on the flood plains along the Mohawk (1662).

The presence of the Dutch, and later the English, broke the French monopoly of providing European goods to native groups and allowed for the establishment of peace between the Iroquois and the Algonquians north of the St. Lawrence valley. Now that a trade alternative existed, the Iroquois no longer had to fight for economic control of the St. Lawrence River. However, the arrival of the Dutch under the guise of the Dutch West India Company in 1621 initiated an era of sometimes rabid competition among imperial powers for the lucrative fur trade. The conflicts engendered by this competition spilled over to the native groups with whom the Europeans dealt (Gehring and Starna 1988:xix; Lenig 1977b:27).

The historic importance of Oneida County, particularly the area which would become the city of Rome, centered on its geographic location between two streams which both allowed canoe and bateau transportation. This area formed part of a natural channel of navigation linking the Great Lakes and areas inland to the Hudson River and the coastal lands of the Atlantic Ocean. With the Mohawk River flowing easterly and Wood Creek, just a mile and a half away, flowing westerly into Oneida Lake and through the Oneida and Oswego Rivers into Lake Ontario, whoever controlled the flat, marshy land between them could dominate a vital trade route and threaten the existence of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Oneida Iroquois called this spot between the two rivers *Deo-wain-sta*, meaning the place where a canoe is carried between two streams (Scott 1945:6-7; Canfield and Clark 1909:35; Child 1869:74,105; Wager 1896:3; Atlantic Testing 1982: 22-23).

This area was virtually all forest and sparsely populated -- the Mohawk Iroquois lived below the Little Falls and the Oneida Iroquois lived westward near the lake that bears their name. Early Dutch fur traders out of Fort Orange and Schenectady followed the native "custom of carrying their canoes across the divide [between the two rivers] over an irregular trail." Hence, the area acquired the designations of the Great Carrying Place, the Carry or the Portage. The Dutch name for the Carrying Place was "trow plat" (Scott 1945:7; Canfield and Clark 1909:35). The first documented European visitation to the area inhabited by the Oneidas occurred in 1634-1635 when the Dutch West India Company at Fort Orange dispatched Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert to investigate reports of French trading and missionary activities in the areas around Onondaga and Oneida Lakes. Although he travelled well south of the Carry, van den Bogaert's notebook provides the first description of Dutch interactions with the native population of the area which is today known as Oneida County (Gehring and Starna 1988).

For almost all of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries European activities in this section of the Mohawk valley were limited to commercial, religious and military endeavors. Under the English, the fur trade became an essential imperial concern, and subsequent competition with the French in Canada resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts along the frontier. The imperial rivalry between the English and the French over the fur trade affected their native group clients, who were forced to ally themselves with one or the other power. "[T]he competition for new sources of furs resulted in the destruction and dispersal of populations which had coexisted as neighbors to the Iroquois and their ancestors for more than a millennium" (Lenig 1977b:27). With the first fort constructed at the mouth of the Oswego River in 1727, the Oneida (or Great) Carrying Place became an important military route to supply frontier outposts. There

is, however, some disagreement over the existence of the first fort at the Carrying Place. Local historians place a small military facility in the area soon after the erection of Fort Oswego, which assisted in the portage of supplies to Oswego. This facility is variously cited as either Fort Craven or Fort Bull. In any event, sources indicate that it was destroyed by flooding prior to 1750 (Scott 1945:7; Canfield and Clark 1909:36; Wager 1896:4,22; Durant 1878:46-47).

The Oneida territory was also infiltrated by Christian missionaries, the first of whom were the Jesuits in 1642. This first visit occurred accidentally when Father Isaac Joques and two companions were captured by the Mohawk from their vessel on St. Lawrence River and brought to a Mohawk castle in the eastern portion of the Mohawk valley (Durant 1878:38). From an imperial perspective, the French sought to establish dominion over the interior of the continent, including central and western New York, and their Jesuit missionaries provided an obvious tool to acquire an influence with the resident native groups of each region. The earliest recorded Jesuit activity occurred in September 1667, when a Jesuit mission was established among the Oneida by Father Jacques Bruyas, although documents suggest a Jesuit presence among the Oneida as early as twenty-five years previous (Scott 1945:7; Jones 1851:837-838; Cookingham 1912:8-11). However, the only known French appearance at the Carrying Place occurred in March 1756, when a French military force under General de Lery defeated a combined English-colonial force in a skirmish and destroyed Fort Bull.

Dutch and English missionaries followed the Jesuits, settling among the Oneidas and converting them to their respective Protestant faiths. Godfriedus Deilius, the Dominie of the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, probably was the earliest source of Protestant Christian doctrines for the Oneida Iroquois. His work among the Oneida began prior to 1693, when he reported to the Classis of Amsterdam that he had been teaching them the doctrines of Christianity and had two hundred converts (Durant 1878:29-36, Lenig 1977a:27-28).

As the rivalry between the British and the French grew more intense during the course of the eighteenth century, the strategic importance of the Carrying Place as a nexus of trade and commerce increased as the area became enmeshed in the struggle between the two European powers for control over North America. As early as 1736 fur traders working in the area around Fort Oswego petitioned the Assembly for the construction of a fort at the Carrying Place at the upper end of the Mohawk River. Erected to guard the frontier against the French and to provide scouts, British military installations sprang up to defend the area around the Carry: Fort Bull was erected or rebuilt at the middle of Wood Creek sometime before 1755 (possibly on the site of the first fort in the area), Fort Williams was constructed on the east end of the Carry in 1755. Other British forts established or begun during the early years of hostilities between the French and the British at or around the Oneida Carrying Place were Forts Craven, Newport (never finished), Wood Creek, Stanwix (sometimes called Schuyler), and Richey (Durant 1878:46; Canfield and Clark 1909:37-39; Scott 1945:7-8). Prior to 1760, aside from trade with the Iroquois and missionary work, "not a road was laid out, not an acre of land cleared, not a tree felled, not a building erected for any object other than of, or for, a warlike purpose" (Wager 1896:22). French strategists also cast their eyes towards the Mohawk valley during the 1750s. The only documented French appearance at the Carry occurred in 1756 with the arrival of French forces

(259 French soldiers and 103 of their native American allies) under the command of General de Lery, who burned Fort Bull in March 1756 (Scott 1945:8-9).

During the summer of 1756, General Daniel Webb, commander of the Mohawk valley, anticipating a French counterattack from the failed British attempts to take Fort Duquesne in 1755, ordered an increase in the fortifications around the Great Carry. Fort Craven, Fort Newport on Wood Creek and Fort Wood Creek (near Fort Bull) were begun. General Montcalm's capture of Oswego's forts, however, led Webb to order the destruction of everything around the Carrying Place, followed by a retreat to German Flatts, thirty miles to the east (Scott 1945:8-9). The importance of refortifying the area remained and led to the building of Fort Stanwix, under the command of Brig. General John Stanwix, at the site of the present city of Rome.

As can be expected, adventurous settlers and homesteaders found some security in the area around Fort Stanwix. The first recorded settler in Oneida County, Johannis Reuf (John Roof) arrived at the fort in 1760. While the purpose of building the fort was to protect the valley and its inhabitants, the British conquest of Canada in 1760 left Stanwix without a purpose (Jones 1851:326-327; Scott 1945:9; Ball and Ruby 1976:5-6). While settlers continued to migrate to the area with the return of peace, the fort was allowed to fall into disrepair. This stream of European settlers into frontier/wilderness areas aggravated relations with the native groups who already lived and hunted there. Europeans overseas and colonial governors in the new world dispensed grants of land, manors and patents with scant regard for the rights of the native groups in the land. In the western areas of the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania this conflict flared into what is known as Pontiac's War (1763-1764), which did not affect New York. However, lands belonging to the Iroquois had been granted to colonials without the Iroquois' consultation. While no permanent settlements had been established in the lands along the Mohawk valley west of German Flatts, the erection of forts and trading posts had caused uneasiness among these native groups (Durant 1878:61; Scott 1945:9; Cookingham 1977).

By the middle of the eighteenth century the land issue had become so troubling and so important that a great council was convened at Fort Stanwix during the autumn of 1768 for the discussion and adjustment of the matter. Attended by commissioners of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia, and by chiefs of the Six Nations of the Iroquois under the supervision of Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the council resulted in the "Property Line Treaty of 1768." Through this treaty the Iroquois ceded to the British all lands east of the Allegheny Mountains (including territory not actually under Iroquois control), excepting reservations of Mohawks and others, for the purposes of settlement. "Although the Revolutionary War shortly thereafter served to terminate the treaty where it favored the Indians, land titles to this day rest upon the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768 far down into Pennsylvania as well as [in] portions of New York" (Scott 1945:10; Lenig 1977a:28-29; Durant 1878:61).

Hostilities flaring between the colonists and the English renewed the strategic importance of the area surrounding the Oneida Carrying Place, in particular, and of the Mohawk valley in general. In June 1776 Colonel Elias Dayton was sent by General Philip Schuyler to refortify Fort Stanwix, and an attempt was made to change the name of the fort to Fort **Philip** Schuyler,

confounding historians ever since. During the Revolutionary War, both names were used to refer to the fort. A Fort Schuyler had been constructed near what is now the city of Utica during the early phase of conflict between the French and the British (1759), but it was named for **Peter** Schuyler, the General's grandfather, and was referred to as Old Fort Schuyler (Child 1869:75, 106; Scott 1945:10-11; Cookingham 1912:24). English General John Burgoyne saw the Mohawk valley as an important element in his strategy to split New England from the rest of the rebelling colonies and snuff out the revolutionary fire. Part of his plan for reducing the colonies to obedience involved the advance of forces under the command of Lt. Colonel Barry St. Leger from Oswego through the Carry, destroying the fort in the process, and passing down the Mohawk to meet Burgoyne at Albany. Burgoyne was to make a clean sweep of everything from Lake Champlain south. The third component of the plan called for Sir Henry Clinton to sail up the Hudson with his forces from New York City. The confluence of these forces never materialized.

Fort Stanwix, under the command of Colonel Peter Gansevoort, was besieged by St. Leger beginning on 2 August, 1777 (Figures 9 and 10). Tradition holds that during the first days of

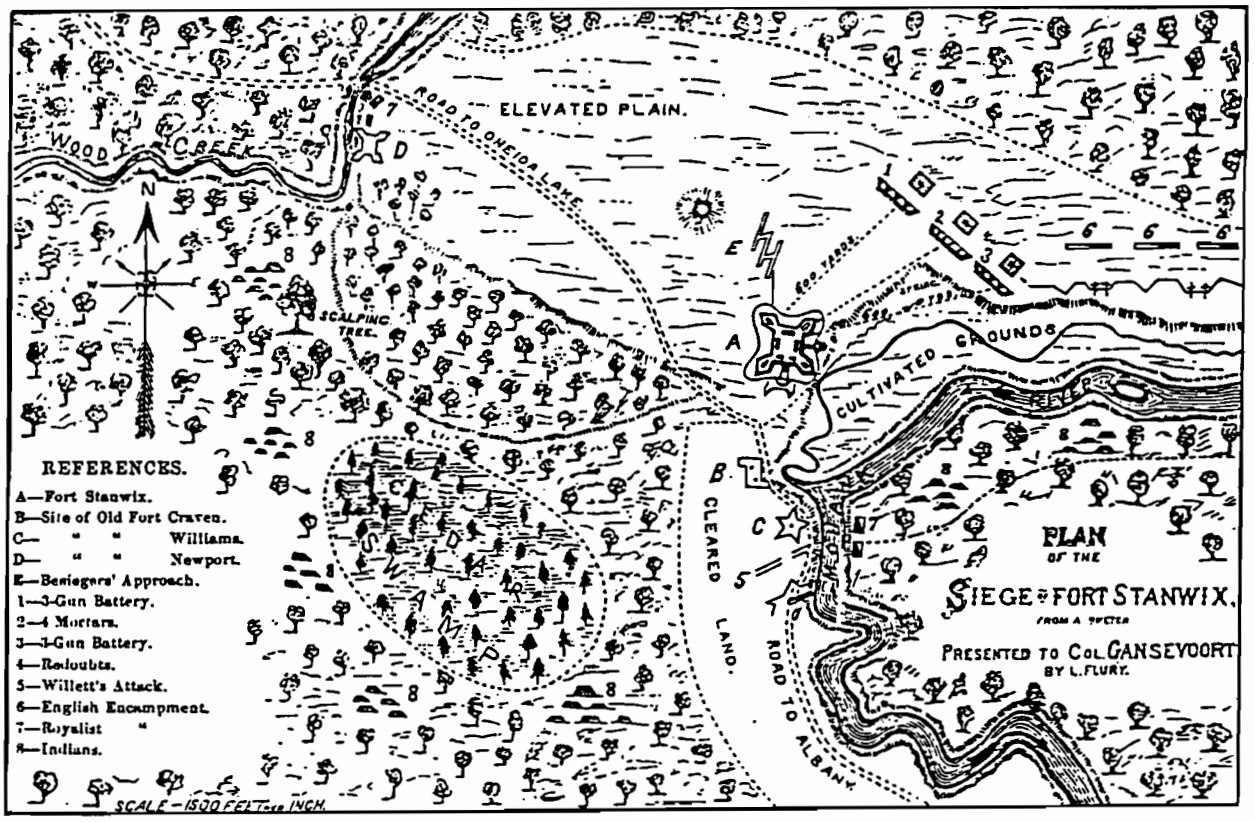


Figure 9. Siege of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler), 1777 (Source: Durant 1878:102).

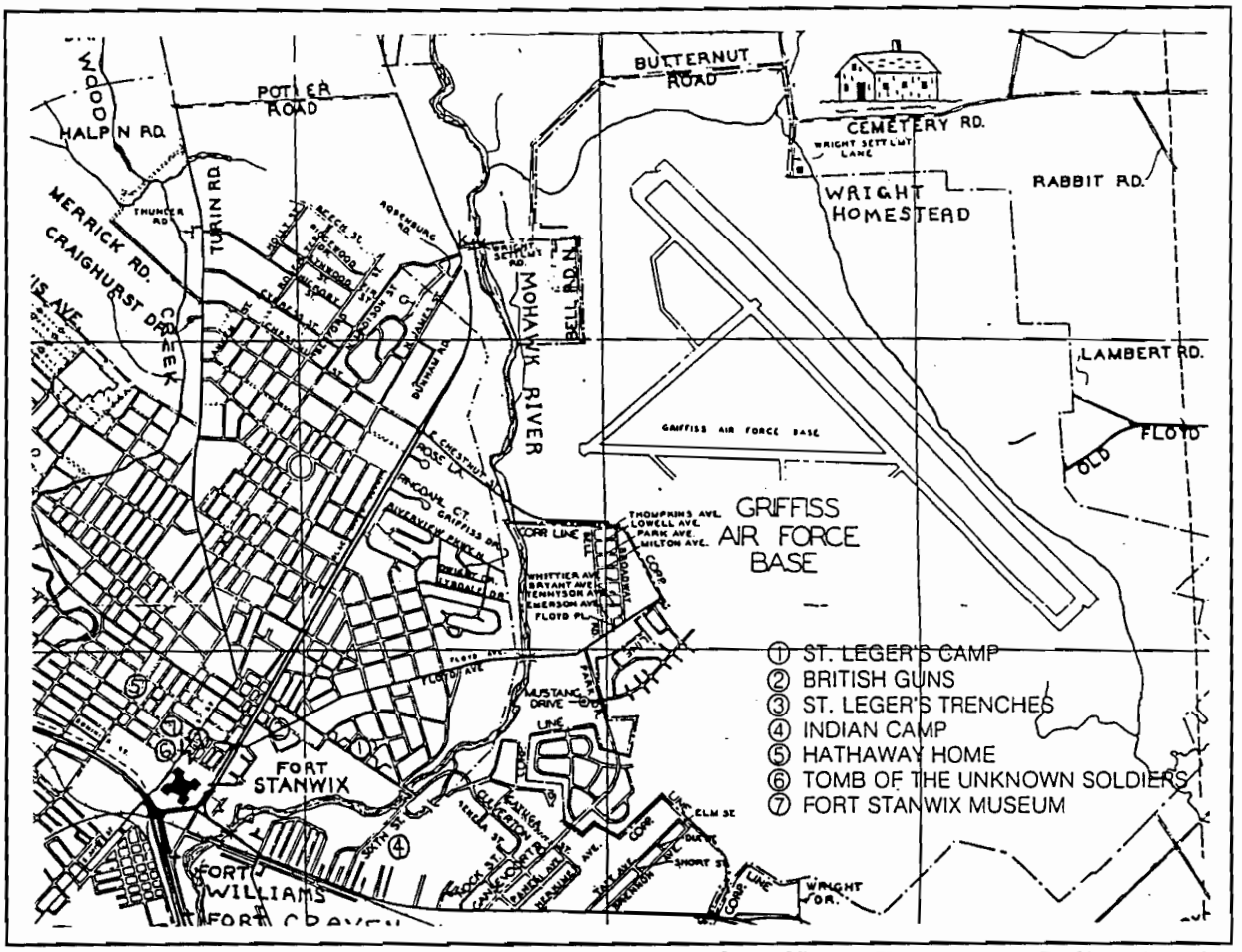


Figure 10. Revolutionary War sites in the vicinity of Griffiss AFB (Source: Ball and Ruby 1976).

the siege, the colonial forces at Stanwix unfurled a flag resembling the Stars and Stripes, the first time such a flag ever flew in the face of an enemy. A colonial force under the command of General Nicholas Herkimer was sent to raise the siege, but fell into ambush southeast of the fort resulting in the famous Battle of Oriskany. The battle lasted for six hours (with a one hour break in the middle due to a severe thunderstorm) and, ultimately, prevented St. Leger from reaching Albany to assist Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, one of the most important American victories during the Revolution. As a result of the American victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga, the French government provided military aid and troops to support the colonial effort against the British. It was essential that the rebels demonstrate that they could defeat the British in battle, and, therefore, win the war with assistance. A decisive moment during the Battle of Oriskany occurred with Lt. Col. Marinus Willett's sortie against the encampments of the British and their native allies after the thunderstorm. This sortie served to draw St. Leger's troops back from the battle, leaving the colonials under the wounded Herkimer with the field (Child 1869:106; Cookingham 1912:27-39; Scott 1945:12-15). The twenty-one day siege was lifted on 25 August, 1777 with the arrival of General Benedict Arnold's troops. At this time Colonel Gansevoort evacuated all settlers and traders, and demolished the buildings owned by John Roof, citing

military necessity. No further action occurred in the area, and after the close of the war the fort fell into ruins, severely damaged by both flood and fire in 1781. The colonial garrison subsequently abandoned the fort, relocating to Fort Dayton near German Flatts. All European-American settlements prior to 1784 were destroyed and the area is alleged to have returned to wilderness (Durant 1878:369; Wager 1896:512; Cookingham 1912:39).

Due to the incessant hostilities engendered by the struggle for empire in the New World between the English and the French and their native allies, the needs of settlement had been replaced by the exigencies of war. Despite the existence of Fort Stanwix, the commercial importance of the Carrying Place, and the peace of the "Property Line Treaty," homesteading did not begin in earnest in the area which would become the city of Rome until after the end of the Revolutionary War. Although the first grant of land in the territory that would become Oneida County occurred in April 1705 with the Oriskany Patent, it wasn't until the 1780s and the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix that the first permanent non-native settler put down stakes. While a preliminary peace gave the colonies their freedom on November 30, 1782, the cessation of hostilities did not make provisions for those Iroquois who had sided with the British during the war. As a result, real peace did not return to the region until 1784 with the signing of another treaty at Fort Stanwix (Sleeman 1990:viii-ix). Under this treaty the Iroquois ceded all their land, except the Oneida Reservation and others, west of a line from Lake Ontario four miles east of the Niagara River to Buffalo Creek south to the Pennsylvania line and all lands within the boundary of Pennsylvania (Durant 1878:64; Cookingham 1912:70-71).

Under British rule the territory west of a north-south line drawn through the present county of Schoharie was named Tryon County. Upon independence in 1784, the name was changed to Montgomery County, due to General Tryon's cruel behavior toward the colonists during the war, and its boundaries were extended to accommodate lands acquired from the Iroquois as a result of the second Property-Line Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The county's western, northern and southern boundaries were at that time also the western, northern and southern boundaries of New York State. From 1784 until 1805 the area which would become Oneida County underwent political divisions and subdivisions until its present dimensions were attained. While the county political unit was being hewn from territory of New York State, the internal structure of townships was also being created; the town of Rome, for instance, was created in 1796 (Canfield and Clark 1909:16-17; Scott 1945:4; Lenig 1977a:29-30). Shortly after the restoration of peace, the owners of the Oriskany Patent who had not sided with the British during the Revolution began the process of subdividing and developing their land.

During the summer of 1785 a survey of the patent into allotments commenced, with one lot of 697 acres set off to be sold to pay for expenses of the survey. This lot became known as the "Expense Lot" and included the attractive land of the Carrying Place and the swampy land south of it. Dominick Lynch, a merchant and land speculator in New York City, purchased the "Expense Lot" on March 17, 1786 for 2,250 (New York currency). Lynch used this purchase as a springboard for other purchases in what would become Oneida County, buying the Livingston family share of the patent in 1787 and 460 acres from the New York State Commission of Forfeiture. In all, Lynch accumulated 2,000 acres (mostly contiguous) by 1800. This land was

situated in and around what would become the city of Rome (Durant 1878:53-55, 375; Wager 1896:518-519; Scott 1945:14-16). Lynch began to lay out a village in the vicinity of Fort Stanwix at the Carrying Place, naming it Lynchville after himself. In 1796 he hired English engineer William Weston to conduct a survey of the area and begin a map indicating the plan of the new village.

Perceiving that the lands in and around the Carry could support a thriving community, Lynch implemented an unconventional method to settle the land in his new village. He refused to allow others to develop the land solely for their own benefit. Preferring not to sell the land outright through deeds or titles, he utilized a system of "durable leases" which called for the tenant to pay an annual rent of money or grain to live on the property. Included in these leases of lots within the village were lots in the less useful, swampy area to the south along the river -- in the area known as the Great Swamp. These lots in the marshy part of Lynch's land were called "peppercorn lots" because Lynch charged a fixed rent in peppercorns for them. In the event of nonpayment of rent for the village lot, the property reverted to the owner -- Lynch. The first conveyance of such a lease by Lynch occurred in 1796, with a total of twenty-eight lots leased in that manner by the end of July of that year. This system rendered Lynch unpopular with the small population of settlers, some of whom preferred to move north and west of Lynch's property. This lease system and Lynch's infrequent visits to the village engendered such dislike for Lynch among the inhabitants that when it came to legally incorporating the settlement as a village, the citizens chose the name Rome (the same name as the town) for their village rather than Lynchville (Durant 1878:375-376; Scott 1945:16; Wright 1977:225).

Lynch strategically purchased titles to the best land for business and mercantile interests in and around Fort Stanwix, while hardy pioneers from New England brought their families west and established homesteads in the region which would become Oneida County. The permanent settling of the land that would become the city of Rome began in 1784 when Jedediah Phelps reputedly erected a small brass foundry and silversmithery on Wood Creek. This building was soon flooded out and Phelps moved to the site of Fort Stanwix the next year. By 1786 five log houses were said to have existed in the vicinity of the fort. In 1787 European-American settlement west of what is now the city of Utica consisted of three log houses at Old Fort Schuyler (Utica), seven at Whitestown, three at Oriskany, five at Fort Stanwix, and three at Westmoreland (Canfield and Clark 1909:87; Child 1869:106-107; Jones 1851:371).

From this foothold, settlement spread as these pioneers erected buildings and started businesses to meet their everyday survival needs. In 1793, John Barnard established a tavern in the first two-story edifice in Rome. Prominent among the early settlers, George Huntington brought a stock of merchandise with him and set up business as the first merchant in Rome. Gradually, a village formed around the ruins of Fort Stanwix. A grist mill, one of the most important rural institutions, was erected on Wood Creek in 1795. By the following year, it was grinding grain from as far away as Ontario County. Dominick Lynch took an active role in the development of the village, donating land for public buildings and parks "in order to promote the settlement and embellishment of Lynchville" (Durant 1878:375-376). In 1804 he constructed a dam across the Mohawk River, northeast of the focus of settlement and dug a raceway to serve

as a source of power for mills he planned to build there. Called "factory village," this area served as a focus of early industrial development: a woolen factory, a cotton factory and a soap factory were all erected in the vicinity of the race prior to 1820 (Durant 1878:377; Wager 1896:521). Early in the 1800s Lynch built as many as 35 tenement houses in the village. As the village grew "stores multiplied, taverns opened and various kinds of shops accommodated the inhabitants" (Wager 1896:521).

As a result of the tide of settlement flowing into the region, the Town of Rome was founded on 4 March, 1796, encompassing the area surrounding Lynchville. It was named for the "Eternal City" in Italy, in keeping with the trend of naming wilderness places in central and western New York after places in classical European history. Other examples of this trend include Syracuse, Utica, Carthage and so on. Also in 1796, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company began constructing a canal between the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, across the Carrying Place. A ditch of about two miles, the canal opened the following year, greatly improving transportation and, for the first time, connecting the waters of the two rivers. Caleb Putnam constructed his house and a tannery near the eastern terminus of the canal. This tannery was one of the first in the area and did an extensive business. By 1812, an estimated 300 boats with 1500 tons of merchandise passed through the canal (Durant 1878:177-179,376; Child 1869:107). A visitor to Rome in 1802 noted that "this water communication is of incalculable benefit to this part of the world. Produce may be sent both ways..." (Waite 1972:3).

Subsequent to the conclusion of the Revolutionary War and the second Property Line Treaty of 1784, Fonda's Patent was granted to Jelles (Giles) Fonda in 1786, a few months before Lynch purchased the Expense Lot. Located just north of and contiguous to the Oriskany Patent, this patent was the first land grant after the war in what would become Oneida County. Fonda sold one-eighth of his property to John Lansing of Albany, who inaugurated a system of leases more favorable to settlers than Lynch's leases. Within this patent three settlements shortly developed: New Fairfield (soon to become known as Wright Settlement); Canterbury Hill (to the north of New Fairfield); and Ridge Mills (adjacent to Wright Settlement but on the west bank of the Mohawk River).

Ebenezer Wright and his family arrived at Fort Stanwix in 1789, and he and several of his sons undertook a daily journey up the Mohawk River to clear 196 acres of forest land he leased on the east side of the river. Historian Scott noted that the majority of Wright's 196 acres was enclosed in the United States Army Air Depot in 1941 (Wager 1896:76, 513; Scott 1945:17). Friends and relatives of Wright poured into the area from Connecticut and purchased additional leases. He was one of fifteen settlers who received leases in 1790 in this area which would be called Wright Settlement. Ebenezer Wright cultivated corn and potatoes on his farm, where he constructed a log house. In 1796, he kept a tavern on his property, and in 1800 he organized the first religious society in the Town of Rome in his home. Called the First Congregational Church, the society grew from 11 members in 1800 to 30 in 1807 and to 807 members by 1837 (Durant 1878:369-370; Ball and Ruby 1976:20-21; Jones 1851:390).

The small community on the west bank of the Mohawk River developed from land sub-leased from Elisha Walsworth, who had previously leased the property from John Lansing. These pioneers endeavored to establish homesteads and farms to provide for their families. In short order, rural industries grew to support their efforts. The settling of Ridge Mills followed a pattern similar to the one that led to the settling of Wright Settlement (New Fairfield). Arriving at Lynchville, pioneers would attempt to carve out an existence for their families under Lynch's restrictive lease system, but would shortly relocate to an area with a more favorable leasing arrangement. One of the earliest settlers of Ridge Mills was Jesse Childs, who lived at the fort (Lynchville), then relocated to a farm at Ridge Mills in 1792-1793. Rufus Barnes came to Ridge Mills in 1795 and established a boot- and shoemaking business, later to include tanning. Israel Denio established a blacksmith shop shortly before the turn of the century. In 1800 a dam was erected across the Mohawk at Ridge Mills which provided power for a grist mill, a saw mill, a woolen or satinet factory, a carding machine and a blacksmith shop south along the river (Durant 1878:371-372; Wager 1896:518-519; Scott 1945:17-18).

The area that would become the city of Rome played a significant role in the development of commerce and the transportation of goods and people during the colonial phase of American history. The area would also mirror trends affecting the United States during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The history of the canal movement in New York State begins in Rome, and the vicissitudes of subsequent developments in alternate modes of transportation affected the development of Rome and Oneida County. The completion of the canal between Wood Creek and the Mohawk River in 1797 and improvements of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, completed in 1800, stimulated the growth of travel facilities and the transportation of freight throughout central New York. The profitability of commerce increased since the construction of the canal allowed boats with a capacity of 16 tons to make the journey from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario. Previous to this time, the limit for vessels was a capacity of a mere two tons. Trade increased at Lynchville and the settlement grew. When the time came in 1819 to incorporate the settlement as a village, the inhabitants ignored Lynch and voted to name the village Rome, the same as the town (Wager 1896:166; Child 1869:76; Larkin 1977:32; Scott 1945:16).

Other transportation routes developed in Oneida County, undermining the monopoly of the canal route. The location of the Seneca Turnpike ten miles south of Rome, connecting Utica at the Mohawk with areas to the west, provided healthy competition to the businesses dependent on the canal route, although the turnpike was more expensive. Rome (Lynchville) had a population of 1,891 in 1790 and was seven times larger than Utica in 1800. In the early years of the nineteenth century, however, Rome began to grow less briskly than its rival to the east, and by 1820, it began to lag behind. Although better situated as a nexus of trade and transportation routes, Rome suffered from the land tenantry policy of Lynch, its largest landowner. Since land in central and western New York was cheap and plentiful, settlers and speculators staked their own claims for their own profit instead of working as tenants for another's benefit. "The fact that 300 boats passed through the canal at Rome in 1812 is more of a commentary on expansion west than on the growth of Rome itself" (Jones 1851:382; Larkin 1977:32; Child 1869:107).

Wright Settlement and Ridge Mills grew. For a time it appeared that Wright Settlement would become the largest village in the Town of Rome with the creation of religious institutions and the development of rural industries. "But while the farms developed and log cabins gave way to brick and clapboard houses,... after a few years the churches and businesses shifted to the banks of the [Erie] canal 'down town'," a trend that would accelerate as the "down town" developed (Scott 1945:17). As for Ridge Mills, settlement was aided by the reconveying of the land under warranty deeds to Samuel Wardell (in 1812) and by the construction of the Black River Canal (completed in 1851). "However, the development of the village of Rome as a railway and manufacturing center materially reduced the outlying population" (Scott 1945:18). Throughout the nineteenth century, villages and cities in the more settled east were connected like links in the transportation network, creating jobs and drawing industry and population like magnets from the countryside; the processes of urbanization, industrialization and immigration were linked in a mutually reinforcing and increasing system.

The years from 1825 to 1845 have been called the boom years of canal building in New York State, since ten canals were dug or started in the state during those years. The Erie Canal played a significant role in the early growth and development of Oneida County, which by 1825 was the second largest county in terms of population in New York State (New York County, as one would expect, was the largest). Rome's strategic location, in the middle of the east-west transportation route between the two rivers, served to attract commerce when Governor De Witt Clinton decided to start digging the canal at the point where construction would be easiest. As a result, the first section of the 363-mile long canal to be completed was the 16-mile section from Rome to Utica, which opened on 21 October, 1819. Unfortunately for the commercial interests of Rome, the original route of the canal did not pass directly through the village, but one-half mile south of Rome through the Great Swamp. With the high cost of early land transportation, this one-half mile distance made a difference in the community's growth and prosperity, and was intensely resented by many of Rome's citizens (Jones 1851:382; Canfield and Clark 1909:71-77; Larkin 1977:32-34).

As noted earlier, the village's development lagged during the 1830s. Fortunately for the village, when the Erie Canal was expanded to accommodate larger vessels in 1844, it was relocated to the center of Rome, along what is now called Erie Boulevard. As a result, Rome became a prospering beneficiary of the east-west transportation route. "With a railroad and canal providing fast and economical transportation for Rome's goods, the village's first industries could begin to grow" (Wright 1977:226). Serving as a feeder for the Erie Canal, the Black River Canal connected the Black River at Lyons Falls with the Erie Canal at Rome and provided a benefit to the communities of Ridge Mills (located on the canal route) and Wright Settlement when it was completed in 1851. This canal never lived up to its commercial expectations, and its utility diminished with the construction of the northward running railroads several decades later (Wright 1977:225-226; Durant 1878:363,369-377; Wager 1896:224; Larkin 1977:33; Canfield and Clark 1909:77).

While these canals were being constructed, an entirely new mode of transportation was entering the county. Railroads began to service Oneida County in the 1830s. The arrival of the

railroads, on one hand, provided an economic stimulus through competition with other modes of transporting goods and people; on the other hand the presence of the railroads ultimately reduced the cost effectiveness of the canal route. The first railroad built into Oneida County was the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, completed in 1836. Numerous attempts to link cities in the Mohawk valley with those in the St. Lawrence valley by rail followed this beginning. Rome served as an important terminal in several of these routes.

Between 1850 and 1880, seven railroads were built in or through Oneida County. The citizens of Rome, smarting from the slight given to them by the location of the Erie Canal to their south, lobbied aggressively (and successfully) to be a terminal on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad in 1839. The village was connected to the north via the Rome and Watertown Railroad (1848) and again with the Utica and Black River Railroad (1854). "The opening of these early railroads marked the beginning of a new era in Oneida County. They were influential in promoting the material growth of Utica and Rome and in locating and building up various villages along their lines, sometimes to the detriment of other nearby business centers" (Larkin 1977:34-35; Child 1869:104; Wager 1896:192-193). Many railroads in Central New York were merged into the New York Central Railroad in April 1853. Included among these were the Utica and Schenectady, the Mohawk Valley, and the Syracuse and Utica, along with other routes connecting Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. The New York Central was merged into the New York Central and Hudson River Company in 1869 (Wager 1896:225-226).

A third mode of transportation, the highway, also grew to importance in the years prior to the Civil War. Building on a nascent infrastructure of trails and military portage roads, the first highways were developed by clearing a path through the woods. One of the first roads in the county connected Wright Settlement to Lynchville. The Seneca Turnpike, a different kind of road where tolls were collected for the maintenance of the road and a barrier had to be removed before the traveler could continue, was located south of Rome, providing an alternate route to the west from Utica. With the addition of heavy boards and planks as a kind of pavement, roads could be built to provide a more solid and stable surface on which to travel. Counties contracted with private companies to build these Plank Roads and to collect tolls for their use. The years after 1846 became noted as the Plank Road era when up to a half dozen of these roads traversed Oneida County. Plank roads connected Rome with Utica, Oswego, Taberg, Madison through Vernon, Boonville and Turin (Wager 1896:194-195; Scott 1945:22-23). Through these modes of transportation, the early significance of the Carrying Place was reinforced as commerce developed and diversified throughout the nineteenth century.

As the transportation and communication networks of Oneida County and Rome improved and diversified, groups of immigrants different from the original New Englander settlers migrated westward to seek their fortunes by establishing homesteads, or through laboring on the projects that built these new routes, or in the industries that developed and benefitted from them. As a result of the confluence of the forces of immigration, urbanization, and economic development, one of the most interesting eras of social history overwhelmed Oneida County. The Second Great Awakening, a religious and intellectual movement with social reforming/humanitarian sensibilities, swept over Oneida County, which has been called the easternmost section of the

"Burnt-Over District." It was here that "the fires of revivalism kindled a fervent campaign to rid the world of intemperance, slavery, prostitution, profanity, Sabbath breaking, and nearly every sin a seventh-generation Puritan-turned-Victorian was capable of imagining" (Ryan 1981:11-14; Ellis 1990:28-43). Though Ryan's study focuses on Utica in the years from 1790 to 1865, her insights are no less valuable in explaining the formation of voluntary humanitarian societies which attempted to reform the "poor" behavior of certain elements of the population. Local historians like Pomroy Jones, Samuel Durant and Daniel Wager detailed the formation of these kinds of organizations and their memberships. Ryan postulates that the need for reform groups infused with the evangelical zeal of Charles Grandison Finney's revivals of the mid-1820s stemmed from the sudden social and economic changes that occurred as Oneida County developed from a frontier settlement to an industrial/commercial city (Jones 1851:390-396; Ryan 1981:230-242).

The years before the Civil War demonstrated a record of economic growth and intellectual and social advancement for the Town of Rome. The Antebellum period witnessed the introduction of the railroad into the county, the rapid development of canal traffic with the relocation of the Erie Canal through the village of Rome, the establishment of plank roads, and the development and growth of educational and humanitarian societies. Rome's diverse, well-established transportation network allowed easy transportation of agricultural products to markets both local and national. This vibrant transportation system not only affected agriculture but also provided a powerful stimulus to local manufacturing. Essentially, the nineteenth century village of Rome was interconnected within a regional network of smaller economic sites (farmlands and other villages) and larger centers of national distribution.

The development of the village of Rome into a city would serve as a magnet for the relocation of rural industries and people. This trend, which emerged gradually during the first half of the nineteenth century, intensified after the Civil War (Ryan 1981:5-10). The early settlers of the region made their living from the nascent service economy that developed around tending to the needs of travellers and freight over the Carry, from family/subsistence farming or, later, from commercial farming. Farming became the leading activity once the land had been cleared and permanent settlements took hold, with wheat and sheep occupying the land. As transportation links to the fertile growing lands of the mid-west increased after 1825, cattle farming and dairying emerged as profitable economic activities. By 1850, Oneida county was a leader in the production of butter and cheese, especially with the advent of Jesse Williams's factory system for the manufacturing of cheese in wholesale quantities. Other important agricultural crops included wheat and potatoes for market, as well as oats, barley, hops and rye for fodder, and for the nascent brewery/distillery industry. New York State produced 90 per cent of the national supply of hops after their introduction in Oneida county in 1820 (Crisafulli 1977a:49, 1977b:103-105; Scott 1945:25; Canfield and Clark 1909:117; Child 1869:104, 413).

In 1851 Pomroy Jones inventoried the industries located within the Town of Rome. He reported 12 sawmills, three steam sawmills, two furnaces, one grist and flouring mill, one plaster mill, one steam planing machine, one woolen factory, two breweries, one stoneware factory, and a ship tackle block factory (Jones 1851:385). The necessities of the Civil War changed

everything, ushering in the trend toward greater concentration of manufacturing and heavy industry in Rome and other northern industrial centers. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad located their manufacturing and repair facility in Rome in 1863. The Rome Iron Works and the Rome Merchant Iron Mill were established in 1866 and 1868, respectively. In 1869, the Rome Iron Works employed 160 workers, who produced 10,000 tons of iron. Homer T. Fowler founded the Rome Canning Company in 1872 and was joined by a boot and shoe factory, a lumber processing business, a knitting mill, a locomotive works, breweries and the first American cheese producing factory. Industry enjoyed steady growth before the turn of the century. On 23 February, 1870 the entire seventy-three square mile town of Rome was incorporated as a city with five wards (Canfield and Clark 1909:145-148; Wright 1977:226-228; Child 1869:105; Durant 1878:378-384; Wager 1896:531-532).

The late nineteenth century witnessed the shift from iron to copper production, as well as the diversification of industry. In 1878 the Rome Iron Works (now the Revere Copper and Brass company) converted to the production of brass as its principal product when iron railroad rails were replaced with steel rails. By 1890 the company was producing three and one-half million pounds of brass and over one million pounds of copper. The Rome Manufacturing Company was established in 1892, producing such specialty items as copper tea and coffee pots, wash boilers and basins. The wire and cable industry took hold in 1904 with the establishment of the Rome Electrical Company, specializing in insulated wires. By the 1920s Rome was touted as the Copper City, with one-tenth of all the copper used in the United States manufactured in Rome. In 1944, 175,000,000 pounds of copper wire were produced by Rome's copper industry. Electric street trolleys replaced the horse-drawn cars of the Rome City Street Railway in 1903, with gasoline vehicles and buses replacing the trolleys by 1941 (Wright 1977:228; Scott 1945:25; Wager 1896:531-532; Larkin 1977:35-36).

With the acceleration of industrial change and the developments in transportation after the Civil War, the population of the City of Rome grew to 14,000 by 1892. This growth of population was partly the result of a movement of people from the country to the city. As Wager noted, "one of the causes of this exodus from the country is the changed condition of agricultural interests which have been brought about since the [Civil W]ar, largely through the competition of the products of the great West, and partly through the general depreciation of rural real estate values" (Wager 1896:199-200).

It must be remembered that the period between the end of the Civil War and about 1910 was a long deflationary episode in United States history, as business and laboring and farming interests adjusted to the new requirements of America's industrializing economy and its ties to the greater world economy. The economic situation of the communities encircling the City of Rome changed in the wake of the growing industrialization and urbanization of Rome. Mercantile business formerly conducted in the rural settlements outside the city was diverted to Rome. Land devoted to farming decreased, while the productivity of that land rose. Between 1875 and 1969 the acreage being farmed decreased from 704,363 acres to 319,806 acres. Cattle-raising and dairying became more profitable and began to replace grain production, with over

500,000 acres devoted to livestock in 1879. As a result, by 1900 Oneida County was rated first in the annual production of cheese and dairy products.

Equally important to the shift in farm production was the trend toward more owner-farmers and less tenant farmers. Almost 75 percent of the farms in Oneida County were owner operated by World War I. Moreover, improvements in mechanization and the introduction of new and larger farm machinery enabled farmers to consolidate and expand their acreage. As a result, marginal farmers were forced out of business and the number of farms declined, but the remaining farms more than doubled in size. Therefore, as the economy of the City of Rome became more industrial and commercially oriented, the countryside surrounding it became more rural as farms increased acreage and were owner-operated (Wager 1896:200, 532; Crisafulli 1977a:50-52, 1977b:103-106). By 1907 the farms around and south of Wright Settlement were family-owned operations that grew grains (corn, potatoes and oats), local vegetables (tomatoes and beans) and fruit (apples and pears). These farms, consisting of the family residence, barn and several outbuildings, would range in size between 75 and 200 acres, with a percentage devoted to dairy cows, pigs or poultry (Century Map Company 1907:164-166).

The years immediately after the Civil War represent the peak years of agricultural ascendancy. During this time farmers constituted a majority of the population, and they dominated economic, political and social life of the area. The more prosperous farmers lived in spacious residences away from the industrial city. As a whole the economic prosperity of Rome and its environs -- both agricultural and industrial -- peaked around 1910, then began to decline after World War I. Nine industries led the economic expansion of Rome between the Civil War and World War I. These industries were: tiles; transportation; agriculture; cheese manufacture; canning; tools and other metal products; copper and brass; lumber and building materials; and furniture. These have all become industries of declining prosperity and employment during the twentieth century.

The major economic development in the area during the twentieth century was the construction of the Air Force repair and maintenance depot which served the entire northeastern section of the nation. Construction began in August, 1941 on a 2,000-acre site in the Wright Settlement area, and the Rome Air Depot became operational in February, 1942. The base, which has doubled in size since its initial construction, was renamed in September 1948 in memory of Lt. Colonel Townsend E. Griffiss, the first American airman to die in the line of duty in the European theater during World War II. In September 1991, Griffiss employed approximately 8,000 people, both civilian and military, making it Oneida County's largest employer. In 1993 the Secretary of Defense announced that the base would be realigned under a plan to restructure American military bases. On November 15, 1994 the last flight left Griffiss Air Force Base, since it was scheduled to close (Crisafulli 1977a:50-52, 1977b:105-112; Wright 1977:230-233; Stanley 1994:1-11).

3.2.2 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE AREA OF GRIFFISS AFB. As detailed above, the area three to four miles south-southeast of the project area played a significant role in the commercial and settlement patterns of the colonial period, and was significant during the

Revolutionary War as the site of the justifiably heralded battle of Oriskany and the siege of Fort Stanwix. The area north and east of the Mohawk, however, remained sparsely settled and undeveloped until after 1784. This land included the current project area. Although it fell within both the Oriskany Patent and the Fonda Patent, this area was not a focus of the industrial development discussed above. The area surrounding Fort Stanwix was the nucleus of early settlement and subsequent developments in transportation and industry. However, the project area did develop as an alternate settlement for settlers chafing under the restrictive leasing patterns to the south, and the area did develop its own rural-industrial base.

After the conclusion of the Revolutionary War and the Second Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784), hardy pioneers from New England brought their families west and established homesteads in the region which would become Oneida county. The project area was first permanently settled in 1789, when Ebenezer Wright, Jr., and his family arrived at Fort Stanwix and he and several sons undertook a daily journey up the Mohawk River to clear 196 acres of forest land he leased on the east side of the river. Called New Fairfield after his ancestral lands in Connecticut, the area soon became known as Wright's Settlement. As more settlers from New England poured into the region, many of them friends and relatives of Wright, two additional settlements took root in the area north of Rome (then known as either the Fort or Lynchville). These areas were called Canterbury Hill, located well north of the project area, and Ridge Mills, adjacent to Wright Settlement but outside the project area across the Mohawk River. The majority of Wright's 196 acres was enclosed in the United States Army Air Depot in 1941.

Wright was one of fifteen settlers who received leases in 1790. Property lists showing the acquisition of land by the U.S. Army for the airbase reveal the names of Wright's descendants as property holders as late as the 1940s. Like most pioneer families in the area, Ebenezer Wright cultivated corn, potatoes, and other subsistence and market crops on his farm, where he constructed a log house. However, Wright endeavored to create a rural community in the area by establishing a tavern on his property in 1796 and, still later in 1800, he organized the first religious society in the Town of Rome. Called the First Congregational Church, the society grew from eleven members in 1800 to 30 in 1807, and to 807 by 1837. The dramatic rise in church membership reflects the effects of one of the most fascinating periods in New York social history: the emergence of voluntary/humanitarian societies during a period of zealous religious revivalism. This period is called the Second Great Awakening and Oneida County, including the village of Rome and the project area, marked the easternmost edge of what became known as the Burnt-over District (detailed above).

In 1800 a dam was constructed across the Mohawk at Ridge Mills to provide power for nascent rural industries, including a gristmill, a sawmill, a woolen or satinet factory, a carding machine, and a blacksmith shop. While these industries were located outside the project area at Ridge Mills, they did provide the rural products and related services which enabled Wright Settlement to develop as a farming community. The availability of these products and propitious leasing arrangements enabled Wright Settlement and Ridge Mills to grow in the early decades of the nineteenth century. However, with the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, business and people began a long-standing trend of relocating to Rome, reinforcing the commercial and

industrial development of that city at the expense of the rural countryside. As the century progressed, Rome became a regional center for manufacturing and transportation, and the processes of industrialization, urbanization and immigration drew business, jobs and people like magnets from the places like Wright Settlement. Historian John Scott notes that the development of Rome as a railway and manufacturing center materially reduced the outlying countryside, draining it of business and population. Rome's status as an economic hub was solidified with the failure of the Black River Canal and the technological changes wrought by the end of the Civil War (detailed above).

As a result of these local and national economic changes, Wright Settlement became more and more a rural community based on small to medium-sized farms. These rural areas produced foodstuffs for the burgeoning city and provided suburban residences for more affluent urban workers as transportation links improved after the turn of the century. The fertile farmlands of Wright Settlement specialized in local produce like peas, potatoes, corn and oats, and dairying to assist the important local cheesemakers. Of the foundations located within the project area, one is believed to have been called "Hopedale." Hopedale is described in the 1907 Century Map Company as a farm of 38 acres owned by George Hertel. The two principal resources were its dairy of Holstein cows and other stock including Chester White swine, which Hertel had been raising since his purchase of the farm in 1899. The atlas details the structures on the farm: the large farm residence, stables and barns to pen the stock, and four wells. The one set of foundations found within the project area seem to fit this general description. Other contemporary farms within the project area were "Stonycroft" of Thomas Steele, whose 75 acres specialized in fruit culture (notably apples), dairying and poultry raising, and "Walnut Grove" of John B. Johnson, whose 92 acres were used for cultivation of grain, vegetables (peas) and livestock (Holsteins and Chester White swine). These single-owner/operator farms seem typical of the medium-sized grain and dairying farms in Wright Settlement around the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century (Century Map Company 1907:162-166).

After World War One, especially from the late 1920s until the arrival of the United States Army in 1941, property seemed to change hands frequently, no doubt due to the economic crises engendered by the Great Depression. Prior to being purchased by the Army to construct what would become Griffiss Air Force Base, each lot seemed to have changed hands at least twice during this period, and, significantly, the lots seemed to have been purchased by several large realty companies in the mid-1930s. To begin the first phase of construction, the Army purchased land from at least 248 property owners before the close of World War II. Some of the houses and related buildings were moved to Erie Canal Village where they were restored to their historical appearance. Others were simply moved off the property, and many were just destroyed.

The base, called the Rome Air Depot and covering 2,000 acres of land, was activated for service on 1 February, 1942 (Figure 11). Its original mission was to store, maintain and ship equipment for the Army Air Force's Material and Services Command. The Air Depot was renamed to honor the memory of Townsend E. Griffiss, the first American airman killed in the line of duty in the European theater during World War II. The Rome Air Development Center (Rome Laboratory) was added in 1951 (Figure 12). In the late 1950s the base underwent another

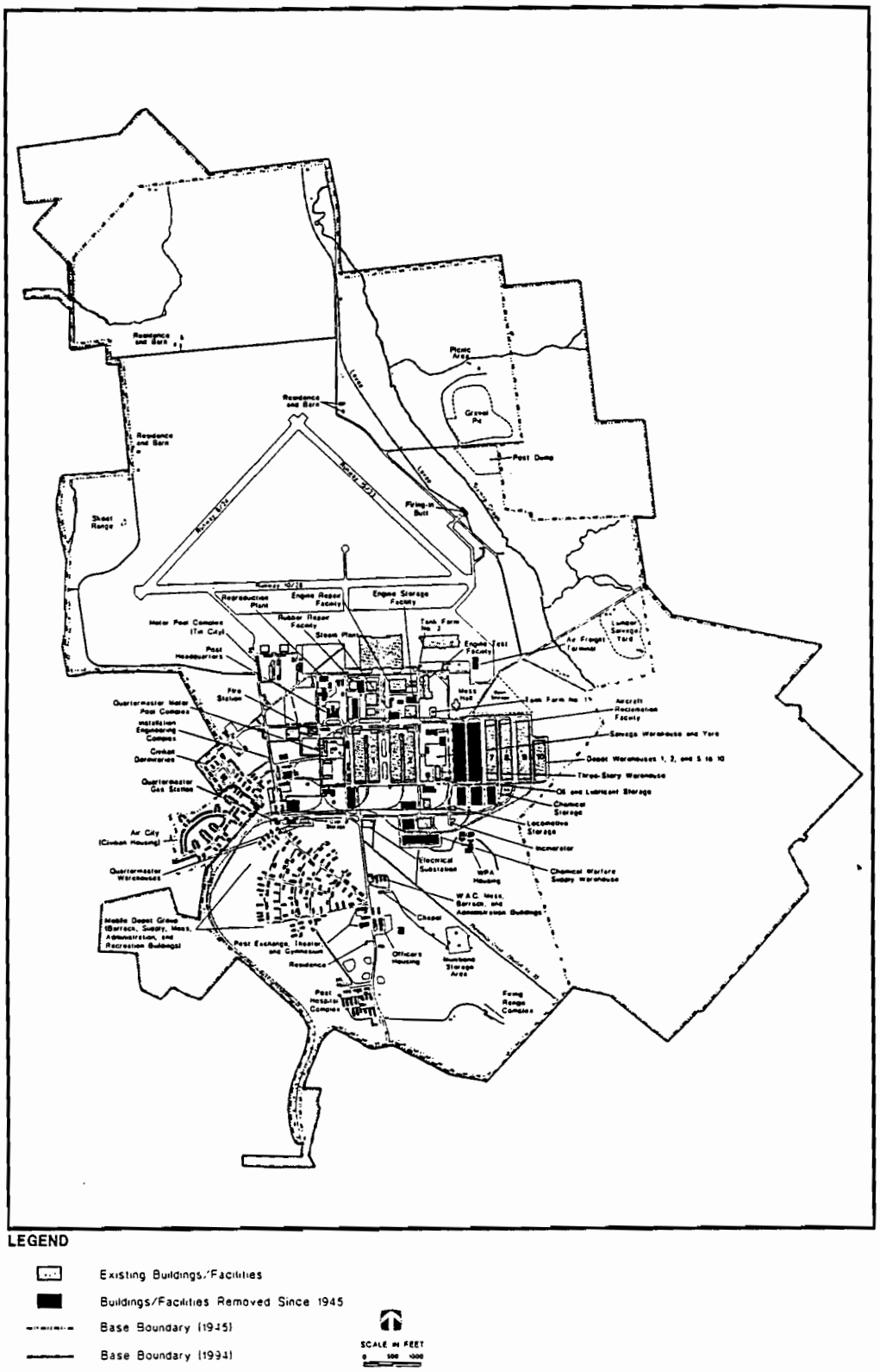


Figure 11. Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1945 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

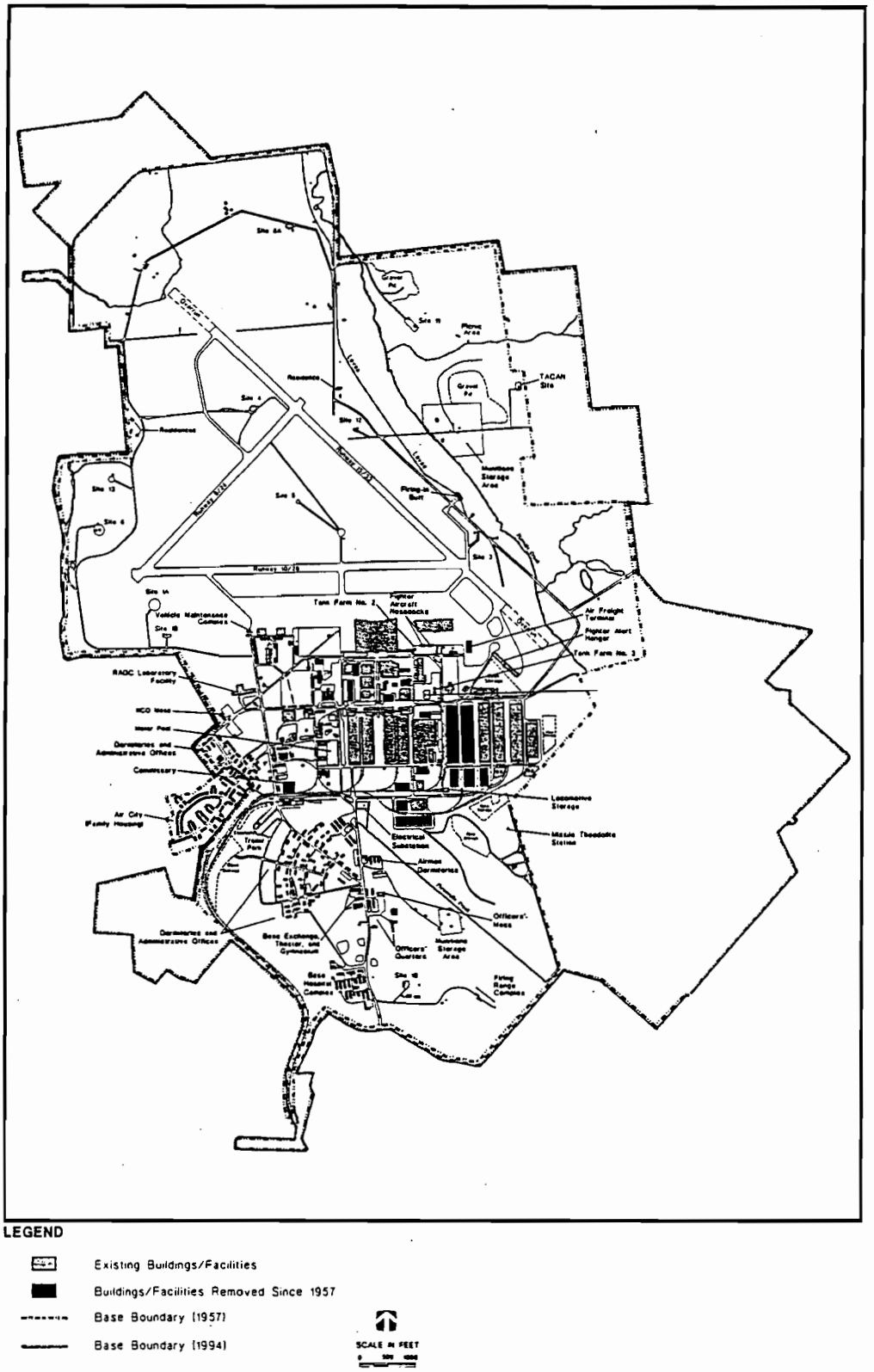


Figure 12. Griffiss AFB reference map, circa 1957 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

period of expansion, housing the Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency in 1958, and assuming the responsibility for managing the Air Force communications support programs in the same year. It was at this time that the runways were expanded to accommodate newer and faster aircraft. During the 1960s and 1970s the base became the home of several tactical bombing wings and fighter squadrons as a part of the Strategic Air Command's defense capability for the northeast sector of the country (Figure 13). In the 1980s the base accommodated air launched Cruise missiles (Figure 14). At its height in the early 1990s, the base employed over 8,000 people on its nearly 4,000 acre complex. With the close of the Cold War, Griffiss air base became a casualty of Defense Department downsizing, and the base is in the process of closing.

3.3 Literature and Site File Search

3.3.1 Griffiss Air Force Base and Annexes in Oneida County. Background research was conducted at the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation (New York State Historic Preservation Office), Pebbles Island, New York; the New York State Museum (NYSM), State University of New York at Albany; the New York State Archives in Albany; the Base Historian's Office and Archives at Griffiss Air Force Base; the Erie Canal Village Museum; and the Historical Society in Rome, New York. Interviews were also conducted with base personnel, previous landowners, and present landowners in the vicinity of the installation.

No recorded prehistoric or historic sites, or sites listed on the New York State Historic Register, or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were identified at Griffiss Air Force Base proper, Communications Site No. 1, Communications Site No. 2, or the Floyd Test Site Annex. It should be noted that no systematic cultural resource surveys have every been conducted at any of these installations. The lack of identified sites is directly related to the fact that no investigations have been conducted. (The only cultural resource investigation conducted at Griffiss AFB was a cursory study in association with a hazardous waste investigation by Law Environmental, Inc. in 1994.)

Within one mile of Griffiss AFB there are two identified sites. Site No. A065-41-0059, a prehistoric site with Archaic (Brewerton) and Middle Woodland components is located approximately one mile southwest of the installation on the south side of the Mohawk River. The Three-Mile Creek Site (No. A065-41-03040), containing prehistoric lithic materials and historic ceramics, is located approximately 1500 ft south of the installation along the northwest side of Three Mile Creek (Atlantic Testing 1984).

The Wright Settlement was identified as an historic settlement located along the northern portion of the installation (see Figure 2). A part of this area was also referred to as Butternut (presently the Northern Clear Area). Examination of historic maps and atlases also documented a small rural community, with several farm houses and a road system within the present boundaries of the installation (see the discussion of historic maps and land ownership below, Section 4.5). Some of these structures were moved from the settlement before demolition. This included the Petrie House present on the 1837 historic atlas. This house was restored to early-

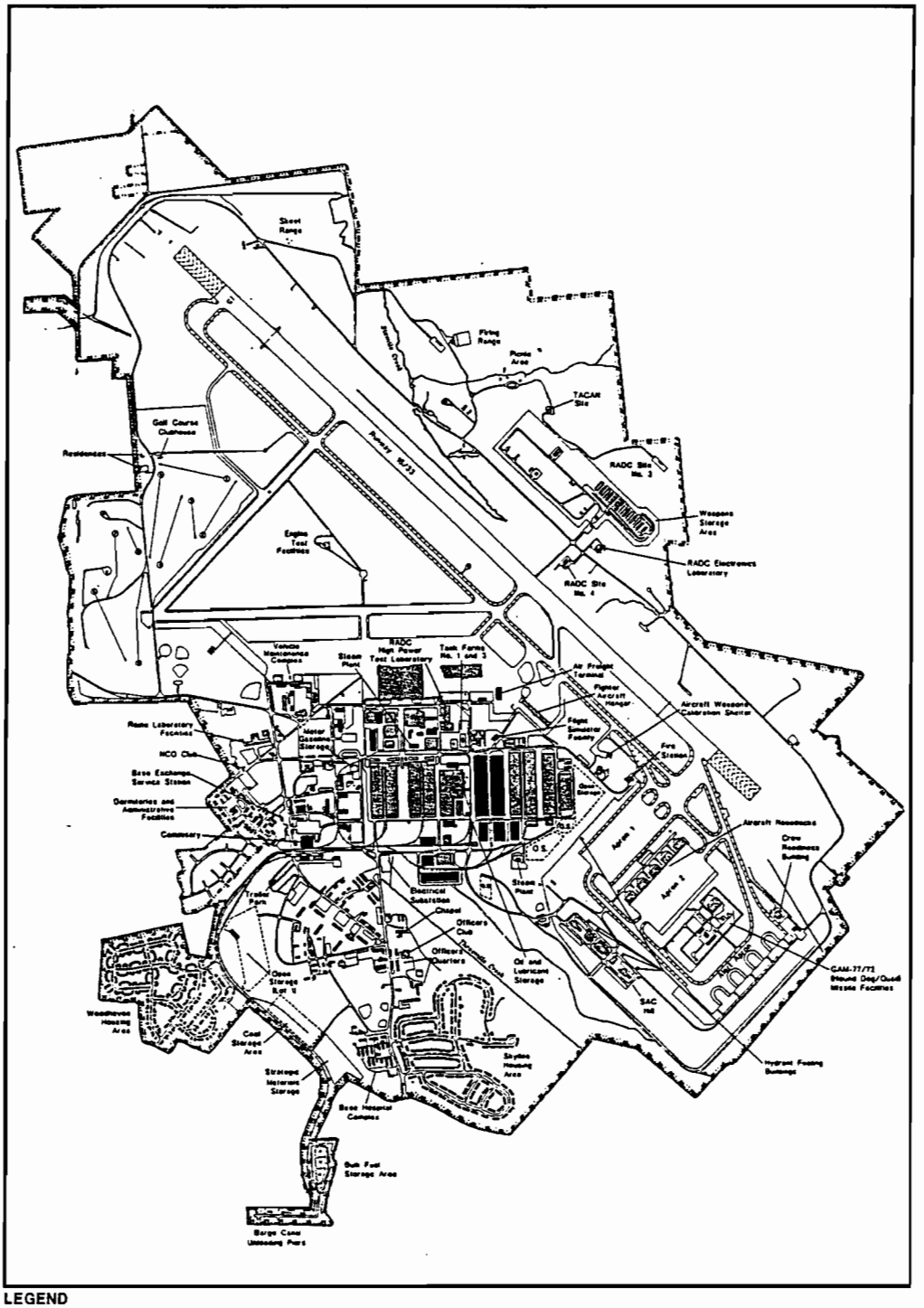


Figure 13. Griffiss AFB reference map, circa 1966 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

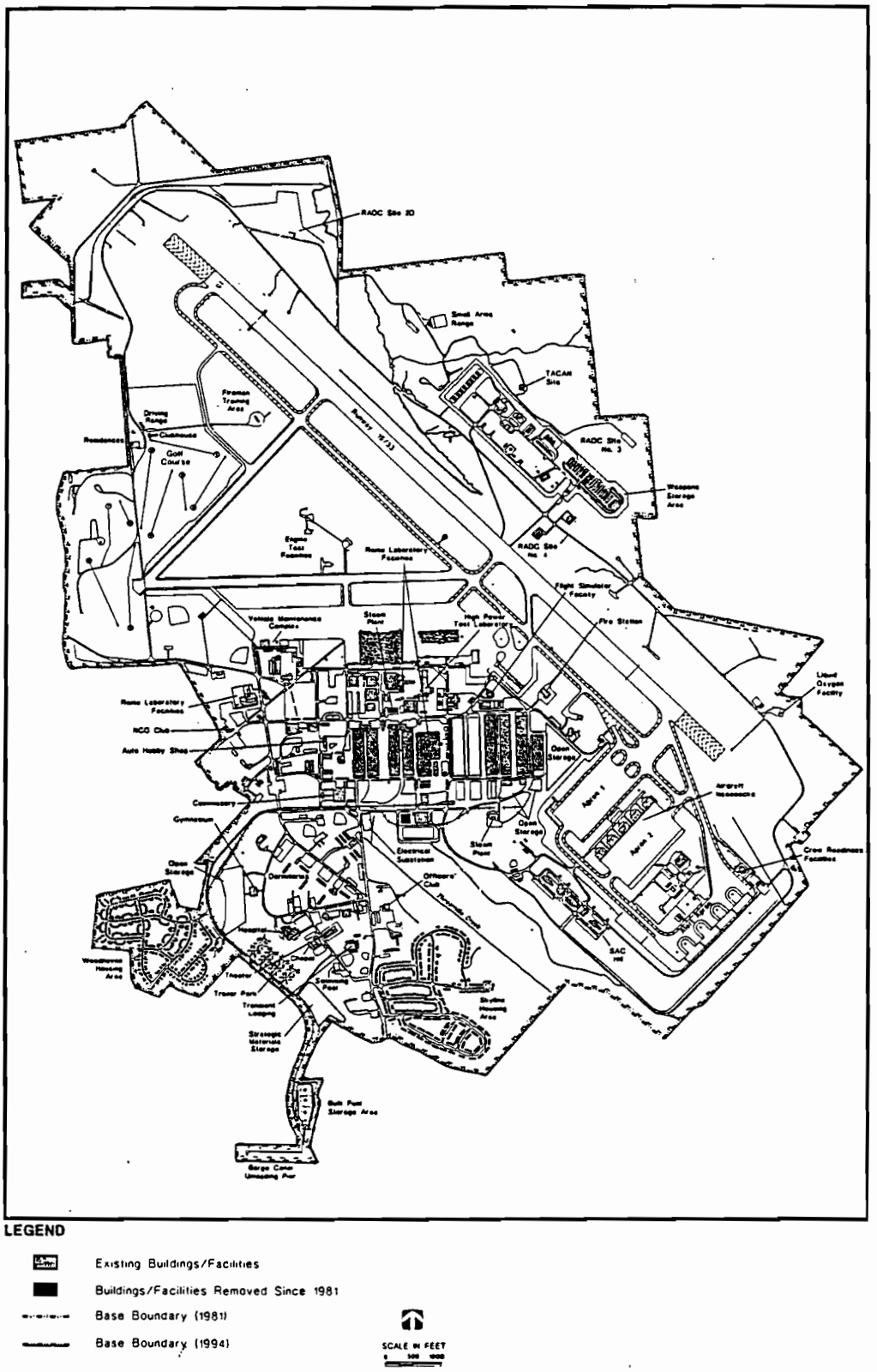


Figure 14. Griffiss AFB reference map, circa 1981 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

1800s condition at the Erie Canal Village Museum. At least four other structures, owned by Barry Jones, were moved by the Air Force from the north side of the Butternut area. The John Butts house was also moved off the base (See Photograph 3). John Butts moved from Canterbury, Connecticut in 1803 and died in the house in 1820 (Personal Communication, E. Stevens Wright 1994).

No archaeological sites were identified within or adjacent to Communication Site 3 (Floyd Annex; Figure 4). However, within one mile of the annex, four prehistoric sites were identified to the south and southwest. All four prehistoric sites, A065-09-005 (NYSM No. 1415), A065-09-006 (NYSM No. 4134), A065-09-007 (NYSM No.1416), and AO65-13-0068 are prehistoric camp sites with lithic materials tentatively dated to the Woodland Period (Institute for Archaeological Survey 1989). All four sites are located in the vicinity of the Mohawk River below the 450 ft AMSL contour line. In addition, the Erie Canal is located south of the annex and north of the Mohawk River. The Old Erie Canal bed is located on the south side of the Mohawk River and is abandoned. The Oriskany Battle Monument and the Unknown Solider Monument are found approximately 1.8 miles southwest of the annex (Figure 4).

No cultural resources were identified at Communication Site No. 1 (Figure 2), or within a one-mile radius of the site.

No cultural resources were identified at Communication Site No. 2, (Figure 3), or within a one-mile radius of the site.

A recent cultural resource study was conducted at 31 locations (designated "Areas of Concern") at Griffiss AFB as part of a remedial hazardous waste investigation. The study consisted largely of archival review and selective shovel test pitting. No evidence of cultural resources was identified during this cursory effort at any of these 31 locations (Law Environmental, Inc. 1994; see Figure 8).

In summary, the site file and archival research did not identify any recorded prehistoric or historic sites on or adjacent to the installation or the three annexes. Archival research, review of historic atlases, and informant interviews revealed that a small rural historic community existed at the present site of Griffiss AFB (see Section 4.5, below). Much of this community was completely destroyed during base construction (e.g., of runways, hangers, roads, buildings, etc.), relocated, or partially destroyed with portions of subsurface remains intact. Some of these partially destroyed remains of historic foundations were also identified by the Tetra Tech, Inc. (1994a) environmental inspection team during a recent study.

3.3.2 GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE ANNEXES IN NIAGARA COUNTY. No known prehistoric or historic sites were identified on or within one mile of the Youngstown Annex (Figure 5) during the site file examination. No cultural resources were identified on or adjacent to the Lockport Test Annex in Niagara County (Figure 6). However, three sites were located within one mile of this annex. Site A003-11-0029 is located approximately 0.3 miles north of the annex, and Sites A003-11-0027 and A003-11-0028 are located within 0.75 miles and 0.7 miles,

respectively, in a northwest direction. All three sites were identified during a Phase I survey conducted for the Empire State Pipeline project. Site A003-11-0029 was described as a prehistoric site containing a core fragment, reduction flake, and biface knife. This low density lithic scatter was found in the plowzone and determined to be a stray find (Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc. 1992:230-231).

Sites A003-11-0027 and A003-11-0028 were identified as historic dump sites. Site A003-11-0027 is a twentieth century bottle dump site, and Site A003-11-0028 a nineteenth century and early twentieth century dump with domestic material probably associated with a nearby farmstead. Both sites were determined not to contain sufficient materials to merit further investigation (Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc. 1992:186-188)

Local informants reported that both the Youngstown and Lockport Annex were under agricultural production at the time of purchase.

CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH DESIGN, HISTORIC CONTEXTS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

For the purposes of this report, the research design is framed in terms of regional research questions of general importance to New York State archaeology, as well as historic contexts identified by the New York State Historic Preservation Officer. For the prehistoric and protohistoric periods, the background research (Chapter 3) provides a synopsis of Oneida Indian, Mohawk drainage and eastern New York State archaeology. This discussion complements the prehistoric archaeological context developed by Snow and Starna (1986) as a component of the state planning process, as well as synthesis by Ritchie (1969) and Ritchie and Funk (1973), and the overview edited by Trigger (1978), that substantially inform the archaeological resource preservation planning process in New York State. Similarly, the historic background contained in Chapter 3 explicates historical information relevant to this study, so that appropriate historical contexts identified for application in New York State may be considered. These historic contexts are discussed later in the present chapter. The development of research questions and relevant historic contexts are presented in conjunction with the criteria for evaluation of National Register eligibility. Guidance is obtained from the National Register of Historic Places bulletins, including those published to aid historic landscape evaluation.

The key observational unit for considering these concepts with respect to cultural resources within this study is the archaeological site. Therefore, minimal definitions of prehistoric and archaeological sites are provided below in the section on settlement pattern research questions. The placement of these definitions in this section of the report is apt because of the spatial nature of the data, and because the information on archaeological site types within the region is rudimentary. These are operational definitions for the Phase 1 (site discovery) level appropriate for this report. The archaeological site definition for consideration of National Register Criterion D is provided subsequently in this chapter. This definition normally is applicable following completion of the Phase 2 level of archaeological investigation.

4.1 Research Design and Research Questions.

4.1.1 Chronological Modeling. Regardless of the theoretical orientation of researchers in the region, the majority rely on the use of a chronological or time-space ordering of cultural material. Therefore, chronology building is an important, ongoing component of archaeological research.

Designated prehistoric periods are derived largely from a comparison of the similarities and differences among material cultures, which are then organized into a time-space chart or model. Standard chronological techniques such as stratigraphy, chronometric dating, and seriation are employed for this purpose. The similarities in material complexes, or similar traits, are assumed to reflect continuities in cultural traditions across time and space. Differences are

assumed to reflect discontinuities in cultural traditions caused by local changes in cultural traditions across time and space, or by changes introduced through some mechanism of interaction (trade, population movement, etc.). Therefore, prehistoric sites that give evidence of the potential to provide extended or key stratigraphic profiles, and/or materials suitable for chronometric dating and seriation are important cultural resources.

Similarities and differences in cultural traditions are also employed to characterize subperiods of the historic period. The difference here, of course, is that changes in traditions can be demonstrated through documentary records, and by such means as dates of manufacture for ceramics and other material items, and by known (historiographic) introductions of different socio-economic and political institutions and food items. In historic archaeology, empirical studies often involve chronological modeling in analyses of the timing, rate and intensity of processes such as acculturation and the diffusion of innovations.

Prehistoric examples. Data from surveys and investigations of individual sites can yield information to both further refine the existing chronological models for the prehistoric periods, and to expand our understanding of the interaction of cultures through time and space. Issues of refinement include the continuing attempt to more completely and more securely date changes in major subperiods of the Paleoindian and Archaic periods; increase available data on and better understand the poorly documented Early and early Middle Woodland periods, which are usually represented as a gap in most regional chronologies; and to document and understand the development of alternative interior and coastal cultural sequences during the Late Woodland period.

Historic examples. One of the most important developing research areas in Northeastern archaeology involves the recognition of the continuity of American Indian populations in various New York locations through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. This recognition replaces previous views asserting the extinction or removal of most Northeastern Indian populations. The current revision of history makes formerly invisible people visible once again, and provides historical archaeology the challenge of transforming a discontinuous cultural historical model to a continuous one, and in doing so, to use material culture to recreate a missing history. In the Rome, New York area, the gradual change from traditional Oneida Indian uses of the land during the seventeenth century to the formation of a European enclave at the Oneida Carry, and an increasing presence of EuroAmericans following the 1768 Fort Stanwix Treaty is a sequence of changes in which the continuity of Oneida acculturation and involvement in land use changes is subtly hidden within a history of pioneering told largely from the English and American perspectives.

4.1.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS. A settlement pattern, for the present purposes, refers to the way people distribute themselves over the landscape. Humans do not do this in a random fashion; they are organized into certain sizes of settlements (individual household, village, city), arranged in certain manner (irregular rural, planned and marked city). A culture's total settlement pattern includes a variety of sites whose functions are systemically articulated. For example, in many regions of the United States, models of prehistoric settlement patterns frequently include

residential sites, base camps or villages as well as a series of other locations where resources were extracted or processed, or temporary camps were made. Factors which influence the location of particular settlements include access to water, access to food and raw materials for manufacture, offensive or defensive nature of the terrain, population pressure, and presence or absence of other cultural groups. Data from large- and small-scale surveys enable researchers to examine patterns on a local or regional level, whereas information from single sites can be employed to define intrasite structures, ranging from house size, form and internal features of prehistoric Native American houses, to the different rooms of single historic period houses, to the various structures associated with farmsteads, communities, or neighborhoods. Even sites without evidence of houses may contain archaeological features such as cache pits or hearths. Many sites preserve evidence of activity locations or have important artifact assemblage attributes, even without the occurrence or preservation of archaeological features. Small and light artifact density sites in New York State have previously provided important information as components of larger settlement systems (Curtin and Kramer 1990; Sterud 1977; Versaggi 1987). Settlement pattern studies are important areas of research in and of themselves, for the patterns need to be defined before an understanding of the similarities and differences within and among the settlement patterns of cultures can begin. Frequently, major shifts in settlement patterns coincide with significant changes in socio-economic and political structures, as well as with major population changes.

Prehistoric examples. Although the general outlines of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Eastern U.S. have been identified or proposed, major research efforts are necessary to address the specific nature of intra- and intersite settlements. Generally speaking, few house and village sites within a particular culture region have been excavated, and very few archaeologically derived population estimates have been made. Changes in settlement size, location, and house construction techniques all need further documentation and should be correlated with known changes in the socio-economic and political aspects of the cultures involved. Data derived from any new surveys, coupled with existing data, and incorporating pertinent settlement location factors (soils, distance to water, need-for-defense index) could be employed to develop a predictive model for settlements in unsurveyed areas.

The state planning prehistoric context for the Mohawk drainage (Snow and Starna 1986) emphasizes that the prehistoric archaeological resources are optimally considered on a regional scale. A variety of site types are discussed for each major segment of Mohawk valley prehistory. This document states the need to broadly sample the "total settlement system" in the course of archaeological resource management, preservation, and research. Small or light density archaeological sites are considered within the total, potential universe of prehistoric archaeological resources. This context report also indicates that the existing information on prehistoric settlement patterns is not representative due to uneven archaeological survey coverage and excavation programs.

Since the archaeological record of the Mohawk drainage is poorly understood both spatially and with respect to certain periods (see Chapter 3 above; Snow and Starna 1986), it is appropriate to use operational definitions of what constitutes an archaeological site with respect

to the site discovery (Phase 1 survey) threshold. Therefore, the minimal definition of prehistoric archaeological sites are (1) the presence of one or more archaeological features, or (2) the confirmed presence of prehistoric artifacts, and the demonstrated indication that the location in question will reliably produce additional artifacts. The density of artifacts will vary depending on the type and nature of the site, and will also be affected by the level extend of excavations.

Isolated find sites occur when isolated or single artifacts (or very low density) are found in no association or context with features or other artifacts. For example, one or two artifacts present in an single shovel test (or surface find) with no associated materials or features is classified as an isolated findspot. In the Mohawk drainage, and in general throughout New York State, minimum artifact densities have not been established to quantify what is the minimum number of artifacts "required" to define a site, a low density scatter, or an isolated findspot.

Historic examples. Again, while various aspects of the historic period settlements have been identified for the region, several issues remain to be addressed. These largely involve former structures, farmsteads, or communities that have not survived as architectural examples into the later nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Often these sites represent the homes of slaves, immigrants, others among the rural poor, or ethnic populations such as the Dutch or historic American Indian populations. The nature and variation among individual sites is important information. In addition, in some regions pioneering or rapid population increases are reflected in regional settlement data, and may be studied through a conjunction of archaeological, historical, and historic architectural approaches.

Historic period archaeological research is powered by general and specific documentary records, and is often aided by local histories, historic maps and atlases, and oral histories. Therefore, the minimal definitions of what constitutes an historic archaeological site is a polythetic set of attributes combining archaeological and historic information. These definitions range from sites containing well defined constructional features or artifact concentrations to indications of the presence of artifacts and features in conjunction with documentary evidence. As an example, archaeological information may reflect a similar spatial pattern to historic map information, although one to one correspondence may not obtain due to incomplete or inaccurate map information, archaeological preservation biases, or complex (often long term) site formation histories. To carry this example further, a spatial pattern of variously clustered and dispersed archaeological features such as foundations, depressions and stone concentrations may show a general correspondence with similar patterns on historic maps, although the history of site abandonment, differential disturbance and new construction may result in a degree of dissonanance between the archaeological pattern depicted at the Phase 1 survey level and individual maps or map composites. Phase 2 survey data, which provide information on site boundaries, internal site structure, and chronology are necessary to resolve these issues.

4.1.3 Patterns of Subsistence and Resource Procurement. Under this general research issue are included the patterns for the exploitation of food and raw or manufactured goods. All humans and cultures must in some way obtain enough food and other materials

(wood, metals, stone, nonlocally produced ceramics) either necessary or considered desirable for survival. As with other aspects of human behavior, humans normally acquire resources in systematic ways, exhibiting preferences for certain food items and goods which vary through time and space and by socio-economic and political status.

Prehistoric examples. Previous archaeological investigations have yielded faunal, botanical, and other remains which have allowed researchers to reconstruct various aspects of prehistoric diet and subsistence practices. Hunting/fishing, gathering of plants, and mast harvests eventually gave way to reliance on agricultural products supplemented by the above foods. Any local or regional shifts in reliance on different food items, as well as shifts through time, need to be further documented and quantified. Estimates as to the amount and nutritional content of ranked food items, in addition to other health status indicators from burials (if appropriate under the terms of NAGPRA), can be employed to assess the adequacy of the diet and general health status of the population.

Other material cultural remains from sites indicate that the populations obtained other needed survival items from local sources (clays for pottery manufacture, stone for various tools), and in varying amounts from nonlocal sources throughout the prehistoric period. The location of exotic raw materials used in the manufacture of status or personal-adornment objects needs to be more fully documented (particularly for the intriguing but poorly documented Early and early Middle Woodland periods). Source identification through various chemical and/or trace element analyses would then allow researchers a more secure information base to reconstruct interregional trade networks.

Historic examples. The arrival of European populations resulted in a significant change in the diet of all populations. Livestock, chicken, and new grains, fruits, and vegetables were introduced to New World peoples. An issue for investigation is the documentation of archaeological differences in the amount and quality of food for European immigrants, Native Americans, or enslaved Africans or Afro-Americans in comparison to white landowners or merchants.

One area of investigation which has begun to receive more attention recently is the nature of undocumented subsistence and economic patterns, particularly by the poor or rural populations whose lives are not adequately represented in most historic documentation. Studies of faunal remains from rural sites are beginning to document high proportions of hunted, trapped, or otherwise foraged animals, while flotation analysis may similarly show the inclusion of wild foods. Ceramic trends may show more use of domestically produced (non-imported) ceramics, or lags between the age of the household and the dates of manufacture of the ceramic assemblage. Both data sets indicate unexpected or undocumented material culture acquisition mechanisms.

4.2 National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria

Preliminary recommendations for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is provided for identified cultural resources discovered during the archaeological investigation.

(Formal site testing to determine National Register eligibility will be conducted in the next phase.) This section presents a discussion of the criteria that will be used to provide preliminary eligibility which follow federal regulations, specifically, those provided by the National Park Service (NPS) (e.g, NPS Bulletins 15, 16A, 24, 36, 39, etc.).

For a cultural resource to be considered for eligibility to the National Register "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 (NPS Bulletin 15); and it must evaluated within its historic context and shown to be significant for one or more of the following the four Criteria for Evaluation (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60):

> Criterion A) Event: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> Criterion B) Person: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> Criterion C) Design/Construction: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> Criterion D) Information Potential: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (NPS Bulletin 15, referencing Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60).

The most commonly used criterion which is applicable to archaeological sites is Criterion D. Criterion D has two requirements which must be meet to qualify for eligibility:

> 1) The property must have, or had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. For example, if it has been used as source of data and contains more, as yet unretrieved data; or it has not yet yielded information but, through testing or research, is determined a likely source of data.
>
> 2) the information must be considered important, (and evaluated within the appropriate context to determine importance). For example, having a significant bearing on a research design that addresses current data gaps or alternative theories hat challenge existing theories; or priority areas identified under a State or Federal agency management plan (NPS Bulletin 15, page 21).

The archaeological site contains or is *likely* to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question. The property must have characteristics suggesting the likelihood that it possesses configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural or cultural features that make it possible to do the following:

> Test a hypothesis about events, groups, or processes in the past that bear on important research questions in the social or natural sciences or the humanities; or
>
> Corroborate or amplify currently available information suggesting that a hypothesis is either true or false; or
>
> Reconstruct the sequence of archeological cultures for the purpose of identifying and explaining continuities and discontinuities in the archeological record for a particular area (NPS Bulletin 15, page 21).

The property, to be eligible, must be associated with human activity and be critical for understanding the historic environment of the site. Normally, natural features are not eligible under Criterion D (Bulletin 15).

The information the archaeological site yields, or will yield, must be evaluated within an appropriate historic context; and assess how the potential information collected will affect the definition of the context. It also must retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. This information likely to be recovered from the archaeological site, must confirm, refute, or supplement in an important way existing information. A site is not eligible, if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, thereby, lacks any historic context to evaluate the importance of the information to be collected (NPS Bulletin 15, pages 3, 22). The following section (4.3) presents specific historic contexts.

Historic landscapes have potential for listing to the National Register. This includes rural landscapes (NPS Bulletin 30) and designated landscapes (NPS Bulletin 18). Designed landscapes are one type of landscape that has

> significance as a design or work of art, was consciously designed and laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle, or owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend, event, etc. in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture (Bulletin 18, page 2).

Types of design historic landscapes, for purposes of the National Register, usually consist of the following list presented in NPS Bulletin 18 (page 2-3). Some of the larger landscapes or complexes may include several of these categories.

- small residential grounds
- estate or plantation grounds (including a farm where the primary significance is as a landscape design and not as historic agriculture)
- arboreta, botanical and display gardens
- zoological gardens and parks
- church yards and cemeteries
- monuments and memorial grounds
- plaza/square/green/mall or other public spaces
- campus and institutional grounds
- city planning or civic design
- subdivisions and planning communities/resorts
- commercial and industrial grounds and parks
- parks (local, state and national) and camp grounds
- grounds designated or developed for outdoor recreation and /or sports activities such as country clubs, golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens, bridle trails, stadiums, ball parks, and race tracks that are not part of a unit listed above
- fair and exhibition grounds
- bodies of water and foundations (considered as an independent component and not as part of a larger design scheme)

To qualify for the National Register, a designed landscape must have significance as one of the designed historic landscape types listed above and retain integrity of location, design intent, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet National Register criteria (Bulletin 18, page 3).

Rural historic landscapes also may qualify for listing to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic site or district. A rural landscape, for the purposes of the National Register, is defined as, "a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structure, roads and waterways, and natural features" (NPS Bulletin 30, pp. 1-2).

Although small landscapes with no buildings or structures, such as an experimental orchard, can be listed as a site, most historic landscapes have extensive acreage and a number of buildings and structures (e.g., a ranch, farming community). Rural landscapes are usually not created by a professional designer and were not developed to academic or professional design standards, theories, or philosophies of landscape architecture which make them quite distinct from designed landscapes (NPS Bulletin 30, page 2) discussed above.

Historic landscapes must be evaluated within existing historic contexts which are essential for identifying significant properties of a rural area and determining their eligibility. Significance must be evaluated within the framework of a community, region, or State's historic contexts. These historic contexts can provide background information and important historic trends or themes (e.g., dairy farming, cattle grazing) to help determine if the property is unique or representative of its time and place, and assess relative importance (NPS Bulletin 30, page 2).

Historic integrity, a measure of a property's evolution and current condition, is required for eligibility. If recent changes have removed historic characteristics, and do not have exceptional importance, the property is not eligible, even if scenic qualities are still present (NPS Bulletin 30, page 2).

Eleven landscape characteristics, presented in NPS Bulletin 30 (page 3), are examined for evidence of human use or activity:

- landscape uses and activities
- patterns of spatial organization
- response to the natural environment
- cultural traditions
- circulation networks
- boundaries demarcations
- vegetation related to land use
- buildings, structures, and objects
- clusters
- archaeological sites
- small-scale elements

The usual types of rural landscapes based on historic occupation or land use are listed below:

- agriculture (including various types of cropping and grazing)
- industry (including mining, lumbering, fish-culturing, and milling)
- maritime activities such as fishing, shell fishing, and shipbuilding
- recreation (including hunting or fishing camps)
- transportation systems
- migration trails
- conservation including natural reserves)
- sites adapted for ceremonial, religious, or other cultural activities, such as camp meeting grounds (NPS Bulletin 30, p. 3).

If applicable, based upon these considerations, archaeological data potential, and integrity of resource and setting, landscapes will be assessed following these guidelines and the appropriate National Register criterion, at the completion of Phase 2 archaeological investigations.

4.3 Historic Contexts and Themes Relevant to Historic Development in the Area of Griffiss AFB

As mentioned above, cultural evidence encountered in the project area includes historic foundations and associated nineteenth century artifacts. While the area surrounding Fort Stanwix was the nucleus of early settlement and subsequent developments in transportation and industry, the project area did develop as an alternative settlement for settlers chafing under the restrictive leasing system to the south. However, this area, which was sparsely settled and undeveloped until after 1784, developed its own rural-industrial base over the course of the nineteenth century. The project area does have potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century communities. These types of farmsteads and rural communities were ubiquitous forms of settlement in the northeastern United States. The study of the historical and economic changes affecting these communities has the potential to reveal significant data on the changing pattern of social relationships both within the community and between the smaller rural community and the larger urban, industrial community in close proximity to the rural settlement. The foundations and related artifacts can potentially demonstrate significant information and insight in the discussion of seven historic contexts or themes relevant to New York State history.

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) maintains a comprehensive list of contexts and study units relevant to New York State history and prehistory. The contexts listed below represent areas in which information gleaned from further study of the foundations discovered within the project area at Griffiss Air Force Base can provide significant insights to advance the knowledge of the development of rural communities in the nineteenth century. The historic contexts/study units for investigation relevant to the project area include:

1. Elaboration of the development of transportation (1609-1939).
   a) Early roads and development of hotels/taverns servicing travelers -- one of the earliest roads in Oneida County connected Wright Settlement to Lynchville (Rome).
   b) Canals and the affect of canal building and transportation on the development of rural communities -- the Erie and Black River Canals are adjacent to the project area and the Black River Canal played a significant role in the industrial development or Ridge Mills and Wright Settlement until shortly after the Civil War.

2. Agricultural history and development of rural communities (c.1785 -1939)
   a) Dairying (c.1800 -1939) -- expected resources to be found include foundations of barns, creameries, cheese factories, fences, sheds, and wells which detail the economic and social conditions of the area.
   b) Grains (c.1785-1939) -- expected resources to be found include sheds, barns and related implements detailing the economic and technological development of the region.
   c) Specialty crops (c.1800 -1939) -- since Oneida County was a leading producer of hops in the nineteenth century, study can delineate information on immigration and hops culture.

d) Livestock and poultry (c. 1800-1939) -- expected resources to be found include barns, stables, coops, and pens which again reinforce socio-cultural relationships in the area.

3. Community planning and development
   a) Suburbanization (1865-1939) -- as the city of Rome developed into a hub of manufacturing, transportation and commerce, the settlement pattern reflected in Wright Settlement changed to a more rural, more agricultural focus with emphasis on medium-sized owner-operator farmsteads.

4. Contact and Settlement (Euro-American) (1609-1776)
   a) While Fort Stanwix and the area known as the Carry receive much deserved study in this regard, it is not unexpected that the proximity of the Mohawk River to the project area would include the possibility of remains from campsites and cabins related to contact, trade and early settlement.

5. Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885)
   a) As one of the earliest permanent settlements in Oneida County, Wright Settlement's growth and development reflect many of the impersonal forces historians, sociologists and anthropologists study as they attempt to explain change over time. These forces include, but are not limited to, immigration, acculturation, social relationships, urbanization, industrialization, etc. Study would expect to find remains of farmsteads, houses, early rural industries and related artifacts.

6. Social and Political Movements
   a) A broad category which can reflect the changing values and potential conflicts inherent in settled living in a democratic society. The rise of the voluntary/humanitarian association for social and attitudinal changes in the early nineteenth century, especially as it played a significant role as a prelude and aftermath of the religious revival in central New York known as the Second Great Awakening, was a development from the nexus of forces particular to Oneida County. Areas that can be discussed include temperance movements, women's rights movements and attempts to provide services to the poor and disadvantaged.

7. Religion
   a) OPRHP makes special reference to the "phenomenon" of the religious revival in the Burnt-over District of which Oneida County was the easternmost enclave. This area can overlap the discussion of Historic Context 6 (Social and Political Movements).

8. World War II era (1941-1947)
   a) The role of Griffiss AFB in national military build-up and period of development associated with to World War II.

The project area does have the potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century settlements. These types of farmsteads and rural communities were a ubiquitous form of settlement in the northeastern United States. The study of the historical and economic changes affecting these communities has the potential to yield significant data on the changing social relationships both within the community and between the smaller rural community and a large, urban, industrial community nearby.

CHAPTER 5
METHODS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The methodological approach to the Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Griffiss Air Force Base includes a variety of research operations including prehistoric and historic background research, archival and site files research, oral interviews, predictive modeling and archaeological sensitivity assessment, the development of an appropriate field testing strategy, and archaeological field research. General environmental, archaeological and historical background information has been presented in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 4, the research design, is responsive to archaeological research questions, historic contexts and the consideration of rural historic landscapes. Archaeological fieldwork is discussed in Chapter 6.

Archival research was conducted at the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation (New York State Historic Preservation Office), Pebbles Island, New York; the New York State Museum (NYSM), State University of New York at Albany; the New York State Archives in Albany; the Base Historian's Office and Archives at Griffiss Air Force Base; the Erie Canal Village Museum; and the Historical Society in Rome, New York. Interviews were also conducted with base personnel including Michael D. Bamberger, Landscape Architect/ Natural Resource Planner, Ms. Brenda Parker of natural resources, and Mr. Chuck Grimm a long-term contractor, the Wing Historian Sgt. Mark Stanley; and Mr. George Edwards of Rome Research Corporation. Previous and present landowners were interviewed including Mr. E. Stevens Wright and Mr. John Murphy who presently live in the vicinity of the installation. Interviews were also conducted with the former curator of the Erie Canal Village Museum, historian Mr. E. Stevens Wright, and the present curator, historian Ms. Marion Burns.

At New York State Office Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, the following staff members were consulted concerning ceramic identification and the use of cinder blocks in the central New York region: Ms. Lois Feister, Senior Scientist in Archaeology; Mr. Joseph McEvoy, archaeologist and laboratory conservationist; architect Ms. Debra Gordon; Mr. Michael Lynch, P.E.; and Ms. Kathleen Maloney, historic landscape architect.

This chapter discusses in detail two related aspects of methods that proceed from the implications of background information and the research design, and identifies the location and intensity of field testing. These two aspects of the research are (1) a consideration of predictive modeling and archaeological sensitivity assessment, and (2) the development of a testing strategy responsive to the implications of this modeling and assessment. These operations provide a stratified sampling strategy for the identification of archaeological resources on base property.

The predictive model discussion identifies expectations of the environmental associations and relative frequency of prehistoric archaeological sites. The prehistoric archaeological sensitivity is assessed conservatively with respect to the broadest geographical scope in

association with the most critical variable commonly identified in New York State. This variable is distance to water. Prehistoric archaeological sensitivity is therefore identified as occurring within 500 feet of water sources. The local limitation of archaeological knowledge due to a low frequency of previous surveys is recognized, and so the standard of surveying areas within 500 feet of water is applied to both riverine locations and a variety of other habitats. The challenge of adequately identifying sensitive locations is addressed further in a broader overview of major environments, and in the testing strategy. The presumed prehistoric sites sensitivity criteria are considered with respect to the identified temporal and settlement characteristics of the local prehistory in order to guard against model biases that could be identified (if present) through contradictions between model assumptions and existing archaeological information.

Historic period archaeological sites are anticipated based upon their locations as depicted on historic maps. The level of destruction of potential historic period sites due to base construction is considered as well. As a result of these considerations, historic archaeological site locations that have survived the major disruptive effects of base construction and expansion are identified for verification through field investigations.

The purpose of the archaeological sensitivity analysis is to aid survey sampling by (1) focusing on areas that are likely to contain archaeological sites, and (2) establishing criteria for identifying other areas considered to have low archaeological potential. The present analysis draws on several sources of information in order to identify areas of higher and lower archaeological sensitivity. In summary these include:

(1) considerations of the findings of predictive models used in a variety of New York State environments;
(2) the local environment, discussed elsewhere in this report;
(3) the implications of regional prehistory, also summarized in this report; and
(4) a variety of maps either constructed as historic documents, or synthesized by others in order to identify locations such as historic Indian villages or forts.

The testing strategy developed in response to the predictive modeling and sensitivity assessment is introduced later in this chapter. Briefly, the testing strategy is an hypothesis testing approach structured according to the environmental stratification made possible by the general and specific levels of predictive modeling, as well as the evaluation of the historic maps. A certain degree of spatial disjunction between prehistoric and historic archaeological sensitivity provides a broad sampling for both kinds of resources within and beyond the areas where each is anticipated according to model conditions and map information.

5.2 PREDICTIVE MODELS

Predictive models of prehistoric archaeological site locations are used to create hypotheses or generalizations concerning the places or conditions where sites occur. They most often use environmental variables sensitive to expected subsistence strategies, or other factors such as well drained soils or flat ground for camps. For example, predictive models developed by Cinquino

(1983a, 1983b) for locations in New York State evaluated the prevalence of adequate soil drainage, generally level ground, and proximity to potable water sources, while considering discrete variables such as chert sources and wetlands. Regional associations between these variables and prehistoric sites were identified to aid variable selection. Like all scientific hypotheses, predictive models must be testable, and in fact are not validated unless tested with independent sets of empirical data.

In New York State, predictive modeling has proceeded under a variety of strategies, including that employed by Cinquino, cited above. One approach used in a variety of environmental situations is typified by studies performed by the State University of New York at Binghamton (Curtin 1981a, 1981b; Quilty and Versaggi 1979), and the New York State Museum (Curtin 1986). This model assumes that greater environmental diversity predicts prehistoric site locations. Environmental diversity is measured by identifying a series of variables, such as stream rank, the size of ponds, lakes, and wetlands, the amount of land with a low degree of slope, and others, and assigning scores based upon the frequency or scale of these variables as they occur in standard-sized cells. The frequency distribution of the scores is then inspected for modes, and classes such as low, medium or high are established based upon the distribution. The appropriate scale of measurement is effectively isolated for given cell sizes when the frequency distribution is highly skewed, and only a small proportion of the cells are identified as highly sensitive.

This approach has been tried in several different settings, with the following results: in environments where rivers or large tributaries dominate the region, highly sensitive areas are identified across the flood plain and low terraces, while upland areas tend to be identified as having low sensitivity, with the exception of locales near large wetlands or water bodies (Curtin 1981b; Quilty and Versaggi 1979). In areas where there are few or no large bodies of water or streams, archaeological sensitivity varies spatially in a crazy quilt pattern intermixing high, medium and low sensitivity. In these situations, some large tracts of land are dominated by high frequencies of one sensitivity class or the other. Locales where high-scored cells are concentrated tend to be associated with higher frequencies of wetlands, ponds, and small streams (Curtin 1981a, 1986). Tests of this model in both situations, using either institutional site files or field surveys, have shown that it has a relatively high predictive power, but not on a scale finer-grained than the cell size, usually .25 to 1.00 square kilometer (km^2).

Another type of predictive model is the logistical regression model applied to the Genesee valley by Frank Schieppati (1988), then of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. This model is powered by examining the attributes of site location. These attributes are then considered independent variables, and examined to show how they predict the dependent variable, site location, as a function of multivariate regression. Multivariate logistical regression models have been tested with success in other regions (Scholtz and Limp 1981), but testing with independent data has been limited in the Genesee valley case by a paucity of independent data, since available site files were used to power the model, and an explicit test via field survey was not possible due to funding limitations.

The single striking characteristic of all of the predictive models is that proximity to water, usually a distance of 100 feet to 500 feet, is the only strong predictor of site location (other than variables such as specific soil types or the presence of stream confluences that are positively correlated with proximity to water). This pervasive characteristic allows proximity to water to be used for archaeological sample stratification with a high degree of confidence in upstate New York, although the testing of sample stratification, and a hierarchy of sampling decisions, should strengthen survey designs that are based upon predictive model generalizations.

It is most wise to either develop and test predictive models for each substantially sized area of concern (a potentially costly proposition), or tailor predictive generalizations according to local environmental conditions and prehistories. Predictive models are sufficiently new in New York State archaeology to leave some questions regarding variable selection and the scale of application. And, while accurate so far, they are not demonstrably precise with respect to specific small survey areas. Therefore, their greatest value is found in three areas:

(1) preliminary planning decisions regarding large land alterations, so that resource avoidance strategies may be maximized;
(2) budgeting complex cultural resource projects to reduce eventual mitigation costs through optimal site avoidance; and
(3) creating hypotheses useful in surveys. The last use is employed in the present project, as the conservative generalization that sites occur within 500 feet of water is adopted in this survey's sampling strategy.

5.3 Local Environment

The local environment contains a variety of settings. Among the environmental components pertinent to a discussion of predictive modeling and archaeological sensitivity are:

(1) the Mohawk River and its flood plain, as well as tributaries and associated, small flood plains;
(2) bluffs overlooking the Mohawk;
(3) a broad, relatively flat, upland plain with dispersed wetlands, often paralleling minor drainages; and
(4) hilly terrain with ridges, terraces, wetlands, and small streams.

Several of these kinds of locations are considered sensitive for the occurrence of prehistoric archaeological sites, especially to the extent that they are associated with water. At face value, the flood plain, bluffs, and flat land adjoining wetlands and water courses are considered sensitive. Undifferentiated plains at greater distances from water, as well as much of the hilly terrain, either removed from water or sloped greater than about 8%, are not considered sensitive. Clearly, then, there are places within Griffiss Air Force Base that are extremely conducive for archaeological site occurrence.

At the same time, it is useful to take a broad perspective in evaluating the local environment for archaeological sensitivity. Very little of the total surface area of Griffiss Air Force Base contains flood plain or bluffs overlooking the river. The majority of the land surface is undifferentiated plain and hills, although wetlands and small streams occur in some places. At the scale of the entire U.S.G.S. quad, or several adjoining quads, most of the Air Force base must be considered marginal to prehistoric settlement, at least during most periods of prehistory. Therefore, although certain specific locations within the base must be considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites, archaeological sites are not expected to concentrate within the base as compared to other nearby areas having greater aquatic resources, more bottomland, or greater environmental diversity. The combination of these fine- and course-grained analyses indicates that some (but not many) prehistoric sites should occur within the base, compared to the larger setting within the upper Mohawk valley.

5.4 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Several inferences based upon the interpretation of local prehistory may augment the fine- and course-grained environmental scales. First, and perhaps foremost, the location of Griffiss Air Force Base along the northern boundary of the ancient travel and communication route indicates the potential for continual involvement of the locality in prehistoric cultural processes. Therefore, sites of many prehistoric periods are likely to occur in the vicinity. Paleo-Indian sites, however, are too rare within the Northeast to estimate the likelihood of their occurrence in the immediate area. Early to Middle Archaic sites, also rare, occur with relatively high frequency in interior locales in association with wetlands. Following the Middle Archaic period, human land use may have focused increasingly on river flood plain, terraces and bluffs. Such sites may be indicated by the features and chert flakes reported elsewhere in this report, as well as the prehistoric site of unidentified affiliation reported off base on Three Mile Creek by Atlantic Testing (1984). However, since Early and Middle Archaic sites are sometimes found with riverine associations, a greater antiquity for these finds cannot be ruled out (Funk 1993).

Late prehistoric sites leading to the formation of the Oneida and Mohawk nations are found in clusters some distance to the west and east, respectively, of Griffiss Air Force Base (Figures 15 and 16). Therefore, village sites of these nations are not expected to occur on the base property. Earlier villages of the Owasco culture (A.D. 1000-1300) have not been reported nearby either, but since the ancestral villages of the Oneida predating the last prehistoric phases have not been identified by archaeologists, the possibility of their occurrence on the Mohawk flood plain or adjoining bluffs cannot be excluded.

Overall, the paucity of archaeological investigations in the upper Mohawk valley leaves little room for generalization. Archaeological sites in this portion of the valley are less well represented in the archaeological literature than in areas further east or west. However, no specific information existing in either that literature or the state site files contradicts the inferences made above in the evaluations of archaeological sensitivity based upon environment.

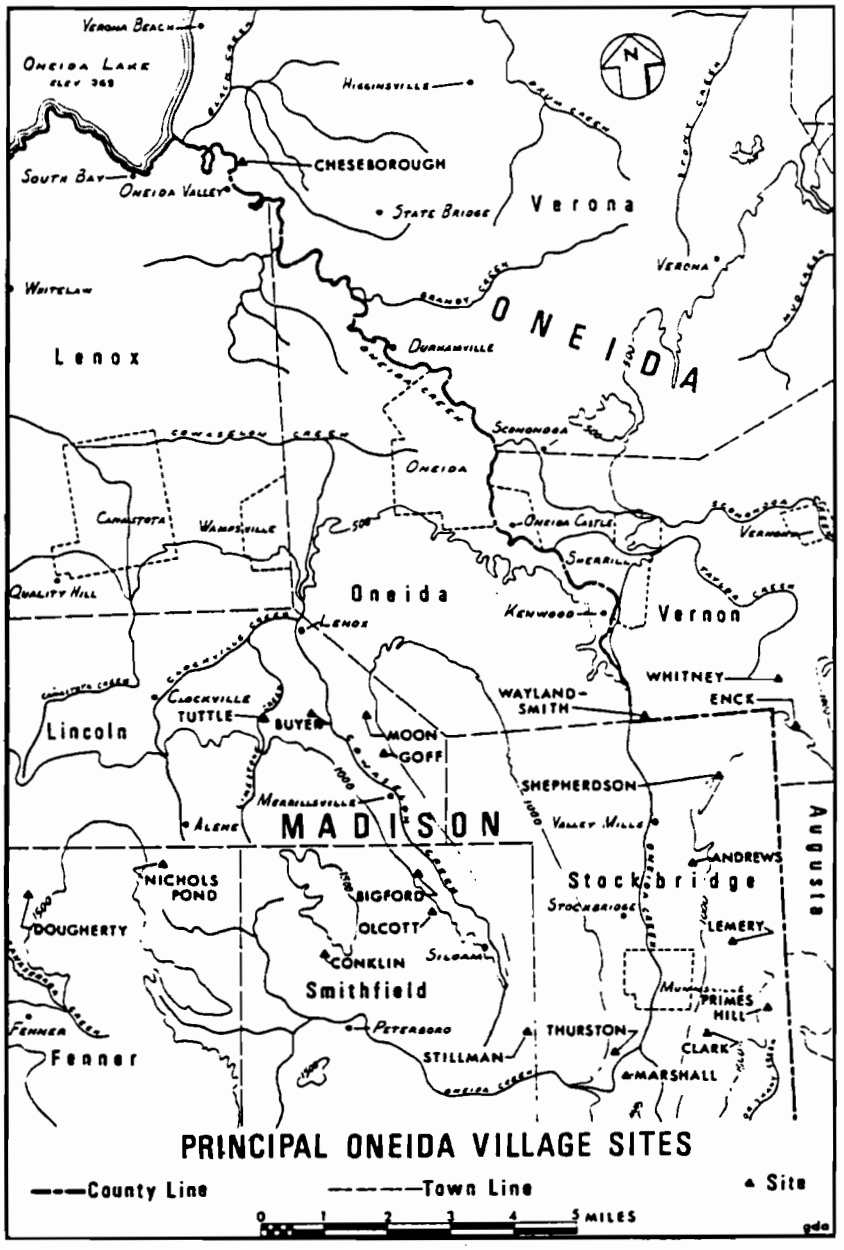


Figure 15. Location of Principal Oneida Village Sites Southeast of Griffiss AFB (Source: Pratt 1976).

5.5 HISTORIC MAPS

Some of the earliest historic period events in this region took place at the forts positioned to guard the Oneida Carry during the eighteenth century. These events include the Fort Stanwix Treaties of 1768 and 1784, which drew large numbers of Native Americans to the vicinity of the fort, and the 1777 siege of Fort Schuyler (Fort Stanwix), during which British and Indian camps

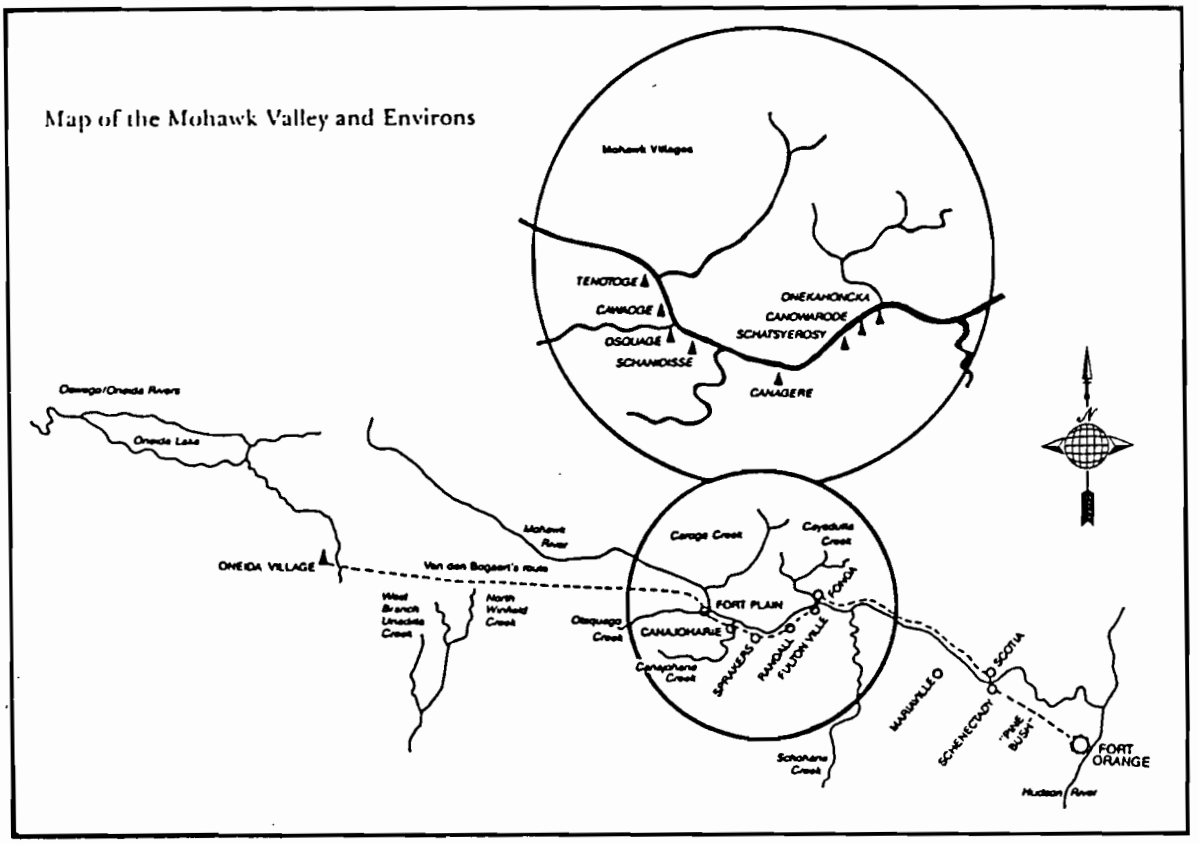


Figure 16. Oneida and Mohawk Villages, 1634 (Source: Gehring and Starna 1988:2).

were established at safe distances from the American-occupied fort. No maps or documents available indicate that any of these camps were established within the present Air Force base. Figures 9 and 10 show the locations of the British forces west of Griffiss.

However, the early settlement of the area following the American Revolution led to the establishment of homesteads in the vicinity of the base. Figure 17 depicts the original patents in Oneida County, and the locations of Indian reservations (southwest of Rome). The series of county atlases produced in 1852, 1874, and 1907 (Figures 18-20) depict the developed settlement pattern of houses and other structures along rural roads, some of which can be traced in comparison to later maps. Mapped historic site locations are of predictive value as potential historical archaeological sites if the sites were not thoroughly destroyed during base construction and expansion. Portions of the earlier road and settlement patterns are not found on maps such as mid-twentieth century U.S.G.S. topographic maps due to the construction of the Air Force base. Therefore, historic maps must be consulted in conjunction with the consideration of disturbances, as identified in the drive-over and walk-over surveys conducted during the present survey.

The mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century maps show some change over time. Within the current Air Force base, for example, there was, in 1852, a road oriented northwest to southeast directly north of the former Floyd Avenue, which cut across the base prior to

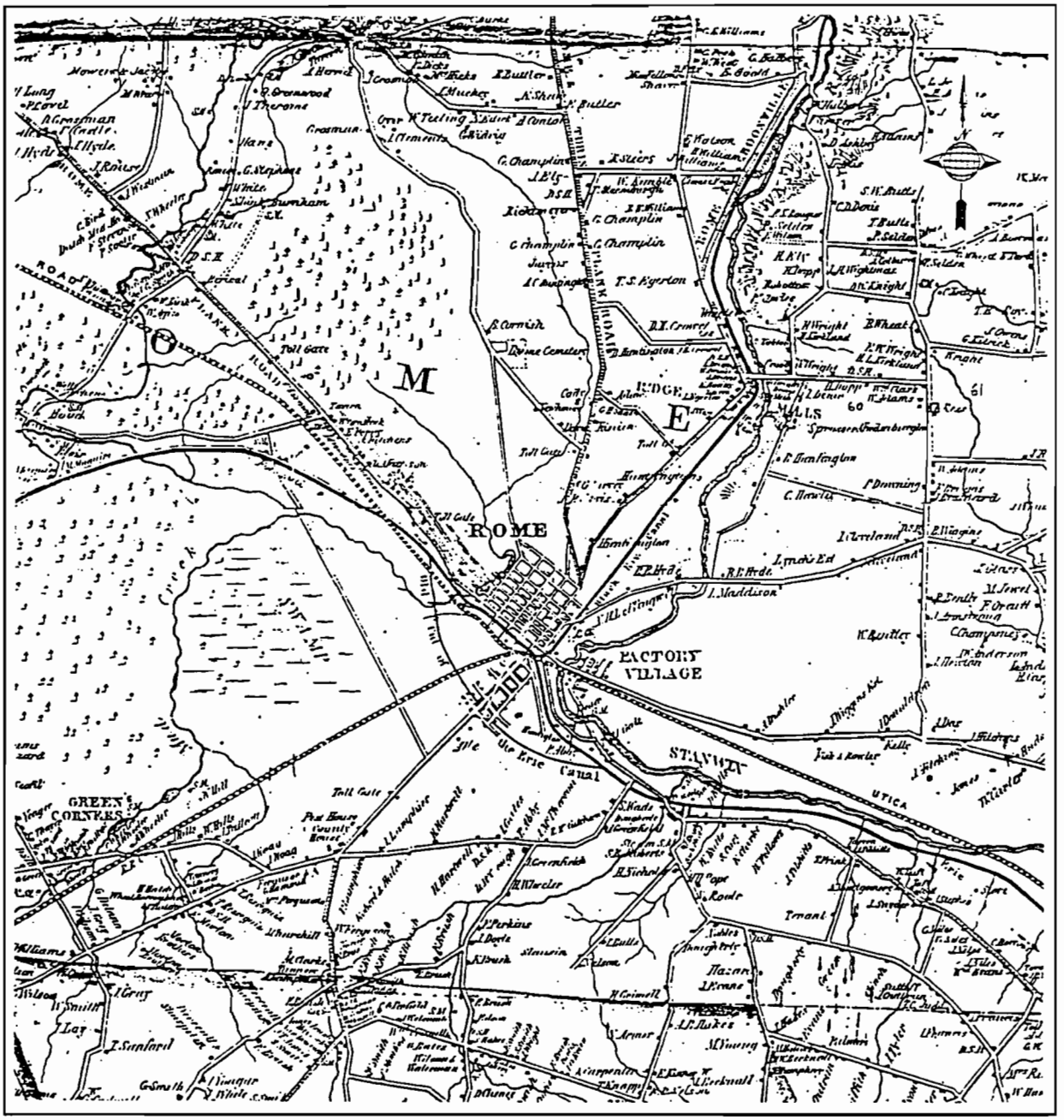


Figure 17. Oneida County, 1829.

construction. This road had disappeared by the time of compilation of the 1874 Beers Atlas. Another road on the western perimeter of the base had a dog-leg and slanting configuration on the 1852 map, but appears straightened out on later maps. Wright Settlement Road also crossed the area that is now the base. Much of its location was in the eastern section of the runways and the triangle enclosed by the runways. Sections of various other roads depicted on the nineteenth century atlases were interrupted and destroyed by base construction. A number of houses appear along Wright Settlement Road on the 1852 and 1874 atlases, although they do not always appear

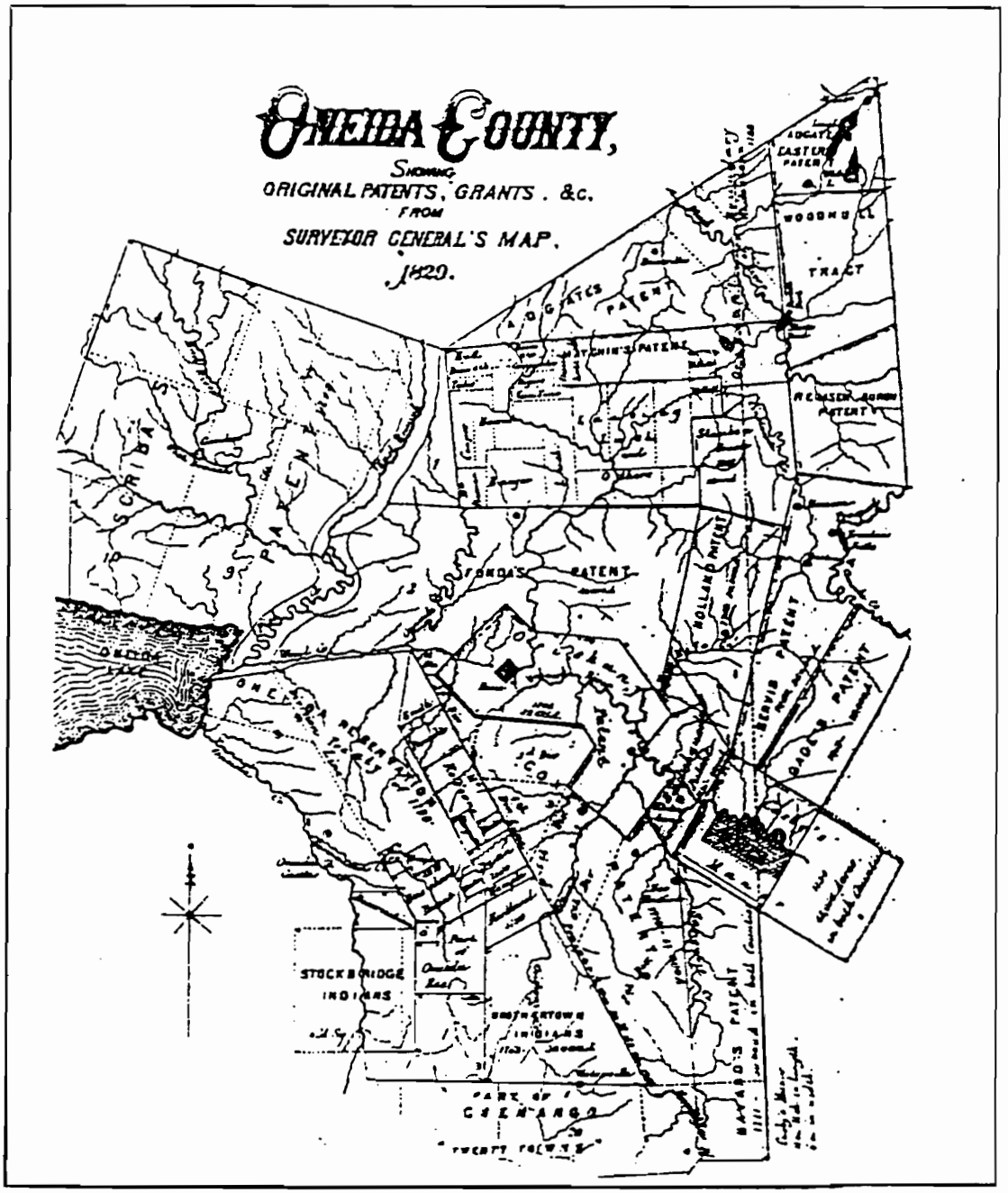


Figure 18. Oneida County, 1852.

to correspond between maps. By 1907, these houses have disappeared or largely disappeared, replaced by the large "Shady Lane" farm and the "Fort Stanwix Gardens" of the Fort Stanwix Canning Company. Other changes include the addition of a house on the eastern side of Pennystreet Road in the North Clear Area between 1852 and 1874, and the disappearance of a house on the western side of Pennystreet Road during the interval between the making of the 1874 and 1907 maps.

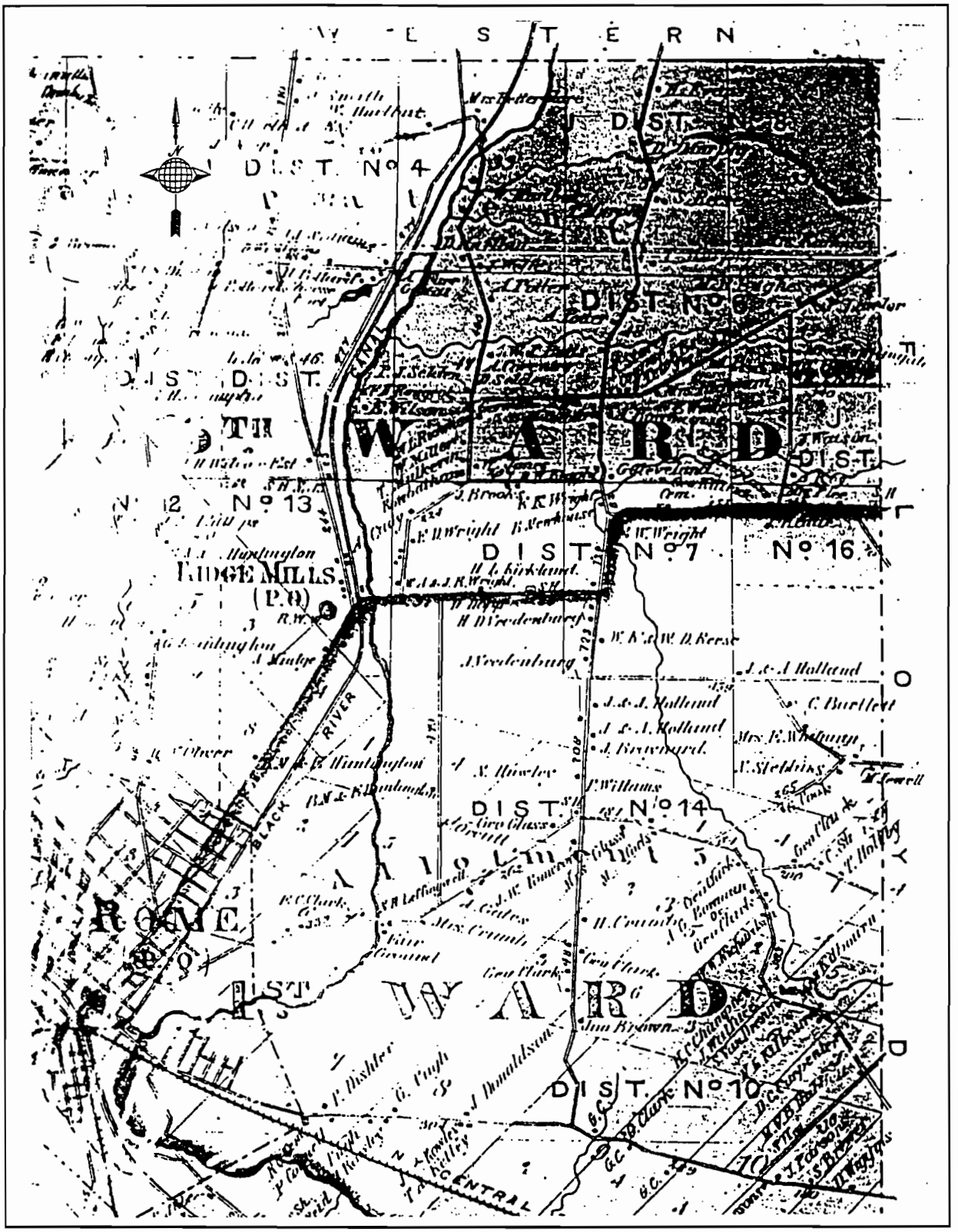


Figure 19. Oneida County, 1874 (Source: Beers Atlas, 1874).

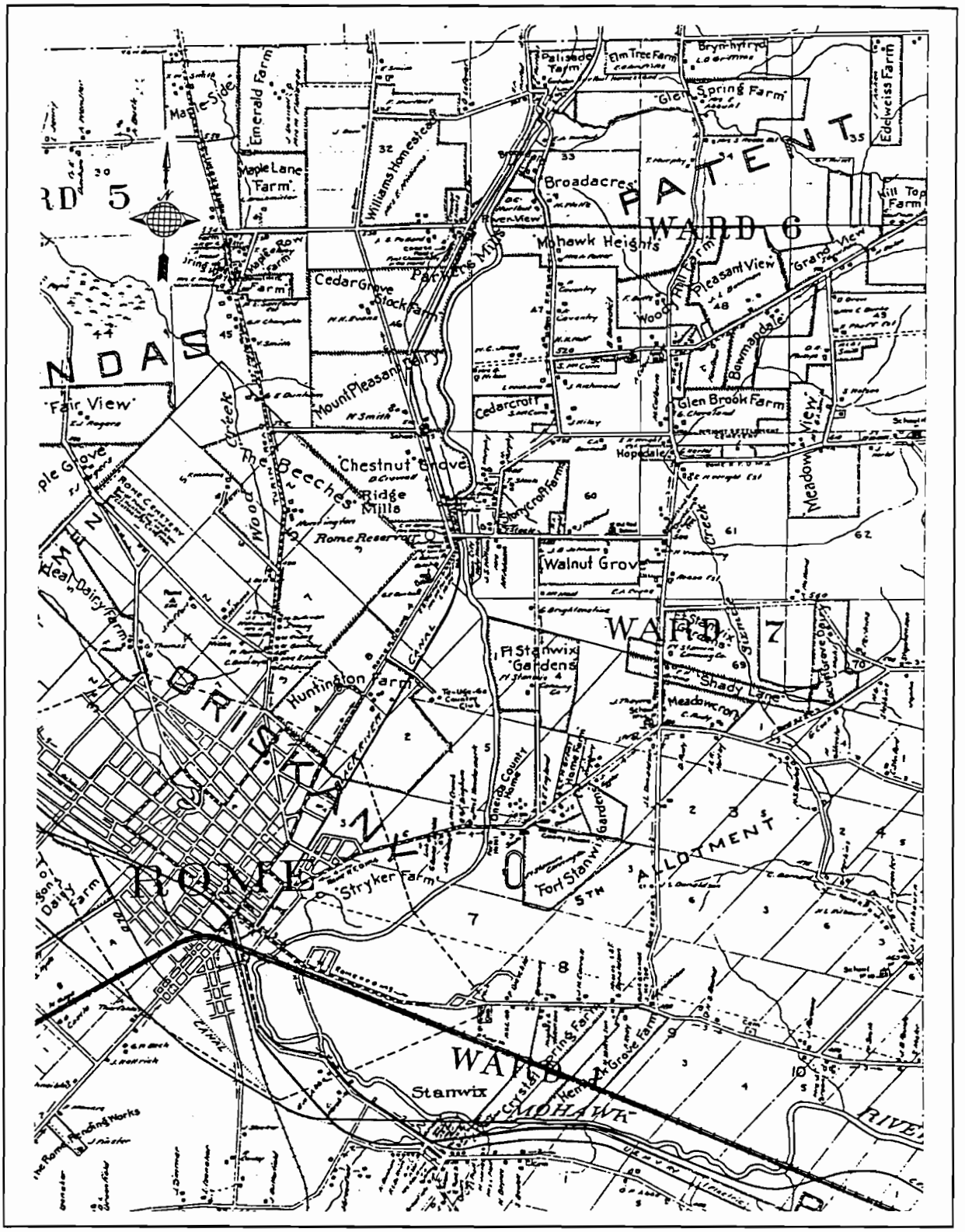


Figure 20. Oneida County, 1907 (Source: Century Map Company, 1907).

The 1907 roads and structures judged to be within the present base area are depicted on Figure 21. The sites of structures are enumerated on the map and a corresponding key to owners' names is listed in Table 1. Table 1 also keys extant archaeological sites to the map, while indicating the prior destruction of many other sites.

A similar geographic scope was used to evaluate earlier maps. Table 2 lists the map identifications and owner/occupant names for sites occurring in undisturbed or substantially undisturbed portions of the survey area. The pattern of site distribution extant in 1852 undoubtedly reflects the foundation of homesteads, farms, and home industries in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries. Subsequent changes in ownership or occupancy are depicted on the maps, and are summarized in Table 2 for archaeological sites identified in the present survey.

The numbers of sites depicted on the 1852 and 1874 maps are similar, although the names associated with the sites frequently change. Some changes are in spelling of the owner name, while others must indicate household changes. Between 1874 and 1907,the number of sites declines, and some household sites are replaced by large farms and industries. Both sets of changes, in household replacement between 1852 and 1874, and in the replacement and numerical decline of households between 1874 and 1907, may well reflect conditions of economic uncertainty and stress discussed in the historical background section of this report. In several instances, homes apparently were abandoned, and these homes may have been occupied by stressed households. Household stability over the period covered by the maps may indicate more successful households, indicating that within the preserved archaeological sites there may be evidence of differential response and adaptation to the economic stresses known to have occurred during the nineteenth century.

5.6 Summary of Predictive Modeling and Sensitivity Assessment

The archaeological sensitivity analysis considered the general findings of predictive models of prehistoric site locations in identifying areas within 500 feet of water as archaeologically sensitive. This designation is a conservative one in using a broad definition of sensitivity, recognizing that most of the base is not as sensitive (relatively) as other nearby areas, and indicates the need for an hierarchical hypothesis testing procedure corresponding to courser- and finer-grain scale for implementation. Local environment and prehistory were considered to specify prehistoric sensitivity model conditions, and explore for contradictions to model assumptions. Historic maps were used to identify the kinds of historical archaeological sites that can be anticipated, and their potential locations. The extent of historical archaeological site

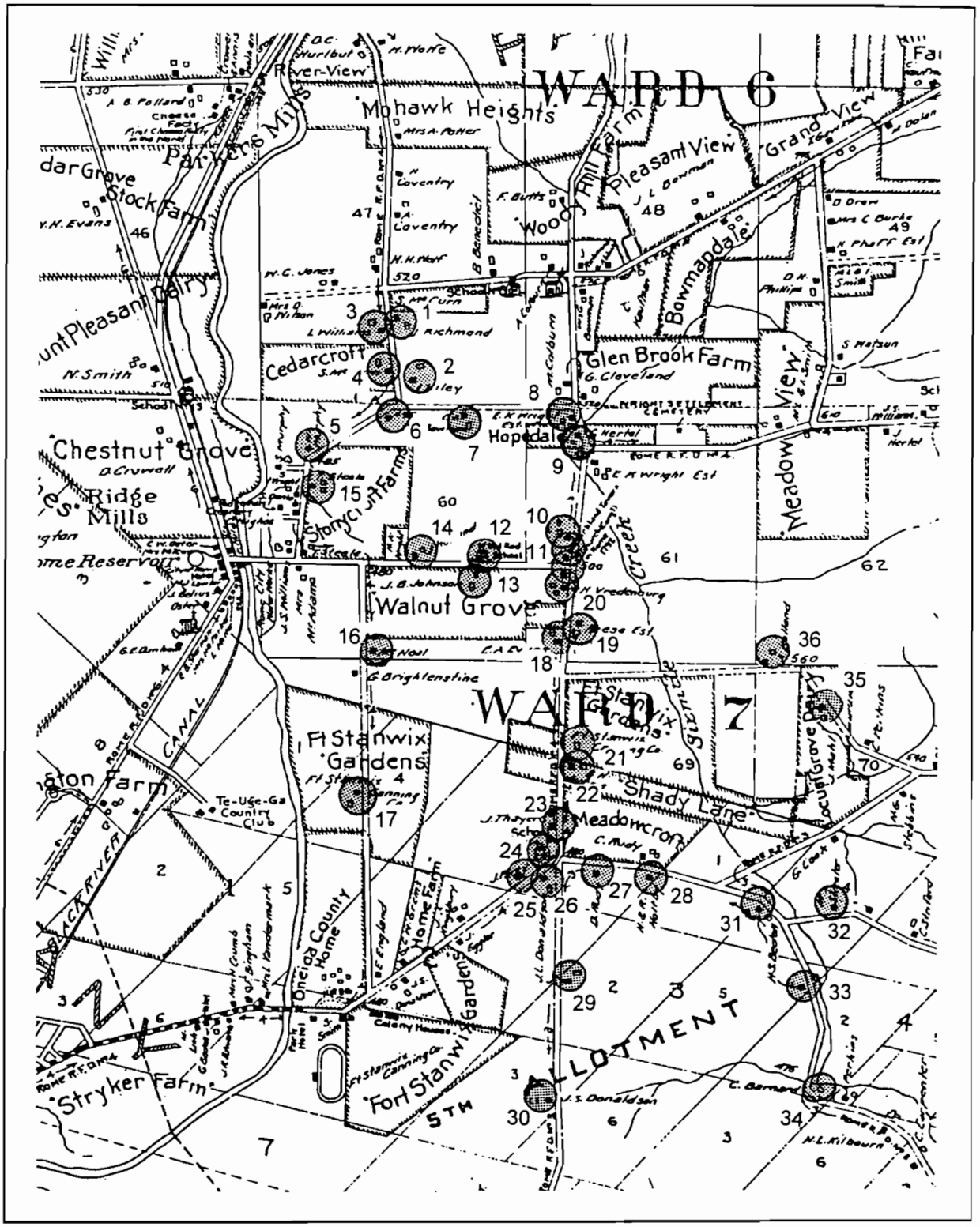


Figure 21. Structures within Griffiss AFB in 1907 (see Table 1 for property owners and archaeological site locations identified during survey) (source: 1907 Century Map Company).

Table 1
1907 Century Map Company: Listing of Sites within Griffiss Air Force Base Boundaries

Map Number	Name	Comment
1	J. Richmond	Arch. Survey Pci Site 9
2	J. Riley	Arch. Survey PCI Site 8
3	L. Williams	Arch. Survey PCI Sites 10-11
4	S. McCurn	Arch. Survey PCI Sites 12-13
5	N. Murphy	House removed, site disturbed
6	"495"	Site destroyed by Perimeter Road & water diversion channel
7	C.A. Bowman	Site destroyed by Perimeter Road & water diversion channel
8	E.K. Wright Estate	Site destroyed by water diversion channel
9	"Hopedale"/C. Hertel	Arch. Survey PCI Site 1
10	Kirkland Tavern	Site destroyed by runway
11	1792 Congregation Church	Site destroyed by runway
12	"Old Red School"	Building moved, site destroyed
13	J.B. Johnson	Site destroyed by runway
14	J. Holland	Site destroyed by runway
15	T. Steele	Site destroyed by water diversion channel, artifacts in disturbed contexts

16		McNeal Standing structure, Colonel's house
17	Ft. Stanwix Canning Co.	Site destroyed by golf course
18	E.A. Evans	Site destroyed by runway
19	Reese Estate	Site destroyed by runway
20	H. Vredenburg	Site destroyed by runway
21	Ft. Stanwix Canning Co.	Arch. Survey PCI Sites 16-19, 24
22	E.H. Grems/ "Shady Lane"	Arch. Survey PCI Sites 16-19, 24
23	J. Thayer	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
24	School #14	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
25	J. Parry	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
26	No Name	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
27	D. Rudy	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
28	H. & R. Holty	Site destroyed by runway/hangars
29	J.L. Donaldson	Site destroyed, AFB buildings
30	J.S. Donaldson	Site destroyed, AFB buildings
31	H.S. Bedell	Site destroyed, runway
32	M. Streeter	Site destroyed, runway
33	H.S. Bedell	Site destroyed, runway
34	C. Barnard	Site destroyed, runway

35	J. Mahl/"Locust Grove Dairy"	Arch. Survey PCI Site 3
36	A. Holland	Arch. Survey PCI Site 2

Table 2
Map Correspondence: Historical Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Survey PCI Site Number	Map References
1 (Area 1/Wright Settlement)	1852: B. Wheat 1874: B. Newhouse 1907: C. Hertel -- "Hopedale"
2 (Area 2/Weapons Storage)	1852: J. Holland 1874: J. and A. Holland 1907: A. Holland
3 (Area 3/Weapons Storage)	1852: J. Bartlett 1874: C. Bartlett 1907: J. Mahl -- "Locust Grove"
8 (Area 6/North Clear Area)	8152: L.H. Wightmar 1874: W. Jones 1907: J. Riley
9 (Area 6/North Clear Area)	1852: Not present 1874: W.L. Richman 1907: J. Richmond
10-13 (Area 6/North Clear Area)	1852: Robottam, H. Dopp, H. Ely 1874: Rowbatham, T. Mulkerin, W. Miller 1907: S. McCurn, L. Williams
16-19, 24 (Area 13/Triangle)	1852: J. Brainard, F. Briggs, P. Downing, No Name, W. Adams 1874: P. Williams, J. Braynard, J. & A. Holland, A. Vredenburg, J. & A. Holland 1907: E.H. Grems -- "Shady Lane" Ft. Stanwix Canning Co. -- St Stanwix Gardens

destruction due to base construction is also identified, as are the changes in settlement pattern for areas not substantially disturbed by base construction. Historic site locations that may have survived the archaeologically disruptive effects of base construction and expansion are keyed to historic map data and archaeological sites encountered in the field survey reported in the following chapter.

5.7 Archaeological Testing Strategy: A Preamble

Phase 1 archaeological surveys are designed to discover the locations of suspected or vaguely identified archaeological sites. Accordingly, their methods are concerned first and foremost with site discovery. As a result of this goal, the reliability of site discovery is a major concern of Phase 1 survey. A variety of information may be brought to bear in designing the survey, including: prior disturbances; maps depicting the likely locations of previously identified sites; assessments of the environment, indicating the sensitivity to archaeological site location of places within the landscape; and theoretical and experiential knowledge of archaeological site attributes and adequate discovery techniques. General aspects of these considerations are addressed below so that the specific implications of the archaeological predictive modeling and sensitivity assessment can be addressed effectively.

5.8 Internal Staging of the Phase 1 Survey

Archaeological surveys are frequently staged so that background information can be adequately incorporated into the survey design, and so that the most intensive observational techniques, such as subsurface testing, can be aptly focused in sections of the project area where they will be most effective. The Phase 1 survey of Griffiss Air Force Base was conducted in four basic stages:

(1) Review of background information, including site files research, historic map inspection, and archaeological sensitivity analyses;
(2) A drive-over or windshield survey to assess conditions of prior disturbance, slope, and drainage;
(3) Walkovers of each area identified as conducive to more thorough investigation, based upon the background information review and drive-over;
(4) Subsurface testing or surface inspection, depending upon suitability as indicated by vegetation cover and likely soil formation history.

The protocols for survey decisions and more detailed summaries of research design considerations for each operation are discussed below.

5.9 Protocols

A series of protocols were adopted in order to direct field observations through the investigative stages, and to identify areas where no further investigation would be necessary.

5.9.1 PROTOCOL 1 - DISTURBANCE AND SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Areas of extensive land modification through intensive building, deep land filling, and timber cutting were identified in the initial driveover, conducted in October, 1994 by Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, Dr. Michele Hayward, Mr. Edward Curtin and Ms. Elizabeth Burt. This inspection was led by Mr. Michael Bamberger and Ms. Brenda Parker of the Griffiss Air Force Base environmental staff. Mr. Bamberger and Ms. Baker provided specific information, where possible, regarding the nature and extent of disturbances, as well as the locations, as known at that time, of suspected hazardous materials. The on-going investigation of hazardous materials by Law Environmental Inc. (1994), and the incidental field observations made later during the walkover of selected survey areas supplemented this overview. Observations made during the drive-over were recorded on a copy of the "Proposed Archaeological Survey Areas at Griffiss Air Force Base" map included in the original scope of work (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b), and specific decisions amending that plan were made as appropriate.

5.9.2 PROTOCOL 2 - GENERAL PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY. In accordance with the coarse-grain archaeological sensitivity analysis, areas within approximately 500 ft of the Mohawk River, Three Mile Creek, and Six Mile Creek, or well drained lands closest to these water bodies, were considered to have a high sensitivity for the occurrence of prehistoric archaeological sites, and were identified as areas for intensive archaeological survey. The corollary consideration of identifying the well-drained sections of the project area partially or entirely within this distance at the time of the walkover survey was stipulated in order to deal realistically with existing conditions.

5.9.3 PROTOCOL 3 - SPECIFIC PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY. This protocol is governed by fine-grained environmental variability most suited for identification during the walkover survey. It allows for the placement of survey transects (discussed below) within areas having a relatively low, coarse-grained prehistoric archaeological sensitivity if relatively flat, well drained ground in association with small streams, seasonal streams, springs, or wet areas are encountered during the walkover.

5.9.4 PROTOCOL 4 - HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY. This protocol indicates the need to search for foundations, cellar holes, and historic features such as wells. It also identifies the suitability of excavating shovel test pits in areas where historic maps indicate the former presence of roads and houses or other buildings, if historical archaeological sites are not visible at ground surface.

5.10 FIELD SURVEY PROCESS

In order to put these protocols into operation, the following field survey process was followed:

(1) The land area under consideration in the survey was divided into sections termed "areas" in order to coordinate with Griffiss Air Force base offices, particularly the environmental office, base security, and the Air Force Police.

(2) Each area was evaluated in terms of the extent and nature of disturbance and hazardous materials, general prehistoric archaeological sensitivity, and historic archaeological site sensitivity. Decisions were made at this stage concerning the elimination of terrain or locations from survey, according to established criteria, as well as the approximate locations and intensity of transects.

(3) Each area was walked over by one or more crews of four archaeologists in order to identify the locations where additional transects were desirable, inspect for the presence of surface visible historic sites, and evaluate initial decisions not to conduct subsurface testing due to high slope, poor drainage, disturbance, fill, or suspected hazardous materials. During this operation, specific conditions of prehistoric archaeological sensitivity were identified, and decisions regarding this scale of sensitivity were finalized. Also, incidental information was obtained regarding traces of foundations as well as possible hazardous materials locations.

(4) Shovel test pits were excavated within transects according to a uniform sampling strategy (see below).

5.10.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY. The sampling strategy used for this Phase 1 archaeological survey involves sample stratification based upon background information and landscape assessment. This strategy was employed to identify areas where surface and subsurface observations would be performed, as well as where subsurface testing would be eliminated in highly sloped, wet, and disturbed areas. With the exception of a single plowed field that was surface surveyed, sampling was conducted through the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in lines or transects in areas identified as sensitive for the location of archaeological sites. A uniform interval of 10 meters (m) between test pits within transects was used in order to meet archaeological conditions prevailing in the Northeastern United States, particularly with respect to the possible occurrence of small archaeological sites.

The following rationale is used for test interval selection. Most archaeological sites in northeastern North America are small (50 m^2 to 500 m^2), and most artifacts associated with the sites occur within smaller areas of 10 m^2 to 35 m^2 (Thomas 1986). In fact, in many regions of the United States, small sites are the most common category (Bender and Curtin 1990; Fish and Gresham 1990). In a sample of Late Archaic period sites from New York State, Curtin (1992) found that, despite severe underrepresentation due to discovery and reporting biases, approximately 28 percent of the sites covered 100 m^2 or less. Within this sample, there were extreme differences in site size, with most sites either under 200 m^2 or over 900 m^2 (approximately 1/4 acre).

Since test pits spaced at 10 meter intervals theoretically sample areas of 100 m^2, any interval greater than 10 meter has a poor chance of identifying many of the archaeological sites within the boundaries of a project area. Thomas (1986) estimated the probability of site encounters using the following intervals, assuming the sites are the single occupation sites of hunting and gathering peoples:

8-m interval: 75% probability of encounter
20-m interval: <20% probability of encounter
30-m interval: <8% probability of encounter

Thomas concluded that most single occupation sites would not be discovered with intervals greater than eight m to 10 meters. A 10 meter interval is desirable because it is within an acceptable range of testing intervals for finding archaeological sites, and concordant in scale with a variety of past and present survey and measurement standards employing multiples of five and 10 meters.

The selection of a 10-m sampling interval clearly implies a survey strategy oriented toward maximizing the discover of small site. Small sites may be quite important because they may represent single occupations, reducing interpretive biases (Sterud, McManamon and Rose 1978; Thomas 1986). A critical consideration in the use of the 10 meter interval where archaeological sites are expected is the goal of identifying and reporting the sites that may be eligible for the State or National Registers. While the identification of 100 percent of such sites is often a difficult goal to achieve (Butler 1987; Wobst 1983), actual conditions within survey areas are approximated more closely with an increase in the number of samples (Thomas 1975), and with an adequate, hypothesis-testing design. Therefore, numerous test pits within transects, and/or numerous transects within survey areas, provide effective tests for the presence of archaeological sites. In conjunction with archaeological sensitivity models, it is reasonable to vary the number or density of transects with expectations of site encounter. However, it is not reasonable to greatly broaden the interval between test pits, because the size of the smallest sites anticipated is the critical threshold. Also, from a sampling perspective, each transect, as a sample drawn from the land area of a survey tract, should have a chance of site discovery comparable to the other transects. This condition is met if intervals between shovel tests are constant. These procedures enhance or ensure the replicability of survey results.

In addition to these considerations, the chance of artifact recovery from shovel test pits within archaeological sites is increased by: (1) screening soil through relatively fine-meshed hardware cloth; (2) increasing the volume of soil examined; and (3) increasing the probability of hitting a dense concentration of artifacts. Both of the last two criteria are effectively addressed by the excavation of numerous test pits within sample areas.

Hence the sampling design of this survey: (1) stratification according to background information and environmental conditions; (2) variable transect frequency according to archaeological sensitivity; (3) a consistent, tight test pit interval within transects; (4) numerous test pits in suitable locations within survey areas; and (5) screening of soils through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

In practical application, the present research design led to the following transect pattern: (1) numerous transects in areas having high general prehistoric archaeological sensitivity and relatively flat terrain; (2) single or isolated transects in areas of low to moderately high, specific prehistoric archaeological sensitivity, but little relatively flat terrain; and (3) transects

appropriately positioned to intercept potentially buried historical archaeological sites. Although potential historical archaeological sites were often anticipated in areas of relatively low prehistoric archaeological sensitivity, the uniform survey standards used in each area allow a check of the project area stratification according to prehistoric archaeological sensitivity evaluation. The various methodological considerations explicated in this section clearly indicate the reliability of the survey.

5.11 Survey Parameters and Performance

The field investigation at Griffiss AFB examined 1,727 acres of the total 3,540 acres per the scope of work (Tetra Tech 1994b). Of the total of 3,540 acres, 1,813 acres were determined to be severely disturbed and did not require investigation. Of the 1,727 acres designated for survey, 906 acres were reported to be undisturbed, requiring intensive pedestrian survey, and 821 acres were reported to contain both disturbed and potentially undisturbed areas which required reconnaissance survey (Figure 1). Undisturbed areas were intensively tested, and disturbed areas were tested and documented. "Dig permits" were acquired from the Air Force security office for each parcel before any excavations were conducted.

The locations designated for investigation at Griffiss AFB were divided into 19 areas for analytical purposes. This included the three annex Communication Sites, 1, 2, and 3 (Floyd Annex), which were designated Areas 17, 18, and 19, respectively. The field strategy based on background investigations, a research design, and a predictive model and sensitivity assessment (discussed above in Chapters 3, 4, and 5) consisted of a initial walkover examination, surface inspection, and subsurface shovel testing. A standard shovel test pit interval of 10 meters was utilized. All soil from shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh. Approximately 1900 shovel tests were recorded in shovel test logs documenting stratigraphy, soil characteristics and types, depths, level of disturbance, and presence or absence of cultural resources. All shovel test pits were recorded by designated area, transect number, shovel test pit number, and field crew member.

Shovel tests pits were excavated to expose and examine potential artifact bearing stratigraphy. This potentially culturally bearing level(s) was generally anticipated at an depth ranging from 25 to 50 centimeters. In this region of central New York, this is generally the depth to the glacial till (i.e, culturally sterile subsoil). On occasion, rock and cobbles (i.e., glacial till) prevented the excavation to a depth of 50 centimeters. Consequently, the some test pit were completed at approximately 30 to 35 centimeters below surface (i.e., cultural sterile subsoil). In areas of heavy alluvial deposits, especially along the Mohawk River, tests pits were excavated to depths of 60 to 110 cm below surface in an attempt to expose buried horizons. For a detailed discussions of shovel test depths, placement, and results see Chapter 6.

For a detailed discussion of the research design and sensitivity assessment see Chapter 4, presented above. The locations of all transects conducted at Griffiss AFB can be found on Figures 22 and 23. Maps showing the transect locations for each communications site annex can be found below, accompanying the text discussing the survey methods employed for that annex.

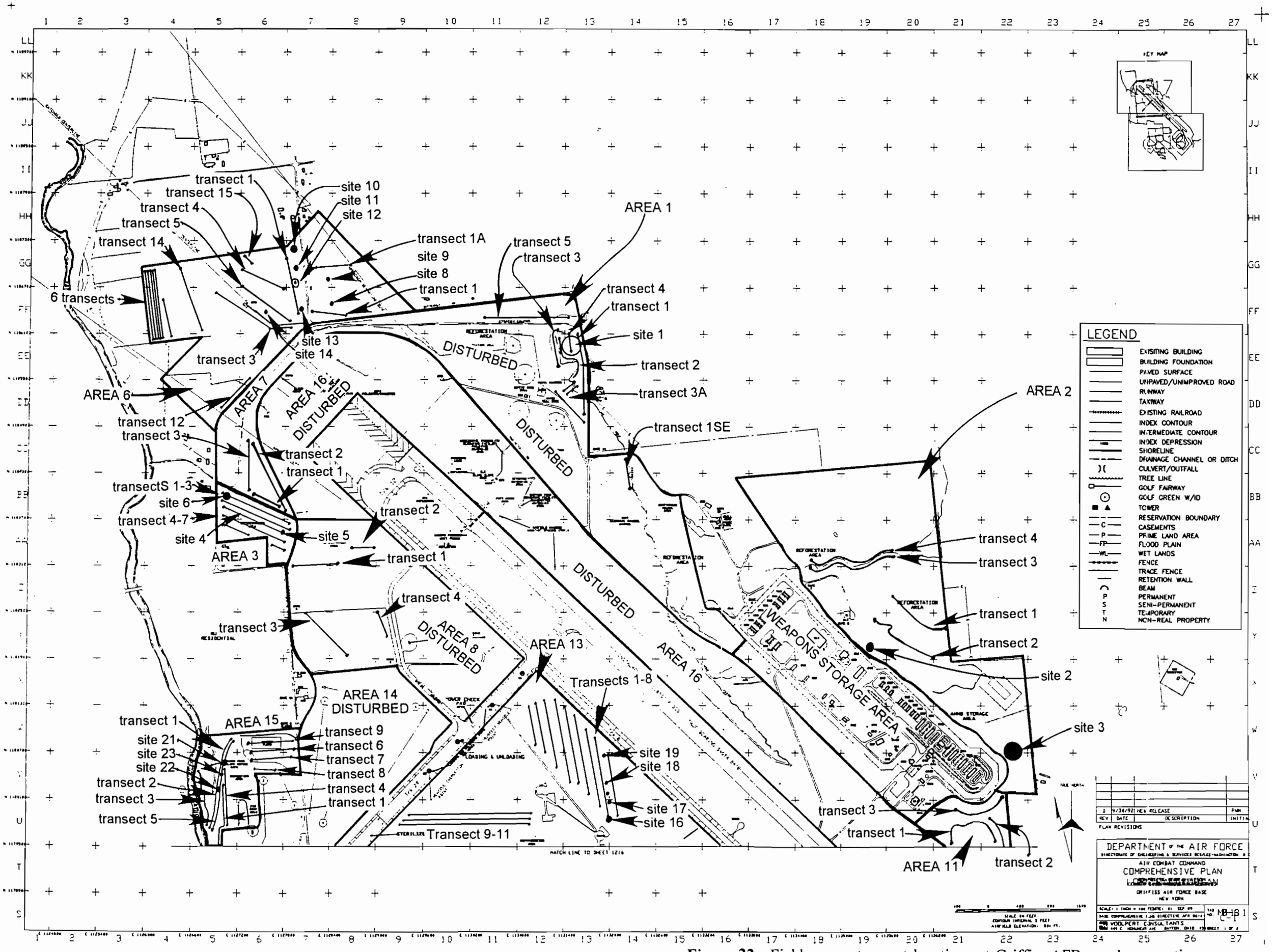


Figure 22. Field survey transect locations at Griffiss AFB, northern portion.

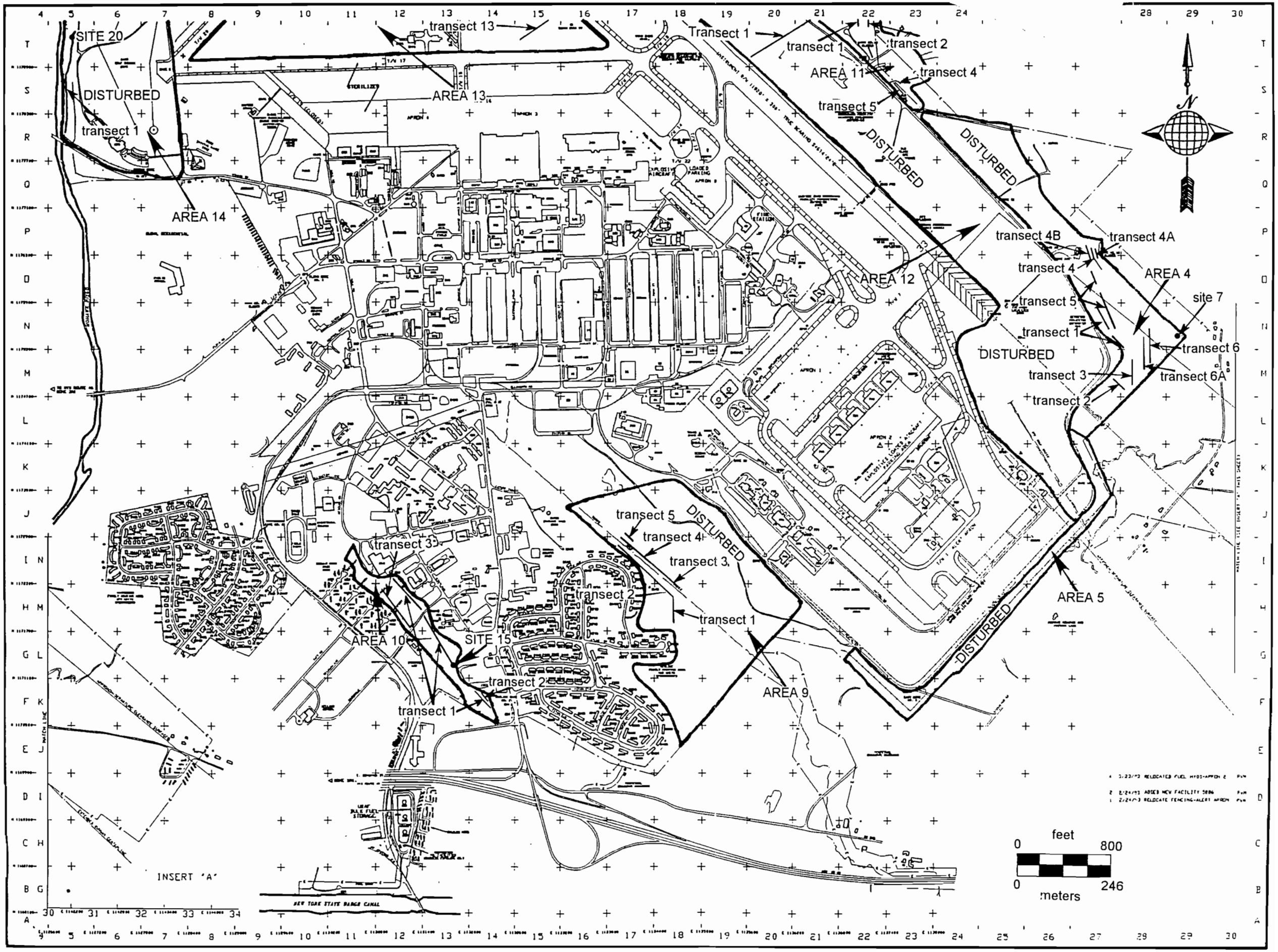


Figure 23. Field survey transect locations at Griffiss AFB, southern portion.

A detailed artifact inventory, organized by survey area and site number, is presented in Appendix B.

5.12 LABORATORY ANALYSIS, TREATMENT, AND CURATION

The overall goal of any analysis is to provide the data by which the hypotheses, research topics, and/or historic contexts identified can be addressed. Topological analyses concentrate on the classification of the material according to cultural affiliation and chronological period. Analyses of the faunal and botanical remains focus on identification at the lowest taxon possible, ecological origin (upland, coastal, marine), and processing techniques.

Artifacts recovered in the field were bagged, labeled by shovel test pit number, transect number, survey area number, date, and crew member. General laboratory procedures begin with an inventory of all material collected. Appropriate conservation methods begun in the field are continued in the laboratory,

In the laboratory, materials were washed or dry-brushed depending on artifact type, air-dried on screens, put in labeled plastic bags with air holes to maintain a suitable environment, and boxed in acid free boxes and stored in dry location. All artifacts received an individual catalog bag number for inventory and curation purposes. As a precaution measure, additional labels on acid free paper were placed inside each plastic bag (self-closing) containing artifacts.

Preliminary analysis consisted of identification of prehistoric and historic artifacts by type, form, and chronological time period. This included identification of all diagnostic artifacts, and individual site and intrastate provenience. In addition, artifacts were weighted on a Ohm triple beam balance, and measured with metric calipers (see Appendix C). Some artifacts could not be identified based on limitations of the data (e.g., artifact size, type, etc.).

As noted, all bags and boxes are labeled with all pertinent information to ensure provenience control and accessibility for further study and curation. This included black indelible makers for all labeling.

Additional treatment procedures were not required due to the nature and stability of the artifacts collected. However, additional procedures were in place, if required. For example, these include procedures for recovering delicate organic materials (vegetal matter, leather, bone, etc.) which might include partial consolidation of the object in situ; separate bagging and labeling of the material; cushioning and immobilization for transportation; installation in a form-fitted, shock-resistant container; and placement of damp artifacts in a solution of distilled water and, where appropriate, fungicide.

Examples of special treatment procedures, that were not required but available, include casting of natural concretion molds with epoxy-like compounds, hydrogen reduction of exceptionally delicate oxidized metallic objects, freeze-drying of organic materials, or special solutions to inhibit weeping of glass.

Artifacts were curated in a manner which will facilitate acceptance into any permanent repository acceptable to the U.S. Air Force. The collections from this survey will be curated in consultation with U.S. Air Force and the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The curation facility must meet National Park Service regulation's 36 CFR Part 79, required for all federally-owned and administrated archaeological collections. The New York State Historic Preservation Office maintains a list of curation facilities in New York State which will be submitted to the U.S. Air Force for their examination. One appropriate choice may be Syracuse University, and another possible choice may be the Rome Historical Society, both located in the vicinity of the project area in central New York State.

CHAPTER 6
FIELD SURVEY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a discussion of the field survey performed according to the stratified sampling strategy, protocols, standards and procedures identified in the survey methods (Chapter 5), and in accordance with the findings of the archaeological background and research design (Chapters 3 and 4). A discussion of area surveyed, disturbed areas, the designated survey areas, and field strategy can be found in the Chapter 5: Methods.

6.2 GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

6.2.1 AREA 1. Area 1 is situated in the northeastern part of Griffiss Air Force Base and was divided into two sections: the northeast and the southeast. The northeast section is bounded on the south by Perimeter Road, and on the west by a culvert over a diversion channel between Perimeter Road and Butternut Road. Butternut Road defines the northern boundary, and Wright Settlement Road is the eastern limits of the northeastern section. The southeastern section extends from Wright Settlement Road across Six Mile Creek to the ridge just east of Six Mile Creek (Figure 21).

The sensitivity of the area was based on the presence of the Six Mile Creek drainage system which was an important resource for prehistoric and historic peoples. The northeast area is adjacent to the historic Wright Settlement. A survey strategy combining windshield survey, particularly along Perimeter Road, with a walkover of the ground adjacent to Wright Settlement Road, and along Six Mile Creek (both banks), was undertaken by the field crew.

Several parcels of land were identified as being too disturbed to warrant any archaeological testing. This included the septic tank farm located north of Perimeter Road. In the southeast section much of the area along Six Mile Creek had standing water which prevented testing. There was also an area identified by flagging as a "keep out" between Six Mile Creek and Perimeter Road in the southeast section. The ridge east of Six Mile Creek and the Confidence Course (a physical fitness course) appeared to be disturbed by the construction of several buildings into the bank. The bank was also built up around these buildings.

Based on the preliminary survey, six transects were conducted in Area 1. These included Transects 1, 2, 3, 3A, 4, and 5 in the northeast section. Transect 1SE was excavated in the southeastern section of the area. Transects 1, 2, and 4 were located east of Six Mile Creek, south of the diversion channel and west of Wright Settlement Road. Transects 3 and 3A were located west of Six Mile Creek and the diversion channel. Transect 3 started in the northern corner of that area and continued south until a ridge running somewhat perpendicular to the creek bank was encountered. Two transects (part of 3A) were surveyed in this area. Transect 3A then continued parallel to the creek bank and extended southeast toward Wright Settlement Road. Transect 5

was located beyond the berm of the north side of the diversion channel. Transect 1SE was conducted along the eastern bank of Six Mile Creek. See Figure 21 for location of the transects.

The Six Mile Creek drainage area contained oak and other hardwood secondary growth as well as sumac and brush. Transect 5 traversed a reforested (i.e., previously disturbed) area of pine trees and brush. At least one apple tree was found near the barn foundation in the area of Transect 2.

A combination of sampling techniques was undertaken along the transects closest to Six Mile Creek. Shovel tests in Transect 2 were excavated initially at 10-m intervals in an attempt to expose cultural materials; however, after it became apparent that upper levels were predominantly recent alluvium, the shovel test interval was changed to 20 m. Pits were dug deeper in attempts to get beyond the alluvium. This strategy was also adopted for Transects 3 and 3A for the same reasons. Since Transect 5 was north of the diversion channel and not apparently in areas of deep alluvium, shovel testing at 10-m intervals was undertaken. Shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals along building foundations exposed on the surface on Transects 1 and 4. Several foundation/basement depressions were visible in this area. Consequently this area was more intensely surveyed to ascertain if there were any associated cultural materials with the foundations. Transect 1SE was excavated at approximately 10-m intervals, but because of the flooding, shovel tests were more opportunistic, being dug in areas of higher ground. In all, four shovel tests were excavated along Transect 1SE, with 26 excavated along Transect 1; 22 shovel tests were excavated along Transect 2; 11 shovel tests were excavated along Transect 3, 22 shovel tests were excavated along Transect 3A; seven shovel tests were excavated along Transect 2; and 24 shovel tests were excavated along Transect 5. In Area 1, 116 shovel test pits were excavated along six transects.

Results of Field Testing. In the northeast section, Stratum I consisted of a light-dark grayish brown clayey loam with a slight appearance of silt in a few shovel tests, especially on Transect 2. Inclusions consisted of shale or gravel. Transects closest to the stream tended to have upper strata of light brown-gray clay alluvium sometimes as deep as 60 centimeters (cm). Subsoil consisted of light- dark yellow brown silty clay or clayey sand and glacial till. Subsoil was encountered at depths ranging from 31 cm to 58 cm below surface (bs). Shovel tests pits (STPs) near the diversion channel such as STP 5.1 had fill deposition with loose dark brown silty loam/brown silty loam with gravel found to a depth of 40 cm bs. This was particularly true of several shovel tests at the beginning of the transect. As the excavation of the shovel tests progressed farther west, the excavated soils tended to be a clayey loam with gravel and there was only a slight distinction between upper and lower levels. The upper stratum was generally a lighter shade and had a depth of approximately 25-30 cm, while the second stratum was 10-15 cm thick.

The stratigraphy of Transect 1SE consisted of wet, clayey and/or silty loam. Because of the shallowness of the water table units were only excavated to depths of 29 cm in one test unit but the others extended to depths of 48-50 cm. Inclusions consisted of rocks and cobbles.

Artifacts Recovered. Very few artifacts were recovered from either the northeast or southeast section of Area 1 (Appendix B). Of the four shovel tests excavated in the southeast only one piece of modern window glass was recovered. More artifacts were recovered from the northeast section and all were recovered in Stratum I. All recovered artifacts were historic with the largest concentration of them coming from Transects 1, 2, and 4 which traversed the house/barn complex.

The cultural material was predominantly ceramics and ranged from the early nineteenth century to the twentieth century. This included an early under-glazed blue transfer-printed tea cup found in Transect 1, stoneware ceramics from the middle to late nineteenth century/twentieth century, a lead-glazed redware fragment, and twentieth century whitewares. Glass artifacts were limited to window glass and twentieth century bottle glass including brown and clear. Metal artifacts included machine-cut nails and aluminum roofing nails as well as tin can fragments. Identified, but not collected, were red brick fragments, a few pieces of coal, and automotive safety glass. Again these were from the transects east of Six Mile Creek. Faunal material was limited to a few pieces of deer bone found in the upper 10 cm of soil in a shovel test pit on Transect 1.

Archaeological Sites Identified. One historic site (Site PCI 1) was identified within the northeast section of Area 1. This was a complex of foundations of mortar, field stone and concrete which appeared to represent a house with possible additions and outbuildings, one being a barn with an adjacent silo. The site was examined by the shovel tests pits excavated along Transects 1, 2 and 4 (Figure 22). The complex was situated east of Six Mile Creek and west of Wright Settlement. Photographs 4-7 show a view of the cellar hole of the house and a view of the barn foundation. Figure 24 provides a representation of the foundations in relation to each other. The majority of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were found around this complex (See Chapter 7 for a detailed discussion).

6.2.2 AREA 2. This area is defined by the northern security fence of the weapons storage area in the south, the area west of the Small Arms Artillery Range in the west, and the base's boundaries on the north and east. It includes at least one permanent stream (located northeast of the Weapons Storage Area) which has been dammed by beavers to produce a beaver pond. Most of the northern area, after construction related earth movement activities, has been reforested with pines and a few stands of maples. Area 2 was selected for testing because the ridges above the stream drainage have potential for prehistoric cultural exploitation and use. The location of this area, peripheral to the main/center of the base (i.e, the level of construction disturbance), appeared to allow for environmental conditions more conducive to artifact survival and the discovery of prehistoric or historic materials.

A combination of intensive walkover survey and shovel testing was conducted in Area 2. The results of the walkover in the southeastern section of Area 2 were the identification of a very disturbed area in and around the buried grenade area just northeast of the Ammunition Storage Area. Disturbances included soil testing pits and mining pits. Consequently, this area was considered too disturbed and dangerous to test.

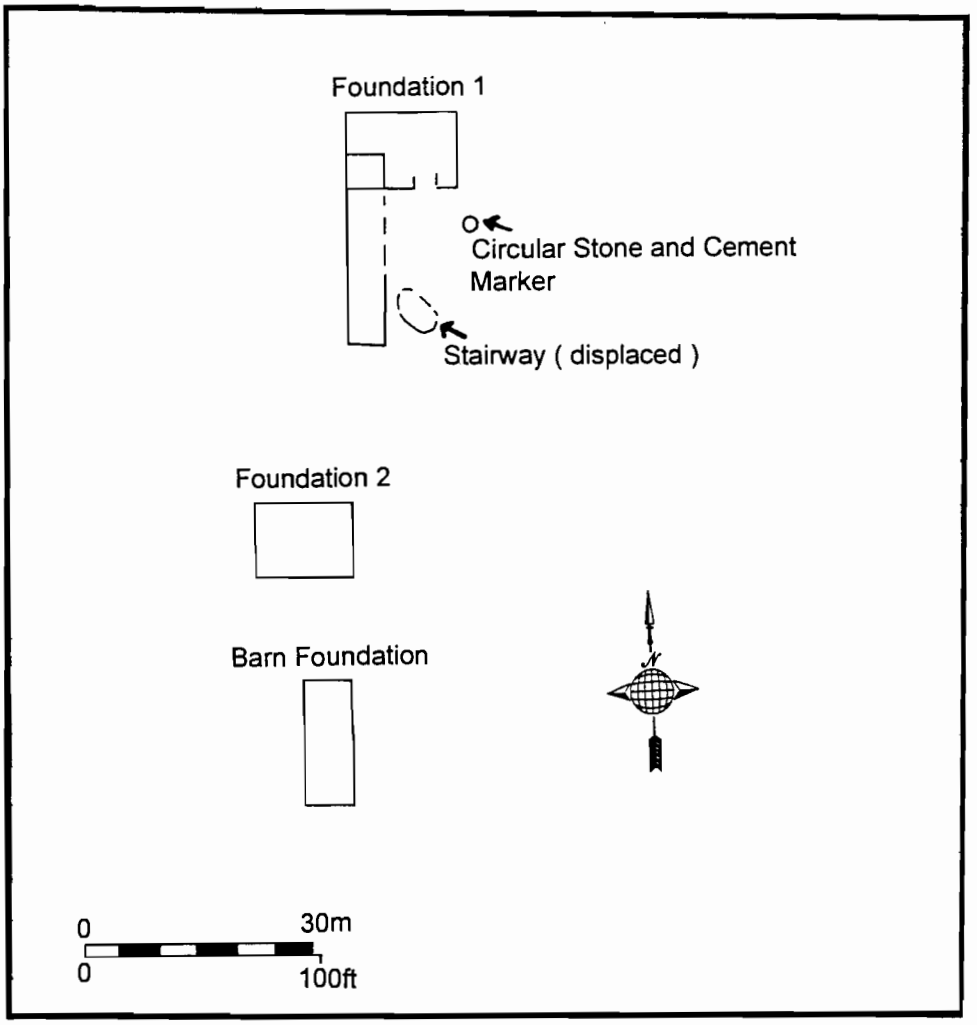


Figure 24. Archaeological Site PCI 1, Area 1, Griffiss AFB.

The area northwest of the Weapons Storage Area was also not shovel tested after an intensive walkover survey determined that the area contained permanent to semi-permanent streams in an area of poorly-drained clayey soils which would not have been suitable for occupation. This was the area directly south of the landfill and east of the Small Ammunition Firing Range. Walkover survey also encountered disturbed soil in the reforested area north of the stream which runs east of the Weapons Storage Area. Part of this area had once been a picnic area, and another part had been a lumbering area. The area immediately north of the Weapons Storage Area also was surveyed by walkover, and while it appeared disturbed by the construction of the Weapons Storage Area, two historical sites were identified (PCI Sites 2 and 3, discussed below and in Chapter 7).

Consequently, two areas were selected for shovel testing after the initial walkover. These were the two sides of the permanent stream that drained the beaver pond area and the reforested

pine area above the beaver pond. All work in this area was coordinated with the bow hunting schedule since bow hunting season for deer had started by the time our survey was underway.

Transects 1 and 2 were located in the reforested plateau area directly north of the Weapons Storage Area. Transect 1 was the more northerly of the two transects. This transect began on the fenced eastern boundary and roughly followed the 583 ft contour first to the west, then to the southwest around standing water, and finally to the northwest. Shovel tests were dug at 10-m intervals, and 27 shovel tests were excavated on Transect 1.

Transect 2 crossed a ridge and initially followed along the 590 ft contour before traversing the downward slope moving to the northwest. Shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals; in all, 35 shovel tests were excavated on this transect.

Transect 3 was located on the southern bank of the permanent stream. It started approximately 15 meters north of the beginning of the access road that goes south to the Weapons Storage Area. The transect was initially on the bluff above the stream and followed it to the east, eventually coming to the flood plain area adjacent to the beaver pond. It continued east until the security fence around the unexploded ordnance dump was reached. Shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals, and 21 shovel tests were completed. Transect 4 followed the same stream but on the northern bank again continuing until stopped by the security fence for the unexploded ordnance dump. Again, the standard 10 meter interval was used and 25 shovel tests were completed along Transect 4.

Results of Field Testing. The soil stratigraphy found along Transect 1 generally consisted of two strata. Stratum I was a dark gray silty sand with humus in some shovel tests, and Stratum II was yellow-reddish brown silty sand grading to gray sand (subsoil). A few pockets of clay were found in Stratum II in the area of standing water.

Transect 2 had a better defined three-stratum sequence. This included a definite humus layer 4-8 cm thick, over a second layer of brown silty sand with shale approximately 24 cm thick. Layer or Stratum III was comprised of light yellow brown silty sand with rocks and appeared to be similar to the subsoil on Transect 1. Possible plow scars were uncovered in a few shovel tests along Transect 2 . These may have been caused by preparation of the soil for reforestation rather than earlier agricultural activities. This was based on the fact that they are not very deep, showing up within the upper 10 cm of the soil profile.

Transects 3 and 4 along the stream have similar stratigraphy. Initially, the soil in Stratum I was a dark loamy sand with sporadic gravel, with some shovel tests having a more distinct layer of humus which may have been eroded slope deposit on the north end of the transect. Stratum II was comprised of dark reddish brown sand, but a third stratum of dark brown-gray clay was encountered in the area of the beaver dam and subsequent beaver pond. Another difference along the pond area was the occurrence in one shovel test of a possible buried A horizon which had a darker loam/organic soil. It was only 4 cm thick and was encountered at 26 cm bs.

Transect 4 showed similar stratigraphy, except that the first five shovel tests at the beginning of the transect revealed disturbed soil. The soil was gray-brown silty loam with heavy mottling of the lower reddish-brown to strong brown silt rather than the yellow brown silty sand subsoil of the other areas.

Artifacts Recovered. Transect 3 along the northeast bank of the stream was the only transect to encounter any cultural material. This was limited to one piece of clear bottle glass recovered from STP 20 in Stratum I of gray-brown sandy loam. This lack of cultural materials may be the result of no cultural activity in the area or the result of extensive modern cultural activity (i.e, base construction) which disturbed or obliterated previous cultural resources. In the case of Area 2, extensive reforestation projects were undertaken in both areas tested. This activity, or prior construction methods, may have removed the cultural bearing strata and left only the sterile strata encountered.

Archaeological Sites Identified. Although little in the way of artifacts were recovered, two historic sites, PCI 2 and PCI 3, were identified by walkover. They were located directly north of the Weapons Storage Area. PCI Site 2 consisted of a barn/silo/cistern complex with a concentration of architectural debris, brick, cement, etc. located to the west of the barn foundation. A closeup of the cistern is seen in Photograph 12, and Photograph 13 provides a general view of the barn foundation. Approximately 35 m southwest of the barn foundation, part of a stone foundation was exposed. This complex is represented in Figure 25. While there was a variety of construction debris associated with PCI Site 2, none of it was collected.

PCI Site 3 was located approximately 740 m southeast of Site 2, in the southeast section of Area 2. This complex of foundations, well and cistern is represented in Figure 26. The main part of the complex appeared to be north of an old road which had some glass bottle debris along it. South of the road were a few orchard trees. Photographs 10 and 11 provide a view of the stone foundation and several of the "rooms" within one of the structures. While a variety of construction debris littered the site area, none was collected during the survey since none of the surface material appeared to be other than middle to late twentieth century materials, and it was not possible to determine their associations with the stone foundations at the time of the survey.

Maps of the area indicate that houses were in the area of Sites 2 and 3 by 1852, 1874, and 1907. (See Chapter 7 for further discussion).

6.2.3 AREA 3. The western boundary of this area was defined by the western base perimeter boundary fence along Bell Road north of the golf course. The northern boundary was the drainage channel of Six Mile Creek flowing west to the Mohawk River, while the western side of Perimeter Road formed its eastern boundary, and the base boundary fence formed the southern boundary. This area contained a combination of older oak trees, small secondary growth trees, larches introduced for reforestation, briers, weeds and a ground cover of myrtle in the northwest corner. Since Area 3 was situated in an area of historic settlement and located along a tributary system of the Mohawk River, numerous transects (Figure 22) were excavated in this area in an attempt to identify potential prehistoric and historic resources.

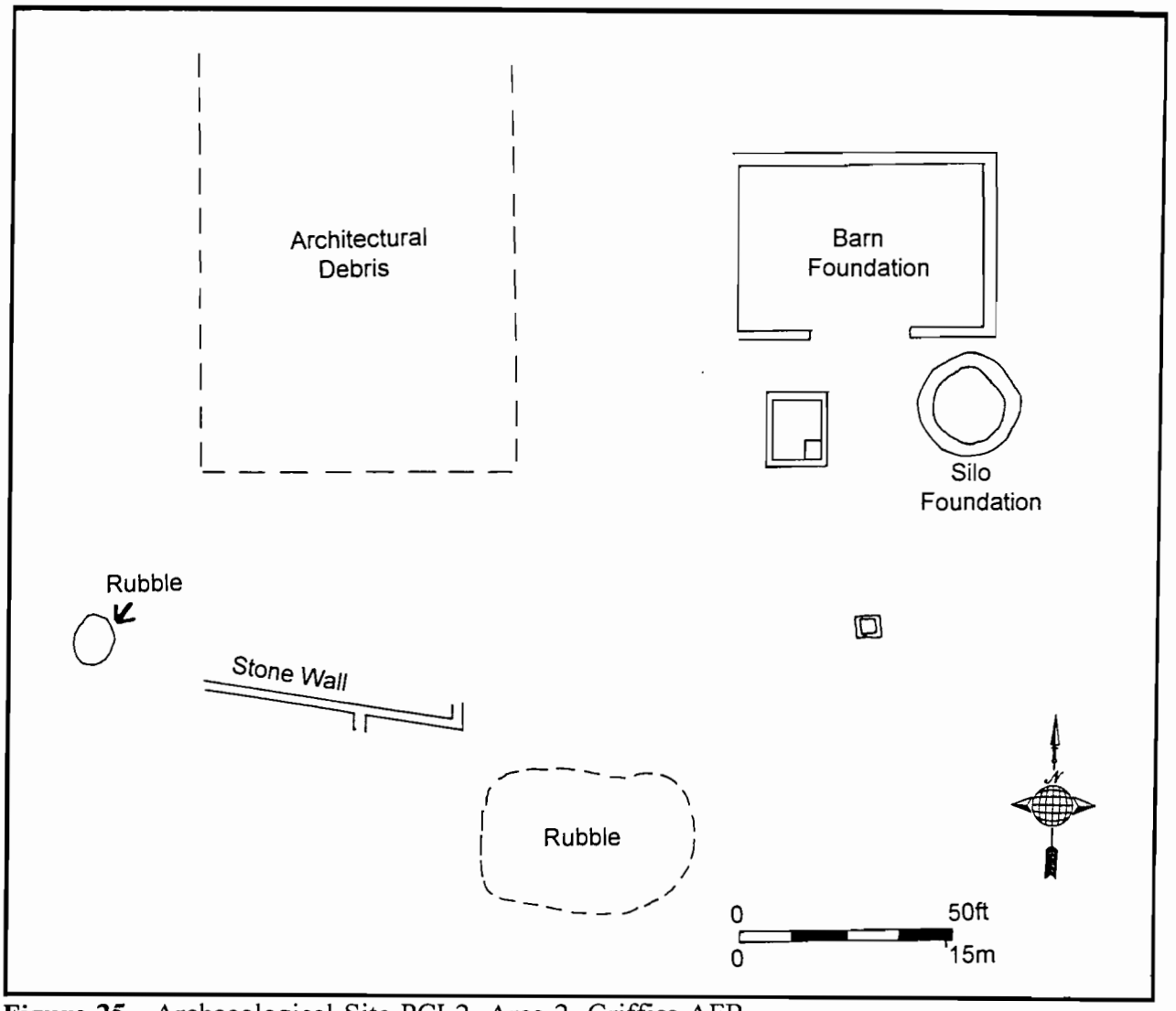


Figure 25. Archaeological Site PCI 2, Area 2, Griffiss AFB.

After an initial walkover, transects were started on the northern boundary, south of the channelized stream and access road. Transect 1 followed along the northern bank of the stream before it was channelized. Shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals and a total of 29 shovel test pits were excavated. The distance between Transects 1, 2, and 3 was initially 20 m. These transects started on the western boundary and ran east. Transect 2 passed on top of a slight mound which was covered by ground cover of myrtle which is often planted along foundations. Transect 2 had 28 shovel test pits completed while Transect 3 also had 28 shovel test pits initially completed.

A possible multipurpose tool was found along Transect 3, indicating the prospect of finding additional prehistoric materials. Based on this find, the interval between the remaining transects 4 through 7 was shortened to 10 m while maintaining the standard 10-m shovel testing

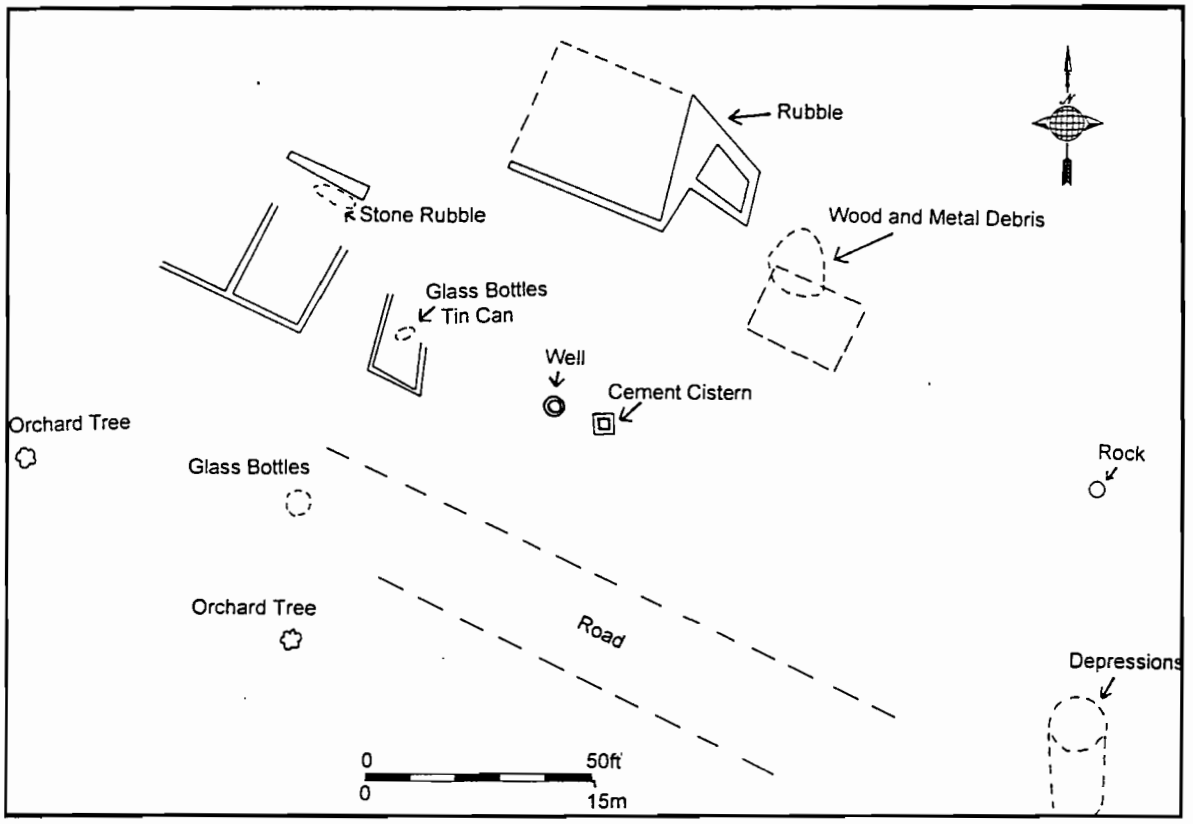


Figure 26. Archaeological Site PCI 3, Area 2, Griffiss AFB.

interval These transects covered the majority of Area 3. Transect 4 contained 25 initial shovel test pits, while Transect 5 also had 25 shovel tests, Transect 6 had 26, and Transect 7 had 12. Transects 8 (7 shovel tests)and 9 (7 shovel tests) were shorter transects located in the southern part of the area. Those areas that were not covered by transects had been covered by walkover survey. By the time completion of the shovel testing occurred in the southern edge of the area and 187 shovel test pits had been excavated, it was clear that little was left of any cultural remains.

A second round of testing was conducted along Transects 3 and 4 where potential prehistoric artifacts were uncovered (Transect 3, STP 26 and Transect 4, STP 5). In an effort to locate additional material, a set of radial shovel test pits was placed at 1-m and 5-m intervals around STP 5; one shovel test was also placed at a 10-m interval between Transects 3 and 4, since the interval between transects had been 20 m.

Results of Field Testing. The stratigraphy across Area 3 was very uniform in that the soils were primarily glacial till which varied only slightly in color. The upper stratum was a dark-gray brown sandy silt with cobbles and rocks and Stratum II was comprised of dark yellow-brown sandy silt with cobbles, rocks and gravel. The upper stratum was generally 25-35 cm with the lower stratum 12-20 cm thick. While there was an indication of established vegetation in the form of large oak trees along a fence line (shovel tests near this area did have 47 cm of dark gray brown silty loam) little of what could be considered any type of A horizon was encountered in most of the transects. The only variation across the area was along Transect 1 which followed the old stream channel, the western part of Transect 2, and the area near the oak trees.

Transect 1 had some deposition of gray-brown silty or clayey loam comprising Stratum I which was approximately 30 cm thick with one shovel test having only 13 cm of Stratum I. This stratum may represent stream deposition. Stratum II consisted of reddish brown clay and yellow to dark brown silty sand with rocks and gravel. This stratum is similar to that found across the site. The western part of Transect 2 crossed a slight mound that was suspected to be part of a house foundation since it was a mound and there was a covering of myrtle, which is often associated with foundations. Shovel tests had a deep deposit (46 cm) of medium to gray brown clayey loam with no subsoil. The other shovel tests along the mound (3 and 4) also revealed deep deposits of 34-37 cm but did have a lower stratum of yellow/brown silts. The eastern part of Transect 2 encountered part of the old stream bed meander. Silty clay, rather than silty sand, was present at the bottoms of the shovel tests.

Artifacts Recovered. Seven artifacts were recovered during the testing of Area 3. Two of these were possible prehistoric tools. A split cobble with notches was uncovered in Stratum I of Transect 3, STP 26. This appeared to be a possible tool, however, laboratory analysis determined it was of natural origin. The second prehistoric tool was a possible quartzite flake which was recovered from Transect 4, STP 5.

The remaining artifacts were historic and included two whiteware sherds, two window glass fragments and a small brick fragment. These were scattered across the area and were found in the top stratum. Transect 2 in the area of the mound did not contain any concentration of artifacts (one whiteware sherd), as might have been expected at a relatively intact house/barn foundation.

Archaeological Sites Identified. Two prehistoric isloated artifacts were located within Area 3. These were the tools found on Transect 3, STP 26 (Site 4) and Transect 4, STP 5 (Site 5). Additional shovel tests were excavated around these two positive tests. The radials were done at 1-m and 5-m intervals and, in the case of the area around the flake on Transect 4, at 10 m north of the shovel test. No additional prehistoric or historic artifacts were encountered. Consequently, these artifacts must be considered isolated finds in disturbed contexts.

One potential historic site, PCI Site 6, was also identified. This was the mound at the western end of Transect 2. An adjacent property owner who resides on Bell Road informed the survey crew that the Jones family (who still reside on Bell Road) had a barn in the approximate

area of this mound. The barn was built in the 1920s and was burned and demolished by the Air Force after they purchased the property. Shovel testing at this site, within and adjacent to the mound, recorded a severely disturbed area with no intact deposits. Only one ceramic sherd was located along Transect 2, in the first stratum. No structural remains were identified. Testing to a depth of approximately 50 centimeters was sufficient to identify any possible structural remains.

None of the maps consulted indicate a farm site in the location of the possible barn in the area of Transect 2. The 1955 U.S.G.S. map does indicate a small structure in the general area or slightly north of the mound in question, with a row of houses across the street. It is possible that the structure may have been a small shed rather than a large barn. It may also have been demolished by the Air Force during later construction, rather than in the 1940s during initial base construction.

6.2.4 AREA 4. Area 4 is in the southeastern section of Griffiss Air Force Base and is a linear tract of land oriented northwest-southeast. It is bounded on the southwest by Perimeter Road, and on the northeast by the base property line. Northwest of Area 4 is a small base facility, and to the southeast is a wetland. Localized disturbances include a utility line crossing the south central portion of the parcel, and a base facility in the southern section.

The terrain consists of several ridges and gullies. Small streams run through the area in a general southward direction. Small wetlands in the northern section of the area feed this drainage. Except for small clearings associated with facilities and infrastructure, the area is wooded.

Area 4 was selected for walkover and subsurface sampling because it appeared substantially undisturbed, well-watered, and conducive to prehistoric camping or settlement on flatter ground on the tops of ridges and interfluves.

A general walkover was made by three crews who covered different sections of the area, marking suitable areas for transect locations. Transect placement was aimed at locating evidence of historic sites and recording information about specific conditions. During the walkover, a standing chimney site and a foundation with enclosed cement floor were found near the east central property line. Abandoned 55-gallon drums were found at the foundation site. Another set of drums was found in the northern section. Both of these locations were avoided because of possible contamination.

Thirteen transects were used to shovel test Area 4. These are designated Transects 1-4, 4A, 4B, 5-6, 6A, 7, 7A, and 8-10. Transects 1-6A were placed in the ridge and gully terrain characterizing the majority of the area. Transects 7-10 were placed on a terrace overlooking the wetland to the south. These transects are depicted on the survey base map, and vary in length based upon the size of the landform being surveyed. Shovel test pits (STPs) were spaced at 10-m intervals within transects. The spacing between transects varied based upon the distances between landforms, as several, single transects were placed upon narrow ridges, or on the size of the landform, with broader landforms having multiple transects not more than 30 m apart. A more

intensive testing pattern consisting of transects at 10-m intervals was employed on the flat terrace overlooking the wetland in the southern section of Area 4, since several factors, including the presence of the wetland, flat ground, and southern exposure suggested strongly that a prehistoric site might be present there. Four additional STPs were excavated around the chimney site at distances of one to five m. A total of 141 shovel test pits were excavated in Area 4.

Results of Field Testing and Artifacts Recovered. The stratigraphy found in Area 4 included a dark grey brown sandy loam, or sandy loam with gravel about 10-30 cm thick. The subsoil was yellow brown or dark yellow-brown sandy silt or sandy silt with gravel. Sometimes a thin dark humus covered the loamy topsoil.

Table 3
Typical Soil Profiles Area 4

STP Number	Depth (cm)	Description	Artifacts
Tr.1/STP4	0-12	Black Humus	None
	12-18	Brown sandy silt	None
	18-26	Yellow brown sandy silt	None
Tr. 6/STP8	0-22	Grey brown sandy loam	None
	22-40	Yellow brown loam, cobbles	None
Tr.9/STP4	0-8	Dark brown loam, cobbles	None
	8-22	Med. gr. brn. silty loam, cobbles	None
	22-35	Medium yellow brown silty sand	None

Table 4
Area 4 Stratigraphy of STPs with Artifacts

STP Number	Depth (cm)	Description	Artifacts
Tr.6/STP16	0-11	Dark grey sandy loam	1 window glass
	11-38	Yellow brown silty sand	None
Tr.6/STP17	0-8	Black humus, gravel	1 piece tarpaper
	8-18	Dark yellow sandy loam	None
	18-31	Yellow brown sandy loam, gravel	None

The shovel testing failed to encounter evidence of buried archaeological resources in Area 4, except for small numbers of artifacts near the chimney and foundation.

Archaeological Sites Identified. The archaeological site identified in Area 4 was made up of traces of architecture, namely a chimney and, in another location nearby, a foundation and enclosed cement floor. This site is recorded as archaeological PCI Site 7. Artifacts found at this site include small pieces of window glass and tarpaper. This site does not correspond to any locations recorded on historic maps.

6.2.5 AREA 5. The southeast corner of Griffiss Air Force Base, just south of SAC Hill, constitutes Area 5 (Figure 23). It is a narrow band approximately 120 m wide. This area extends south of Perimeter Road, and the northern boundary follows along Perimeter Road going northeast crossing Six Mile Creek and extending another 370 m. The southern boundary is defined by the base property line. This area was not subsurface tested since it was determined that construction of Perimeter Road, the construction of the access road from Rickmeyer Road, and the placement of the various gates and fences, as well as the rechannelization of Six Mile Creek, had greatly disturbed this area. This was determined by archival research and a walkover inspection.

6.2.6 AREA 6. The Northern Clear Area or Area 6 is located north of the northwest end of the runway. It encompasses areas east and west of Pennystreet Road, north of Butternut Road (Figure 22). This area encompasses mowed open fields, and a plowed field on the east side of Pennystreet Road. The west side of Pennystreet Road includes an open mowed field with ridges with high weeds in some areas and scattered stands of trees, a stream and associated wetlands, a ridge with secondary growth and an open mowed field located west of the wetlands. This area was surveyed for archaeological resources since it contained a stream drainage that flows into the

Mohawk River. In general, this area has potential for locating prehistoric and historic deposits. It is also a known area of eighteenth century habitation by European settlers.

The survey strategy was diverse due to the variety of landforms encountered in this area. Transects were placed along the ridges found in the open fields after initial walkovers were completed. Transects were placed when possible in depressions which might signify cellar holes or structural foundations. Observed foundations were not tested. The other survey methods employed were the walkover of a plowed field which was located east of Pennystreet Road. The following discussion will focus first on the areas east of Pennystreet Road, then on the area west of Pennystreet, and finally on the ridge west of Pennystreet and west of the stream drainage.

Transect 1 was located on a slight ridge in an open field 30 meters north of Butternut Road and 30 meter east of Pennystreet Road. The shovel tests were placed at 10 meter intervals, and 16 shovel tests were excavated.

Transect 1A was located on the second slight ridge north of Transect 1. This transect ran from west to east, and tests were done at 10-m intervals. A total of 17 shovel tests was completed in this transect.

During the initial walkover two depressions were identified and Transect 1B tested the area near these depressions. Shovel Test Pits 1-4 were radials that were placed at the four corners of the depression starting north and moving in a clockwise position. Shovel Test Pits 5-8 were located as radials around the second depression, with STP 5 being the northern radial and the shovel test numbers progressing in a clockwise rotation.

The other area surveyed east of Pennystreet Road included a plowed field approximately 123 m by 60 m situated in the northeast corner of Area 6. An intensive survey of 10 walkover transects at 10 m between transects was conducted in this area.

Transect 2 was located 30 meters west of Pennystreet Road, 60 m north of Butternut Road, and 30 meters west of Pennystreet Road. This transect ran from south to north and was initially parallel to Pennystreet Road but as it followed the upward slope along a slight ridge it moved to approximately 60 meters west of Pennystreet Road. Shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals except for STP 4 which would have bisected a utility cable and associated disturbance. Consequently this shovel test was excavated 50 m north of STP 4. The interval of 10 meter was continued north and a total of 20 shovel tests was completed.

Transects 3, 4, and 5 were located on ridges with northeast-southwest orientations. Transect 3 was located north of a small depression and extended for approximately 250 m with 22 shovel tests excavated.

Transect 4 was located 10 m northwest of Transect 2, STP 2 and followed a ridge. It was excavated at 10 meter intervals and 16 shovel tests were completed. Transect 5 was near

Transect 3 and followed a slight rise with shovel tests excavated at 10 meter intervals. A total of 20 shovel tests were completed on this transect.

Transect 12 also ran along a ridge but had more of a southwest-northeast orientation and was southwest of Pennystreet Road, near the bend of Butternut Road. This was an area of historic habitation and the transect was testing for the remains of any historic cultural materials. Transect 12 was 25 m northwest from Butternut Road, and six shovel tests were excavated. The interval between shovel tests was initially 10 meters but was extended to 20 meters in the area of electric cable/transmissions line.

Transect 13 was situated on a ridge 35 meters west of Transect 12 and 8 shovel tests were completed, again avoiding a transmission cable pole.

Transects 6-11 were located in a secondary growth area on a ridge west of the stream drainage and bounded by an open field cornfield. Bow hunting for deer was conducted in this area as evidenced by the appearance of hunters. This ridge was considered to have high potential for prehistoric cultural resources. The transects continued north of the woods and continued into an open mowed field that was also considered a potential area for prehistoric cultural resources. The transects were oriented south to north with Transect 6 being the most western transect and adjacent to the western property line. The transects were 10 m apart and had a distance of 10 m between the shovel tests. Transects 6 through 9 each had a total of 28 shovel tests, while Transects 10 and 11 had 27 and 6 shovel tests, respectively.

Transect 14 (25 shovel tests) was excavated at the edge of the large field west of Pennystreet Road and just east of the stream drainage and wetlands. This area was just inside the tree line. The transect was run from south to north along the base property line.

Transect 15 was located on a small ridge west of the end of Transect 1 near a grove of trees. The transect was laid out on a southeast to northwest orientation and the interval between the shovel tests was 10 m. Five shovel tests were excavated on this transect.

Results of Field Testing. The stratigraphy in the area west of Pennystreet Road consisted of three strata, including a dark brown to black silty or sandy loam which may include fill, a medium-dark brown sandy silt with cobbles and rocks, and a dark yellow brown silty sand with cobbles and rocks (glacial till). An interface between the two layers was intermittently encountered. Stratum I, when it occurred, was approximately 15-25 cm thick. It was present in shovel tests placed below the ridge (i.e., Transect 1, STP 2) but also in spots on the rise. Its deposition probably resulted from erosion. Stratum II is another 10-20 cm thick and is found along all the transects but may appear as the top stratum in areas on top of the ridges since the topsoil has been eroded away. No clear plowzone was observed in shovel tests on any of the transects.

Shovel tests dug along the depressions, including those with artifacts, differed from the those on the ridges. These shovel tests tended to have Stratum I silty loam but their lower strata

tended toward dark brown silty sand or silty loam and could be as thick as 50 cm. This may represent a mixing of a thick Stratum I with subsoil, but these shovel tests tended to be loamier than those away from the depressions.

The transects along the ridges in the open field immediately west of Pennystreet Road (Transects 2, 4, 14) also had similar stratigraphy to that across the road. However, Stratum I was more prevalent throughout the transects, with an average thickness of 25 cm to 30 cm. Stratum II was a light to dark brown clayey or silty sand with large amounts of rocks and cobbles and Stratum III was not excavated. Transect I, STP 4 may have been on cable installation disturbance since recent fill was found to 35 cm below the surface. Shovel Test Pit 9 (19 meters from the house foundation) showed evidence of disturbances in the appearance of construction debris and carpeting around the shovel test and in the shovel test to a depth of 10 cms. This type of disturbance was not apparent in STP 10.

Transects 3, 5, 12, and 13, situated on ridges in the southeast part of Area 6, had slightly different stratigraphy. Shovel tests generally indicated about 30 cms. of dark brown loam, but Transects near Butternut Road had larger amounts of road gravel in Stratum I. Stratum II was composed of medium-strong brown sandy loam but STP 4 on Transect 3 may have indicated a fill episode since it contained 50 cms. of Stratum I. The cobbles and rocks were present in this section, as in the other two areas discussed, but appeared to be associated with a loamier soil here than in the other areas. This may be due to redeposition of topsoil from base construction activities.

The transects located in the ridge west of the stream and wetlands had stratigraphy similar to that found in the open fields east and west of Pennystreet Road. That is to say, they had a general top stratum (including sod) of dark gray brown sandy loam that averaged 25 cm in thickness and a Stratum II of dark yellow brown to strong brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles and rocks which was approximately 25 cm thick.

Transect 14, located on the western edge of the open field and east of the wetlands, identified different soil types than found along the other transects in this area. Along this transect 25 shovel test pits were excavated.

Artifacts Recovered. Artifacts recovered from this area were found on Transects 1, 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4 and 5, all of which were along Butternut Road or Pennystreet Road. None of the transects along the stream or on the ridge encountered artifacts. Transects in the areas of the depressions had a variety of artifacts which included modern bottle glass, brick and mortar fragments as well as nails (machine-cut). Shovel Test Pit 7 on Transect 1B had the majority of the artifacts from the area. Other artifacts found on Transect 1B included possible late creamware fragments and a pearlware sherd. This shovel test was situated one m south of Depression #2 and contained a variety of transfer-printed whiteware and hand painted whitewares as well as construction debris. Transect 2 on the west side of Pennystreet Road contained a combination of modern debris mixed with potentially nineteenth century material such as red

earthenware and machine-cut nail. The other transect that had material was Transect 5, which produced two red brick fragments, as well as a whiteware sherd from STP 11.

Archaeological Sites Identified. Seven sites (PCI Sites 8-14) were identified from field survey in Area 6. Two of these were situated east of Pennystreet Road, and the other five are located west of Pennystreet Road (Figure 27). Site PCI 8 is Depression #1 which was evaluated by Transect 1B, STPs 1-4. These shovel tests uncovered late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century artifacts. PCI Site 9 is Depression #2 on the east side of Pennystreet (Photograph 23), which was tested by Transect 1B, STPs 5-8. As noted above, late creamware fragments and pearlware was found at the site dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries. PCI Sites 8 and 9 may be the remains of a house foundation.

The other five sites are located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. Three of these, PCI Sites 10, 11 and 12, in the northern part of this section, were east of Transect 1. The northern part of Transect 1 did not produce any artifacts in the area of PCI Site 10 and PCI Site 11, and consequently provided no further information regarding the sites. PCI Site 12, a cellar hole and visible fieldstone foundation, was 19 m east of Transect 1, STPs 9 and 10. Shovel Test Pit 9 had a great deal of construction debris, but it is difficult to ascertain whether or not this was associated with Site 12. However, materials found at PCI site 12 include transfer-printed whiteware, earthenware, redware, and stoneware (see Appendix B). PCI Site 13 was a small depression at the end of an old driveway which was east of Transect 1. The last site, PCI Site 14, was a slight depression with no cultural material associated with it.

Documentary research indicates that most of the sites identified in Area 6 may be identified on historic maps. PCI Site 8 is located on 1852 Oneida County Map as being the property of L.H Wightmar. The 1874 Beers Atlas indicates that it was the property of W. Jones. The 1907 Atlas indicates that this property was then owned by J. Riley. For PCI Site 9, a house site identified as belonging to W.L. Richman first appears on the 1874 Beers Atlas. The 1907 Atlas, however, identifies it with J. Richmond.

The sites located on the west side of Pennystreet Road are indicated on the 1852 Oneida County map. PCI Sites 10 through 13 (north to south) are on properties owned by Robottom, H. Dopp and H. Ely. By 1874 the Beers Atlas identifies the properties as being owned by Rowbatham, T. Mulkerin and W. Miller. The 1907 Atlas indicates that this area is now settled by S. Mc Curn and L. Williams. Depression #6 (PCI Site 14) does not appear separately on any of the maps but may be associated with one of the above mentioned owners.

The historic research conducted several years ago by E. Stevens Wright (Personal Communication 1994) and the Erie Canal Village in Rome indicates the location of another house in Area 6 in an area which was tested. The 1955 U.S.G.S. map indicates a house on the western curve of Butternut Road before the intersection with Pennystreet Road. According to their research, this house, which was moved in 1979 to the Erie Canal Museum in Rome, was originally built in the early decade of the nineteenth century. It has become known as the Petrie/Barnes house and has been restored to its earlier state. Photograph 31 shows the original

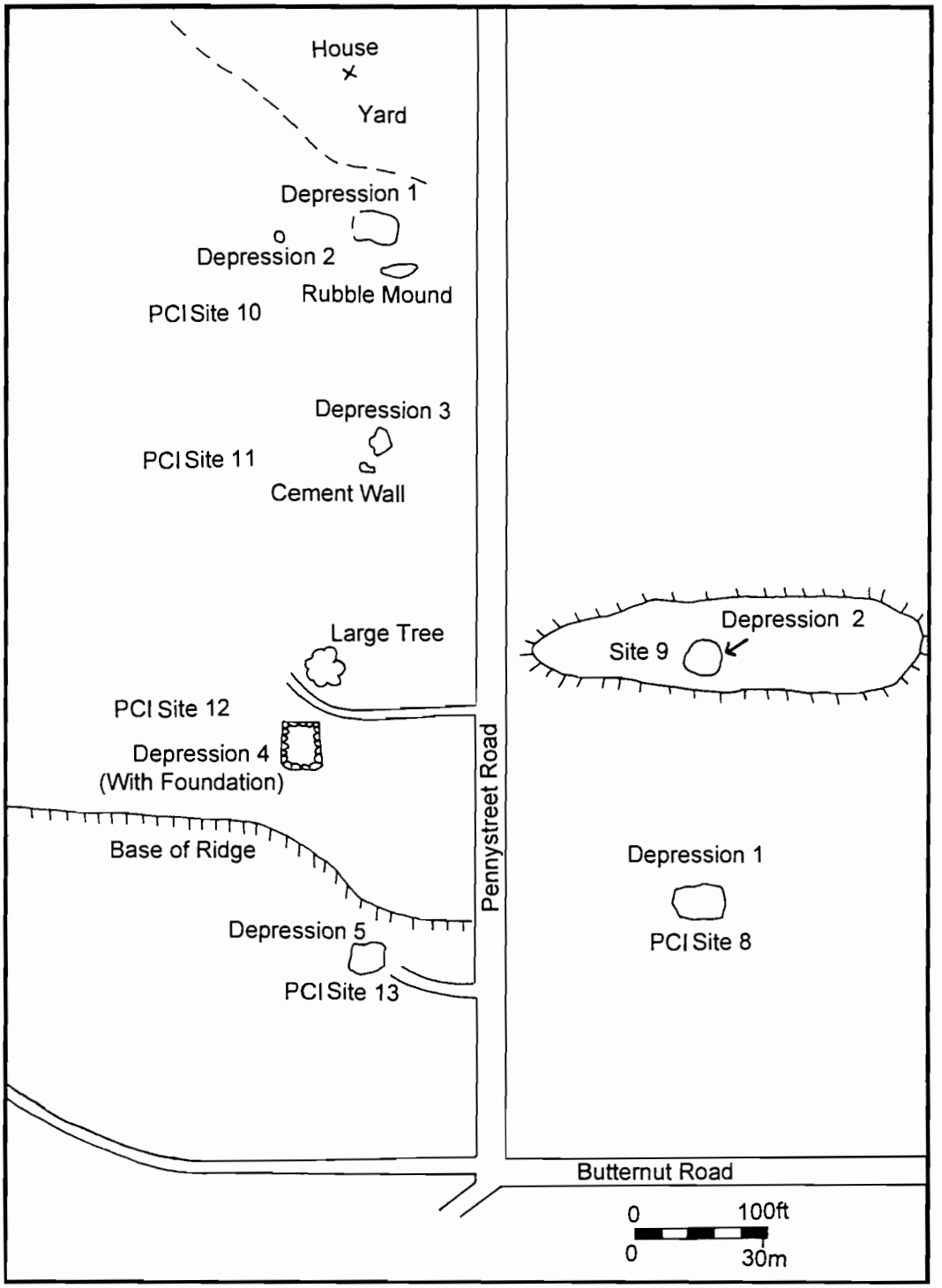


Figure 27. Archaeological Sites PCI 8 through PCI 13, Area 6, Griffiss AFB.

location of the house. Transect 12 was located across the ridge where the house sat. There is now a pumping station on a concrete platform located on this ridge. The shovel tests along the ridge did not recover any archaeological materials, nor did they uncover any remains of the house foundation or outbuildings. The probable removal of the house and subsequent construction of the pumping station probably disturbed any deposits that may have been here.

6.2.7 AREA 7. The drainage channel for Six Mile Creek on the western side of Griffiss AFB marks the southern boundary of this area, and the western security fence running north-south serves as the western boundary. The eastern edge of Perimeter Road north from the culvert over the Six Mile Creek channel north to the next culvert serves as the eastern boundary. The northern boundary is the aforementioned second culvert. The area is primarily an open field with tall weeds and patches of larches used for reforestation.

The presence of Six Mile Creek and the proximity of the Mohawk River were considered as important reasons for testing this area for both prehistoric and historic cultural remains. The northern part of the area was considered too disturbed to test. Construction of Perimeter Road and the security fence on the west, and particularly the channelization of Six Mile Creek, were seen as causing these disturbances. However, the following areas were considered suitable for testing: immediately on the east of the area, east of the channel, and its berm and between the western bank of the channeled stream, and the western boundary of the security fence. Four transects were placed in Area 7. Transect 1 was located north of the stream channel and ran west to the intersection with the other stream channel. Thirteen shovel tests were completed on this transect. Transect 2, to the east of Transect 1 and partly on a slight rise, consisted of 18 shovel tests. Transect 3 was situated on the eastern bank of the north running stream channel. There were 13 shovel tests completed on this transect. Transect 4 was situated between the western bank of the stream channel and the western security fence. Sixteen shovel tests were completed on this transect. All of the transects maintained a 10-m interval between shovel tests.

Results of Field Testing. Shovel test profiles along Transects 1 though 3 primarily revealed three soil strata. These included the top stratum of loose, dark brown silty loam with rocks over a gray-brown clayey silt with rocks and cobbles. The lowest stratum was composed of dark yellow to reddish brown silty sand with gravel, cobbles and rocks. This stratum was approximately 15-20 cm thick. The deposits of gray brown clayey silt were fill and were found in Transect 1, STPs 5-12. Other shovel tests showed indications of disturbance in the form of deep deposits of the loose, dark, brown silty loam such as in Transect 3 STP 4. There was very little change in the soil even though the test was taken down 30 cm and encountered large rocks typical of the subsoil. Transect 4 showed some variation from the other transects in that more clay and sand were found in the lower strata (15-30 cm below surface).

Artifacts Recovered. There was a paucity of artifacts in Area 7. The only material collected was a piece of clear glass from Transect 4, STP 6. This shovel test also contained blacktop, which was discarded. The only other cultural materials encountered were brick fragments in Transect 4, STP 4 which was also determined to be fill.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no historic or prehistoric sites identified within Area 7.

6.2.8 AREA 8. The boundaries of this area are formed by the eastern edge of Perimeter Road on the west, the northern edge of the reforestation area to the north, the Golf Course (holes 4 and 5) on the south, and the Fire Training Area and northeast runway on the east. A line of trees, possibly 50 years old or older, was situated on an east-west orientation in the northern part of the area. Reforestation had placed larches and pine trees in the northern area. The southern section adjacent to the Golf Course consisted of manicured lawns. Historic documents indicated that house settlements were present, particularly along a road running east to west through the northern portion of the area. Consequently, this area was considered to have a good potential for containing historic cultural resources.

An intensive walkover survey was conducted in the northern area to identify potential house sites. Shovel testing was conducted along the line of trees (Transect 1), along the ridges south of the reforested area (Transects 3 and 4), and along the eastern line of trees in the reforested area to check for disturbance. Transect 1 was placed south of the line of older deciduous tree line, and had eight shovel tests excavated at 20-m intervals. Transect 2 had seven shovel tests that were excavated at 20-m intervals. Transect 3 was located on the longer ridge in the southeastern section of the project area. Thirteen shovel test pits were completed on this transect at 10-m intervals, except for STP 8, which encountered a disturbed area and was located 20 m south of STP 7. Transect 4 had four tests excavated at 20-m intervals with the transect beginning and ending approximately 20 m from the edge of the ridge.

Results of Field Testing. The stratigraphy along Transects 1, 2 and 3 consisted of two strata. The first stratum consisted of a dark brown silty loam with an average thickness of 25-30 cm, and Stratum II consisted of a light reddish-brown to medium brown silt or silty sand with a high density of rocks. This lower stratum averaged 10 cm in thickness.

Transect 3 revealed stratigraphy similar to that encountered on Transects 1 and 2, except that at least two shovel tests in the middle of the ridge lacked the A horizon. Instead, these tests revealed profiles consisting of an upper stratum of dark yellow brown silty sand (4 cm thick), with the lower, or third, layer (15-23 cm thick) being the same as the first layer. A middle layer or stratum of dark brown sandy silt (9 cm thick) was found between these two identical strata. Glacial till, however, was found throughout the shovel tests.

Artifacts Recovered. The only cultural material recovered in this area was a piece of window glass in Transect 3, STP 4. There were no materials discarded in the field.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified in this area during the the field investigation.

6.2.9 AREA 9. This area is located along the drainage of Three Mile Creek in the southern part of Griffiss Air Force Base. It is bounded on the west by the Skyline Housing Complex, and

by Patrick Square on the north. The eastern boundary is defined by the Perimeter Road. Deciduous and evergreen trees are found throughout the area. The Three Mile Creek area was considered for testing because of the potential of the stream drainage as a resource for prehistoric and historic peoples. Several areas along the eastern and northern edges of the area were not tested because of the location of several landfills, including one that was radioactive. An intensive walkover survey identified other forms of disturbances in the area, such as logging, dumping of logs and stripping of topsoil.

Five transects were placed throughout this area. Transect 1, consisting of 19 shovel tests, followed the west bank of the creek along a terrace behind the housing development. Transect 2 (5 shovel tests) was located on the ridge heading northeast from the housing development toward the creek. Transect 3, consisting of 20 shovel tests, was located on the east side of the creek. Transect 4, with four shovel tests, and Transect 5, which included two shovel tests, were also on the east bank of Three Mile Creek. Transect 5 was on a slight rise. A standard 10-m interval was planned for shovel test placement throughout the area. However, due to the high water table, and the presence of disturbances in some sections, shovel test placement was opportunistic, and only approximated the intended 10-m interval. Along Transect 1, STPs 13 through 17 were placed at 20-m intervals.

Results of Field Testing. Several forces may be responsible for the soil deposition in Area 9. This is suggested by the presence of a variety of stratigraphic representations within the area. Two of the causes may be dredging of the drainage and the deposition of alluvium. Soils were very wet, and the water table was reached in Transect 3, STP 18, at 45 cm bs. Shovel Test Pits 11 and 15 on Transect 1 also hit water, at 35 cm bs and 45 cm bs, respectively. Transects 1 through 4 indicated deposition of a black loam with organic material at 20-40 cm bs. Where shovel tests were excavated beyond this layer, a yellow-brown orange and gray sand subsoil was encountered. The same type of black loam with organic material is also found throughout the transects as a top layer 5 to 8 cm thick.

Several shovel tests revealed a gray-brown silty sand with no soil change within 50 cm of the surface. Transect 4 had a subsoil of fine silty sand while, Transect 5 had the black loam as its top layer, followed by tan sand or silty sand, and a subsoil of light yellow brown sand.

Artifacts Recovered. The only cultural materials reported for this area are modern twentieth century items. They include one piece of plastic found at 20 cm bs within an upper layer of the black loam. The only other reported materials were cinder blocks noticed on the surface near Transect 1, STP 16. No cultural material other than these items was recovered in Area 9.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified for Area 9.

6.2.10 AREA 10. Field work was undertaken in Area 10 which is located in the southwestern part of the base. The field survey followed a ridge that ran from just north of the

Skyline Gate north to Brookley Road. During the initial walkover it was noted that there was a tree line of oaks and maples established along the ridge. According to Griffiss AFB environmental files these trees were approximately one hundred years old. Therefore, this area appeared to be a residual pre-base section and testing should reveal possible pre-base construction stratigraphy.

On the east of the tree line near adjacent streets and parking lots there were several areas with replanted pines. The northern area behind the medical center was not tested because the lower area was too wet and the remaining area was too disturbed by apparent grading of the area. Transect 1, running south to north, started near the southern fence line. This transect contained 46 shovel test pits with the first nine traversing across the slope with STP 9 located near the top of the ridge. The rest were placed along the top of the ridge. Transect 2 was also located on the ridge but in the vicinity of a small stand of oaks and maples (Figure 23). It had six shovel tests scatted among the stand. Transect 3, with 13 shovel tests, was located at the base of the northern part of the ridge. Shovel tests in both Transects 1 and 3 were excavated at a 10-m interval. The base of the ridge in the southern section was heavily eroded, full of tree falls and dumped trees. Consequently it was not tested.

Results of Field Testing. The stratigraphy of the initial shovel tests in Transect 1, along the fence line, was a predominantly dark brown silty loam with a depth of 12 cm. It is quite probable that this represents slope wash. There were pockets of clay and sandy clay with deposits approximately 30 cm deep. Stratum II was generally a yellow brown clay or silty sand, and dark brown clay. The water table was encountered in STP 9 at a depth of 30 cm bs. This shovel test was not far from a small channel. The pockets of clay that appeared in Stratum I may well be exposed subsoil.

The shovel tests along the top of the ridge displayed a variety of strata, but some uniformity between shovel tests may be discerned. The great variety may be the result of various episodes during which fill was deposited on the ridge and/or pushed across the ridge top, thus creating heterogeneous landfill deposits.

Stratum I is composed of light to dark brown loose loam (sandy or silty) which was approximately 12 cm deep with rocks. Since it was not compacted and was almost sterile, this appears to be fill, which may have been used to level the top of the ridge. Also found in shovel tests such as STP 38 was a deposit of purple-white sand at 0-10 cm bs. This type of soil is more predominantly found in Stratum II present at 11 to 15 cms. and at 28 to 42 cms. Its appearance in the top stratum may represent further disturbance of the soil. Variations of light yellow-brown clay also compose part of Stratum II, as does dark red brown silt. The clay layer generally starts at about 15 cm to 40 cm while the dark red brown silt (silty sand) is found at about 12-35 cm bs. In most cases the dark red brown silty sand is found beneath the deposit of the purple (mauve) and white sand. At least ten of the shovel tests had a third stratigraphic deposit which was dark red brown sand which maybe the same as that found as Stratum II in other shovel tests. Two shovel tests had a fourth stratum which was fine sand or silty sand and was found at 14/18-35/38 cm bs.

One shovel test, STP 32, had a Stratum II of mottled light gray sand and black loam, which may suggest this was a buried topsoil. This shovel test was not on the slope but on the ridge. This is further indication that the ridge as well as the slope has undergone surface alteration.

Those shovel tests excavated on Transect 2 had a top layer of dark sandy and/or silty loam, similar to the upper stratum of shovel tests on Transect 1. Stratum II shared similarities with Transect 1 as well. Shovel Test Pit 1 encountered the white-purple sand at 7-15 cm bs. All of the other shovel tests (5) encountered a yellow brown silty sand at depths from 11/15 to 25/45 cm. Shovel Test Pit 1 also encountered a fourth stratum, that of dark yellow brown silty sand rather than the anticipated dark red brown sand that is usually below the white-purple sand.

Shovel tests along the base of the ridge in the northern section of this area also contained a Stratum I of dark brown silty loam with Stratum II of reddish brown sandy clayey loam or a stratum of the purple-white sand. Unlike the other areas the soil below the purple-white sand was more of a dark yellow brown sand (14-30 cm bs), but there were lenses of light gray sand as well. Shovel Test Pit 45 encountered water at a depth of 28 cms. Unusual for most shovel tests is that, while rocks were encountered, the glacial till so often encountered elsewhere was absent from most shovel tests in Area 10.

Artifacts Recovered. Very little in the way of cultural material was recovered from the shovel tests excavated in this area. Shovel Test Pits 4 and 21 on Transect 1 contained a piece of milk glass and a piece of clear glass, respectively. Both were found in the top layer. In Shovel Test Pit 1 on Transect 2, a nail was recovered. A hand-wrought piece of hardware in the shape of an "x", its function undetermined, was recovered from Transect 1, Shovel Test Pit 5. Again, it was recovered from the top layer (0-10 cm bs). The number of artifacts noted and discarded in the field still does not greatly increase the number of recovered artifacts. Shovel Test Pit 5 on Transect 1 had three small pieces of metal in Stratum I. The remaining artifacts which appear to be modern were recovered from Transect 2. These included: a round nail (not rusty) from STP 6; a piece tar roofing tile from STP 4; and an unidentifiable nail fragment from STP 1.

Archaeological Sites Identified. During initial walkover survey an oval cinder block feature, designated PCI Site 15, was discovered on Transect 1. Shovel Test Pit 11 is approximately 10 m north of this feature, possibly a well. This feature (oval cinder block) is 1.75 m by 1.5 m, with cinder blocks measuring 20 cm by 20 cm by 40 cm. It is located on the edge of the high ridge which appears to have been bulldozed. No cultural material was found in, on, or around this cinder block feature, designated PCI Site 15. No structures were identified on historic maps for this area.

6.2.11 AREA 11. The area southeast of the Weapons Storage Area was designated Area 11. Ground cover here included a variety of deciduous trees including ash, maple, oak, hickory and birch. Due to its peripheral location on the main base, this area was considered to

have a high potential for the recovery of cultural resource materials. In addition, its proximity to PCI Sites 2 and 3 in Area 4 increased the archaeological sensitivity of the area.

Five transects were placed along low terraces in the vicinity of a small stream and away from mounded, bulldozed piles of earth. Transect 1 was placed near the creek and headed northeast away from Perimeter Road. Thirty shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals, except for STP 11, which was excavated 15 m from STP 10 in order to avoid a disturbed area. Transect 2 was on the same ridge but ran southwest, with eight shovel tests being excavated at a 10-m interval. Transect 3 was located closest to the stream, with 13 shovel tests excavated at 10-m intervals. Transect 4 was situated south of the stream and wetlands, with 15 shovel tests excavated at a 10-m interval. Transect 5 consisted of seven shovel tests dug at a 10-m interval, and was 20 m south of Transect 4.

Results of Field Testing. The soils in Transects 1, 2 and 5 share a similar stratigraphy consisting of three generally distinct strata, while Transects 3 and 4, which are closest to the stream, show greater variability in their soils. The stratigraphy of Transects 1, 2, and 5 can be summarized as having a humus layer of dark gray brown sandy or (in one case) silty loam with an average thickness of five cm. An exception to this was the presence of disturbed or fill deposits such as those found in Transect 1, STP 2, and Transect 2, STP 8. The first had a deposit of pinkish gray silty loam and dark brown loam to a depth of 23 cm bs. The second had no humus layer, but instead revealed a deposit of gray brown silty loam to a depth of 31 cm bs.

Stratum II in the above transects primarily consisted of brown silty sand with medium brown clayey loam observed in a few shovel tests. Thickness for Stratum II averaged approximately 25 cm while Stratum III, a medium brown silty loam, varied in thickness from 10 cm to 23 cm. In Transect 5, Stratum III showed some variability, with what could be considered lensing of sands.

Transects 3 and 4, which were located near the stream, displayed a greater variability in all strata. The humus layer was found in all shovel tests except for two tests located on top of the stream bank, while only one shovel test on Transect 3 had the humus layer. Instead, for the most part, deposits of silty sand or loam and clayey loam extend from surface to approximately 20-30 cm bs. Stratum III was composed of dark yellow brown silty sand, dark yellow coarse sand, medium brown sand or yellow brown sandy clay. Gravel and cobbles were sporadic and did not occur in the heavy concentrations found in the fields of the Triangle or Northern Clear area. A possible plow zone was exposed in Transect 1, STP 15, in that the divisions between top soil, interface, and subsoil were very distinct. This was not always the case in the other shovel tests.

Recovered Artifacts. Very little in the way of cultural material was recovered from this area. No artifacts were collected from Area 11. Discarded materials included a modern soda bottle found on the surface in Transect 1, STP 17, and a rusty wire nail (modern) found in Stratum I, Transect 2, STP 5. The only other material encountered was charcoal found in

Stratum I, Transect 1, STP 20, and a possible lens of charcoal in Stratum III, Transect 4, STP 2. This lens was mottled with pale brown sand at a depth of 30-42 cm bs.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified within Area 11.

6.2.12 AREA 12. Area 12 consists of a manicured lawn bordering the southern end of the eastern runway, extending north to just north of the weather observation tower. Initial windshield survey indicated that this area was heavily disturbed by the runway construction and the placement of the landfill in the northern section (just south of the weather observation tower). However, this area contains part of the re-channeled Six Mile Creek drainage system and a wetlands area had formed in the southern part. This wetland helps support deer that roam the wooded areas of the base. A walkover was conducted to examine any of the old stream bed for potential prehistoric and historic cultural materials. There was also a report of a foundation within a small pond north of the landfill.

Results of Field Survey. The intensive surface inspection of the stream drainage identified parts of the old stream bed and tree line, but the area has been extensively filled in. The southern wetlands created by the re-routing of Six Mile Creek did not contain any prehistoric or historic resources. The area of the pond, which was man-made as a fishing pond and later abandoned, is adjacent to a landfill. A concrete dam for the pond is still visible. This dam was built in the early 1970's and is a modern feature. The ridges around the pond were also visually examined. They appear to have been heavily disturbed, possibly for mining of shale gravel. On the southern edge of the ridge construction debris was noted. There was no indication of any type of foundation in this or any area of Area 12. Other than the construction debris, no cultural materials were identified.

Recovered Artifacts. No artifacts were recovered during the investigations in Area 12.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites identified in Area 12.

6.2.13 AREA 13. Area 13 is the Triangle, the area entirely enclosed by Griffiss Air Force Base's runways. Prior to construction of the runways, beginning in 1941, Wright Settlement Road ran north-south through the area now contained within the Triangle. Several houses, the 1792 Congregational Church, and a tavern were located along the road in the early nineteenth century. Some of the houses were abandoned over time. In the early twentieth century, several homes remained, and a large farm, called "Shady Lane" had been established near where earlier farms had been. A major early twentieth century land use alteration occurred with the establishment of the buildings of the Fort Stanwix Canning Company and the associated grounds, "Fort Stanwix Gardens."

The terrain is very level, and superficially appears graded, although the ground's flatness is mostly natural. There do not appear to be any streams in the vicinity. Area 13 is partly open,

although much of it is planted in white and red pine stands, used as a noise buffer in many areas near the runways.

Area 13 was selected for investigation by walkover and shovel testing due to the historic archaeological site sensitivity, and the potentially low degree of disturbance. Informants in the base's environmental unit had reported foundations within the triangle.

Results of Field Testing and Artifacts Recovered. All three crews initiated a walkover in the area where foundations had been reported. Building foundations and an abandoned well were quickly identified. Transects were then set up on a north-south orientation. An additional walkover was performed by systematically moving west and east from the initial three transects. However, surface indications of historic archaeological sites were found only in the area directly north of the foundations first encountered. These features are depicted on Figure 28, and form a line with a north-south orientation.

Thirteen transects were employed to subsurface sample Area 13. These are designated Transects 1-13. Transects 1-8, 12, and 13 were placed on a north-south orientation beginning at a modern, paved location in the southeastern section of the triangle. Transects 1-3 formed a central core, while other transects were placed east and west of these. The interval within these transects was 10 m, and the interval between transects was 20 m. Transects 9-11 ran west from another paved area west of the north-south transects. The interval within these transects was 20 m, and spacing between the transects was 20 m. The interval was broadened because most of the area was considered to have low archaeological sensitivity, once the alignment of historic sites had been identified and their spatial concentration confirmed. Prehistoric sites were not expected, since the distance to water exceeded 500 ft. These transects are depicted on the survey base map (Figures 22 and 23), and vary in length based upon the size of the landform being surveyed. A total of 382 shovel test pits was excavated in Area 13.

The stratigraphy found in Area 13 usually consisted of a dark grey brown loam with gravel and cobbles about 20 to 35 cm thick. The subsoil was a yellow brown or red brown silt/sand/clay mixture with gravel and cobbles. Sometimes a thick dark brown loamy topsoil was encountered, especially on Transects 1, 2, and 3. This thick loam exceeded 40 cm in depth, and sometimes was more than 50 cm thick. Where it occurred on Transects 1, 2, and 3, it usually contained artifacts. In some cases it may represent midden deposits or archaeological features.

Table 5
Occurrence of deep, atypical topsoils in Area 13

Transect	STPs
1	2*, 7*, 13*, 20*
2	5*, 6*, 8*, 9*
3	5, 7, 24*
4	25
9	3, 15, 17

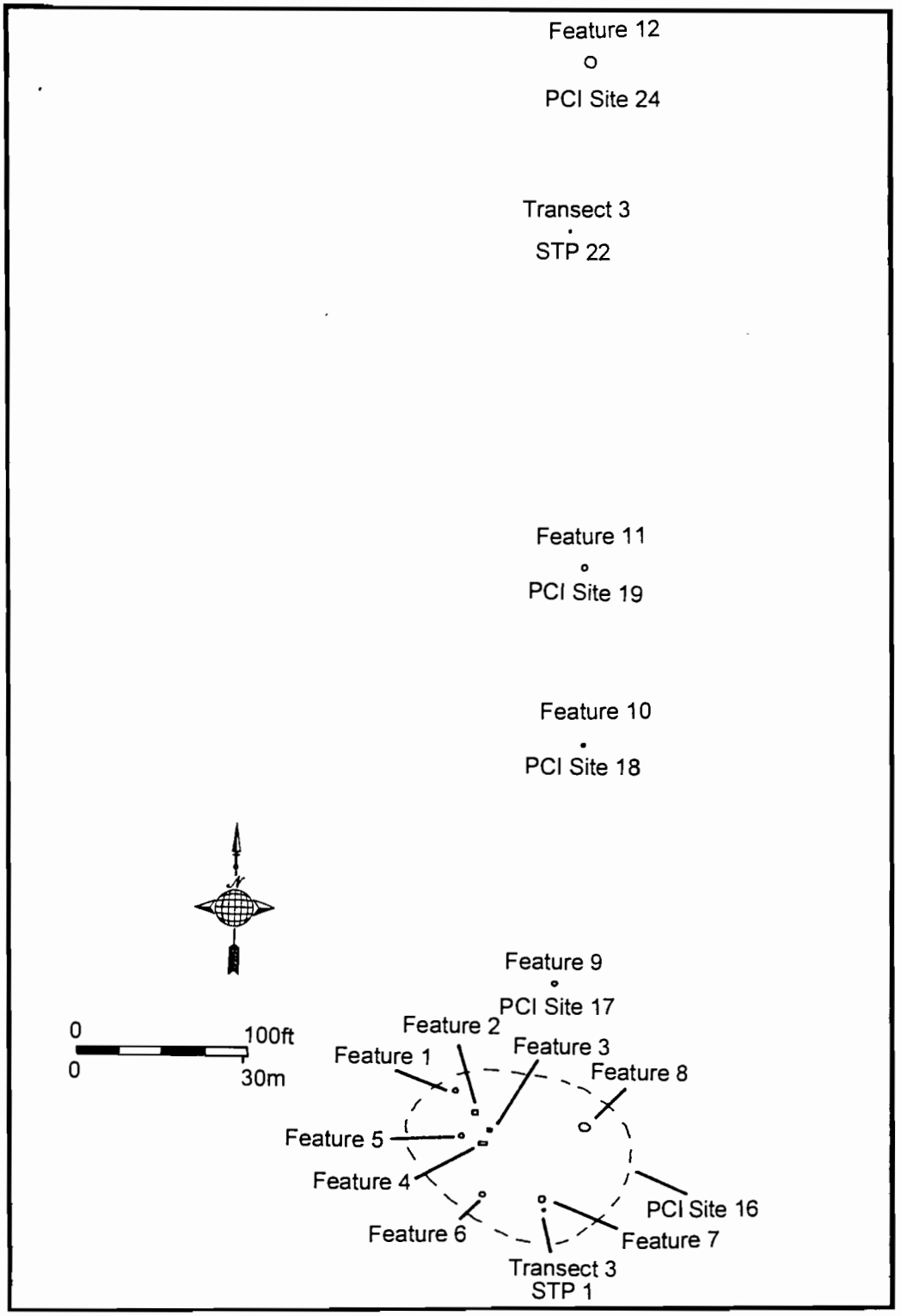


Figure 28. Archaeological Sites PCI 16 through PCI 19 and PCI 24, Area 13, Griffiss AFB.

10	28
11	30, 34

(Shovel test pits with artifacts present is designated with an asterisk *).

Table 6
Typical soil profiles for shovel tests in Area 13

STP Number	Depth (cm)	Description	Artifacts
Tr.1/STP35	0-35 35-44	Very dark brown sand, silt, gravel Very dark yellow brown sand silt, gravel	None None
Tr.3/STP2	0-28 28-38	Dark grey brown sand, gravel, rocks Yellow brown sand, gravel	Hist. cer. Hist. cer., Btl. glass
Tr.6/STP17	0-27 27-41	Dark brown sand, silt, gravel Dark yellow brown silt, sand, gravel	None None
Tr.9/STP1	0-24 24-35	Brown sand, silt, gravel Dark yellow brown sand, silt, gravel	None None

The shovel testing frequently encountered historic period artifacts along Transects 1, 2, and 3, the transects most closely following the line of foundations, wells, and rock features. Other artifacts were found on Transects 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12, in one or two shovel test pits per transect. Artifacts usually occurred in the topsoil, but were occasionally present in the subsoil. The east-west oriented Transects 9-11 failed to produce artifacts. The spatial pattern suggests association of most artifacts with the identified architectural features and the presumed vicinity of the former Wright Settlement Road. Artifact frequency declines with distance from the architectural features. The age of the artifacts indicates a strong representation of archaeological contexts dating to the late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries. Typical artifacts dating to this period recovered from the shovel tests include red earthenware, pearlware, cut nails, and a wrought nail. Other artifacts such as whiteware, wire nails, and a machine-made bottle fragment date to the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

Archaeological Sites Identified. The archaeological sites identified in Area 13 have been enumerated PCI Sites 16 through 19, and PCI Site 24 (Figure 28). Their locations are identified by stone features including foundations, wells, and other unclassified rock features. Artifacts from test pits are sufficiently frequent and early in age to indicate that these features likely correspond to a part of the nineteenth century settlement pattern apparent on the 1852 and 1874

county atlases, although significant trends in spatial patterning cannot presently be interpolated. Such patterns generally cannot be identified in Phase 1 survey data.

These sites correspond in part to sites identified on the historic maps, as summarized in Table 2. However, their direct correspondence with specific sites on these maps is not possible with the information available. These maps, however, show five sites in this vicinity in 1852 and 1874, and two sites in 1907 (Figures 18-20). Thus, there is a general concordance between archaeological data and expectations generated from the map research.

6.2.14 AREA 14. This area is located west of the Golf Course and east of the Mohawk River, and was associated with Transect 1 of Area 15. This area was tested in an attempt to identify prehistoric cultural resources. This riverine environment along the Mohawk was often inhabited by prehistoric peoples, and was thus considered to have a high potential for the presence of cultural resources.

Transect 1 was placed along a two low ridges or terraces and the flood plain of the Mohawk River from the area south of the Family Campground south to the fence line near the Mohawk Gate of Griffiss AFB. A total of 20 shovel test pits were placed on the first terrace, while STPs 21 through 23 were dug on the flood plain. Beginning with STP 24, the transect was moved to the second terrace. Shovel Test Pits 24 through 27 were excavated on this terrace. The remaining shovel tests on this transect (STPs 28 through 37) were excavated on the flood plain. The shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals where possible, but fallen trees required movement of the transect from time to time.

Results of Field Testing. The shovel tests situated along the terraces had a stratigraphy of brown silty loam (humus) and sandy silt defined as Stratum I. The humus was generally 3-5 cm thick and the thickness of the silt deposit ranged from 10 cm to 20 cm. Reddish brown clayey sand and yellow brown silty sand were encountered in Stratum II, and were considered subsoil (B Horizon). This deposit was approximately 20 cm thick.

Shovel tests on the second or lower terrace had a thicker Stratum I of gray-brown sandy loam and glacial till. This deposit was 30 cm to 45 cm thick. Stratum II, when encountered, contained dark gray sandy loam and glacial till.

The stratigraphy along the flood plain was similar to that found in Area 15 (see below). A deposit of alluvium was found on the flood plain. This alluvium was perhaps 20 cm thinner than that found in Area 15. Shovel Test Pit 29 had 14 cm of black silty loam, followed by a yellow brown silty clay mottled with light gray silty clay from 14-73 cm bs. The shovel test was abandoned at 73 cm bs when the water table was encountered. Shovel tests in Area 15 were excavated to depths greater than 100 cm bs without hitting the water table.

Artifacts Recovered. No prehistoric materials were encountered in Area 14. Historic (largely modern) material was encountered in STP 4. This material was found both on the surface and in the shovel test itself. Materials recovered included a leather shoe sole and rubber

heel, clear glass bottles, a harmonica reed, a glass stopper, coal and macadam, and numerous whiteware fragments. This deposit was present from the surface to 18 cm bs. The only other artifact recovered was a piece of window glass in STP 12 at a depth of 10 cm bs.

Archaeological Sites Identified. The modern or possibly recent historic dump of whitewares and glass mentioned above was designated PCI Site 20. The deposit as defined on the surface was approximately 5 m in diameter.

6.2.15 AREA 15. The low terraces and flood plain areas similar to those in this survey area just west of the Golf Course and bordered by the Mohawk River were typically inhabited by prehistoric peoples. For this reason, shovel tests were placed in a variety of settings in Area 15. They included the open field and garden plots west of Perimeter Road and along the wooded terraces and flood plain running north to south down to the Family Campground. Additonal transects were placed along the river west of the Golf course and Club House. (A discussion is presented above in Area 14.) The wooded area of the Family Campground had trees of ash, maple oak, hickory and pines.

Transect 1 was placed on the highest terrace, adjacent to the footpath to the woods of the Family Campground, and ending in grassy area adjacent to the Golf Course access road. There were initially 43 shovel tests dug on Transect 1. Eight additional shovel tests were dug as part of secondary testing. Transect 2 on the lower terrace had 30 shovel tests excavated with an additional four tests done as secondary tests. Transect 3 was placed approximately 3 m from the edge of the Mohawk River and also had 30 shovel tests dug. Shovel tests on all three transects were dug at 10-m intervals.

Transect 4 was east of Transect 1, and Transect 5 was placed between Transects 1 and 2 after prehistoric cultural material was recovered from the initial transects. This material is discussed in more detail below. Shovel tests continued to be placed following a 10-m interval. Transect 4 had 17 shovel tests, and Transect 5 had 19 shovel tests.

Transects 6 through 9 were placed west of Perimeter Road across the garden plots and adjacent open field. Forty-nine shovel tests were dug along these transects. These were excavated in an attempt to locate other prehistoric cultural materials. These transects were 20 m apart, and shovel tests were dug on at 10 meter intervals between shovel tests within the transects.

Results of Field Testing. Shovel tests in Transect 1 had very little humus topsoil. There was some surface material such as leaf litter, but the anticipated topsoil appears to have been stripped away. Thus, Stratum I was brown to dark brown silty loam with rocks and cobbles (glacial till) and an average thickness of about 25 cm to 30 cm. Subsoil was yellow-brown clayey loam, clayey sand and clayey silt with glacial till and averaged 10 to 20 cm thick. Shovel Test Pit 39 had indications of disturbance with the presence of pieces of asphalt just below the grass line. Scattered mounds of earth were found along the middle of the transect in the wooded areas.

Transect 2 had pockets of humus deposition approximately 5 cm thick. This deposit was primarily along the beginning of the transect on the top of the second ridge along the Mohawk River; however, several shovel tests toward the end of the transect had deep deposits of dark brown to black silty loam ranging in thickness from 16 cm to 19 cm. This was in the area of the Family Campground. Also appearing in the area of the Family Campground was a deposit of ashy silt below the humus layer. This may represent campfire residue. Consequently, the thick layers of humus may represent disturbed areas. Another indication of possible disturbance was landscaping cloth found in the area of STP 21, and on transects further south along the ski trail.

Stratum II of Transect 2 was a subsoil of dark yellow brown sandy loam with glacial till on the upper part of the transect. This layer was excavated to a depth of 10-20 cm. The depth of the shovel tests depended on the presence or absence of large rocks which, where present, greatly hindered excavation. Along the lower part of the transect subsoil tended to be either a brown clayey silt or silty sand and ranged in thickness from 5 cm to 20 cm. At the end of the transect (STPs 37-39) there was really no subsoil but only slight variations in the clayey loam found in the upper stratum. It has already been suggested that these shovel tests are in a disturbed area.

Transect 3, conducted on the flood plain of the Mohawk River, had shovel tests excavated to depths ranging from 60 cm bs to 110 cm bs. They were excavated this deep in attempts to locate subsoil. Since this was a flood plain, however, deposits of alluvium were so deep that subsoil was not encountered. There is at present a system of floodgates which control the flooding of the Mohawk River. Any prehistoric sites in the Mohawk River area would be found below the alluvium and would require more extensive survey and deep testing.

Transect 4, placed east of Transect 1 and thus farther up on the ridge, shared similarity in soil deposition. Again there was not a distinct humus layer. There was evidence of gravel fill in STP 6, at 0-15 cm bs. Subsoil was predominantly silty sand with some pockets of reddish brown clay in the area of the Family Campground. Large amounts of cobbles and rocks were found throughout.

Transect 5 had a stratigraphy similar to that of Transect 2 with the deposit of silty and sandy loam at 35-40 cm bs and the presence of glacial till throughout the transect. There were pockets of subsoil consisting of dark yellow brown to orange silty sand scattered throughout the transect.

Transects 6 through 9 were primarily located in open fields with scattered pines. Soils here were predominantly sandy with transects in the garden plots (i.e., Transect 9) having topsoil of sandy loam and a second layer of sandy loam, or grading to loamy sand with little color change. Shovel tests outside the garden encountered less loam and more silty sand clays. Glacial till was found throughout the transects but appeared to be less prevalent in the garden plots. This may have been due to previous constrution activities. A disturbance, in the form of a metal pipe, was found in Transect 9, STP 15, at 50 cm bs.

Artifacts Recovered. Prehistoric materials were encountered along Transect 1, in STP 15, and in a radial shovel test dug 5 m from STP 15. The recovered material was a secondary chert flake found in Stratum I (dark gray brown silty loam), with a second flake found in STP 15c, a radial dug 5 m from the first shovel test. This second flake was also found within Stratum I. A second deposit of prehistoric material was found in STP 23 of Transect 2. Here a definite feature of fire-cracked rock was encountered, and a bifacial reduction flake of chert, possibly argillite, was encountered within 25 cm bs. A potential prehistoric artifact (fired clay) was found in Transect 5, STP 4. This was in the uppermost 8 cm of soil (dark brown silt). Because this item was very small, it was not possible to determine whether it was prehistoric pottery, but it represented an anomaly in the soil.

Table 7
Historic and modern materials found in Area 15 by provenience

Transect	STP	Comment
1	9	1 cement fragment 0-31 cm bs.
1	15c-3(associated with prehistoric material)	11 red brick fragments - discarded.
1	15c(associated with prehistoric material)	2 pieces of transfer-printed pearlware and a piece of historic window glass. Additionally, four pieces of modern window glass and 3 red brick fragments were discarded.
1	15d	1 piece of red brick from Stratum I - discarded
3	14	1 piece of clear plastic found at 40 cm, discarded.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were three sites, identified as PCI Sites 21, 22, and 23, within Area 15. PCI Site 21 was recorded in the vicinity of Transect 1, STP 15 and its associated radials (8 additional shovel tests), which produced two flakes. One radial test (STP 15-C) produced historic materials. No other historic materials were discovered in any of the other tests. (The small fragment window glass and two pearlware sherds are considered an anomaly and an isolated artifact occurance. Further investigation will determine if this is an isolate or in the context of the site.) PCI Site 22 (Transect 2, STP 23) was the potential hearth area of fire-cracked rock and 2 chert flakes. The third site, PCI Site 23, was a stray find of burned clay in Transect 5, STP 4.

6.2.16 Area 16. The manicured lawn in the north that borders the eastern runway constitutes the ground cover for this area, which extends north of the weather observation tower (and Area 12) to the northern edge of the runway (bordering Area 7). A windshield and walkover survey was conducted in this area to identify any prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Information from the base, corroborated by observations made during the field survey, indicates that this area was heavily disturbed by the construction and extension of the runway. The Six Mile Creek Drainage has be re-channeled and there is no indication of cultural resources along the area of the old stream bed.

6.3 COMMUNICATIONS SITE 1 ANNEX (AREA 17)

This annex is located 0.4 miles east of the base and includes an area of 2.5 acres. The current ground cover is cut grass but the surrounding farmland was planted in corn. There is a communications tower located approximately in the middle of the annex. Three transects were placed along the slight ridges in the annex to test for potential prehistoric and historic cultural materials (Figure 29). Transect 1 had 13 shovel tests excavated, while Transect 2 had five, and Transect 3 had four completed shovel tests. The shovel tests were excavated at 10 meter intervals.

Results of Field Testing. Three strata were identified in the stratigraphy at this annex. They included: a humus layer five cm thick, characterized by dark gray brown sandy loam; a medium brown silty-clayey loam approximately 20 cm thick; and a yellow brown clayey loam with some shovel tests having a clayey silt deposit. The bottom stratum had an average thickness of 10 cm to 15 cm. Extensive shale deposits were found throughout the area, and in STP 1 on Transect 2 a shale layer 12 cm thick was encountered below the humus layer. The presence of the large amount of shale may have obscured the presence of any plow zone, if it existed.

Disturbances were identified in Transect 2, STP 3, where concrete and construction debris were found at 5-18 cm bs. The layer was very compacted, perhaps by the passage of heavy equipment over the area.

Artifacts Recovered. A very limited amount of cultural material was identified in this area. In fact, the only items encountered other than the construction debris mentioned above were one piece of clear window glass and three pieces of modern bottle glass. All of these objects were recovered from Transect 2, STP 2.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified in Area 17.

6.4 COMMUNICATIONS SITE 2 ANNEX (AREA 18)

This annex is located approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the north runway of Griffiss AFB. It is located west of the Mohawk River. The surrounding land is farmland, with some land in cultivation and some in pasture. The ground cover for the annex is cut grass. A communications tower is located on the northern edge of the property. This area was tested for the potential of historic and (particularly) prehistoric cultural resources.

Six transects were placed within the annex (Figure 30). Transects 1 through 5 were placed in the southern half of the annex. They were 10 m apart, with a 10-m shovel test interval. Each transect had 17 shovel tests. Transect 6, which had six shovel tests, was located on a slight hill in the northeastern corner of the annex.

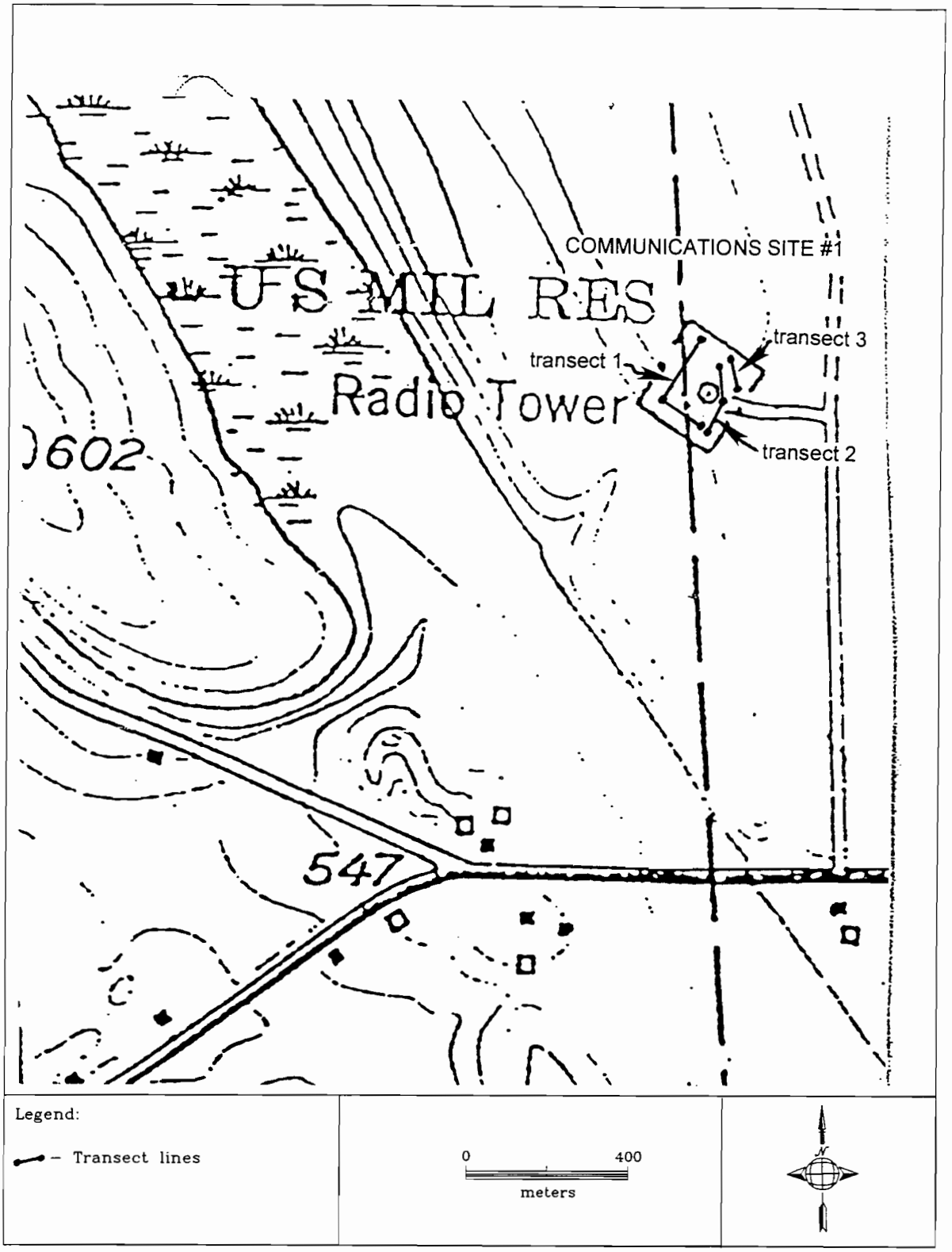


Figure 29. Field survey transect locations at Communications Site 1 (Area 17) (U.S.G.S. Rome, NY Quadrangle, 1955).

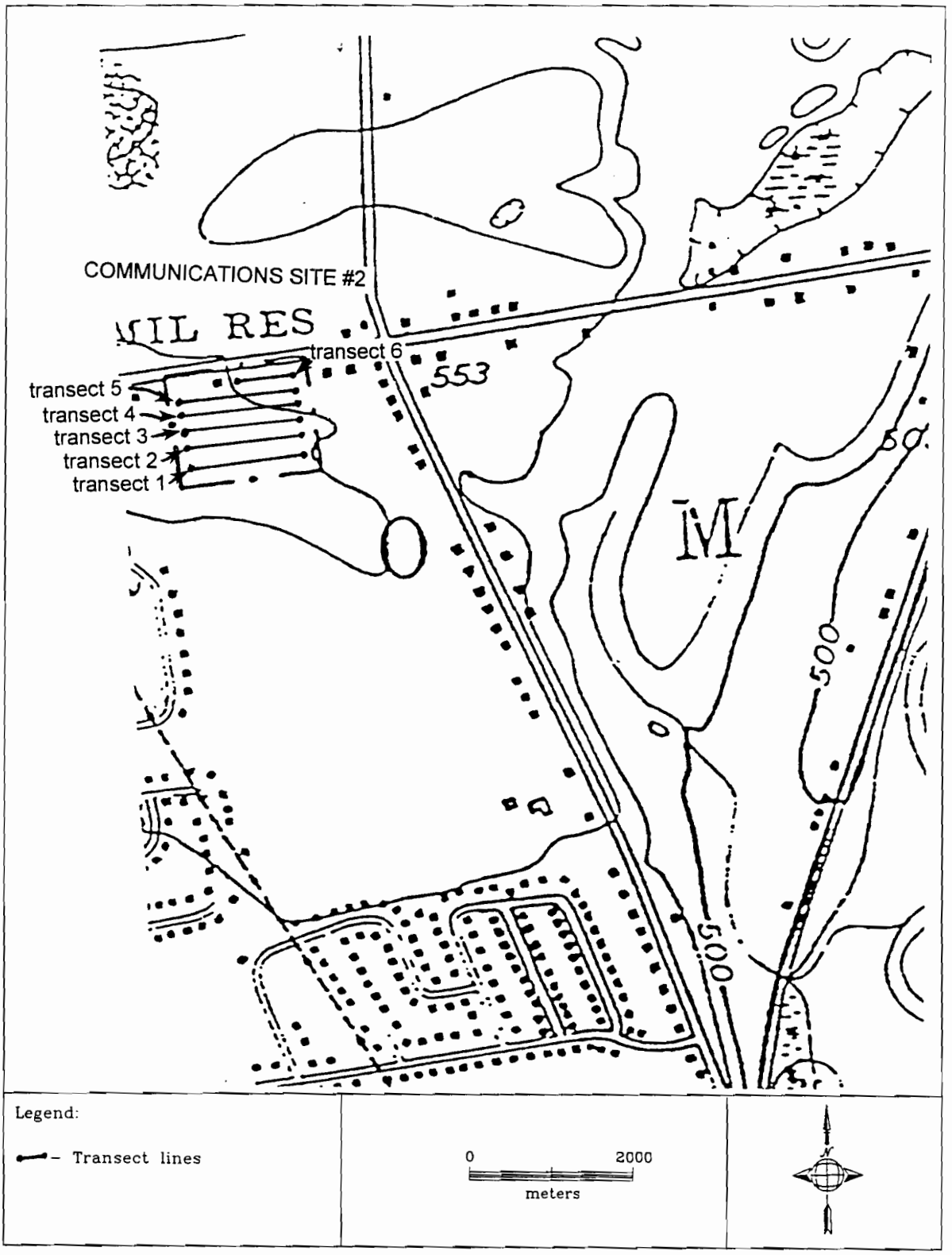


Figure 30. Field survey transect locations at Communications Site 2 (Area 18) (U.S.G.S. Westernville, NY Quadrangle, 1955).

Results of Field Testing. Four strata were identified in the stratigraphy at this annex. They were a thin humus layer and a dark brown silty loam layer (which may include the humus); a brown silty loam layer; a reddish brown sandy clay layer found below the brown silty loam; and a yellowish brown silt or silt sand subsoil. Pockets of brown clay were found within the subsoil. Glacial till was found throughout the shovel tests.

Variations within the stratigraphy were found on Transect 5, in STPs 14 and 15. Shovel Test 14 had a bottom stratum of dark gray silty sand with little or no rock. Shovel Test 15 had very little rock and was primarily brown silty sand. There are several depressions along this transect, which may influence the drainage or otherwise account for soil variations. Another variation was in STP 15 of Transect 2, which had no soil change and contained 50 cm of medium brown silty loam. There is also the possibility of disturbance during construction of the communications tower and the laying of utility and communications lines.

Transect 6 on the hill varied little from the other transects. The only difference was in STP 2, which had 40 cm of dark brown sandy silt and loam and no soil change.

Artifacts Recovered. The only cultural material recovered from this area included two machine-cut nails and two fragments of modern glass. They were both found in Stratum I.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified in Area 18.

6.5 COMMUNICATIONS SITE NO. 3 (FLOYD ANNEX; AREA 19)

Area 19 is Communications Site No. 3: Floyd Test Annex (Floyd Annex), located on a high terrace overlooking the confluence of Nine Mile Creek and the Mohawk River. This area was considered very sensitive for the location of prehistoric archaeological sites, since its setting corresponds to the settings of several prehistoric sites in the Mohawk valley, and it is distinctly similar to Owasco and certain early Iroquoian sites in the Mohawk and Susquehanna drainages.

Prior to the archaeological survey, the Floyd Annex had been examined for the potential occurrence of toxic and hazardous materials by Advanced Sciences, Inc. (ASI), of Belcamp, Maryland. Maps produced by ASI were used as a guide to avoid possible toxic and hazardous areas. Figure 31 provides a key to the site layout and some information regarding the materials under investigation by ASI. The archaeological survey data (Figure 32) has been added to ASI's survey map in order to compare areas considered potentially toxic or hazardous, which were excluded from subsurface testing by the archaeologists. On Figure 32, the areas marked "Survey Sites A-1 through M are ASI's survey areas.

All three crews were involved in a walkover of the western section of the Floyd Annex, following a drive-over on the circular road in the center of the annex. The drive-over aided in the identification of the western section as the area potentially least disturbed. During the walkover, altered topographic contours indicating the occurrence of grading were observed in

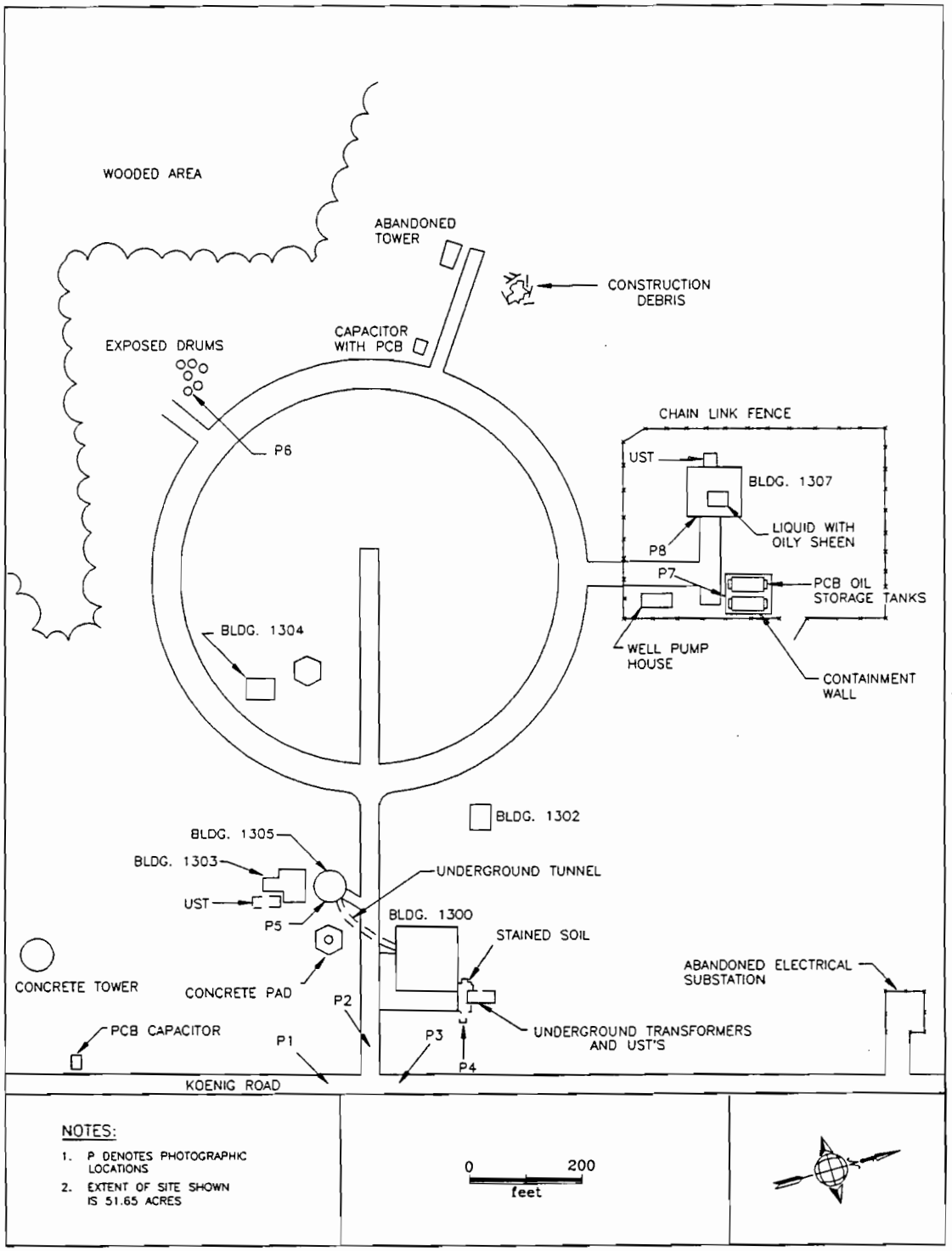
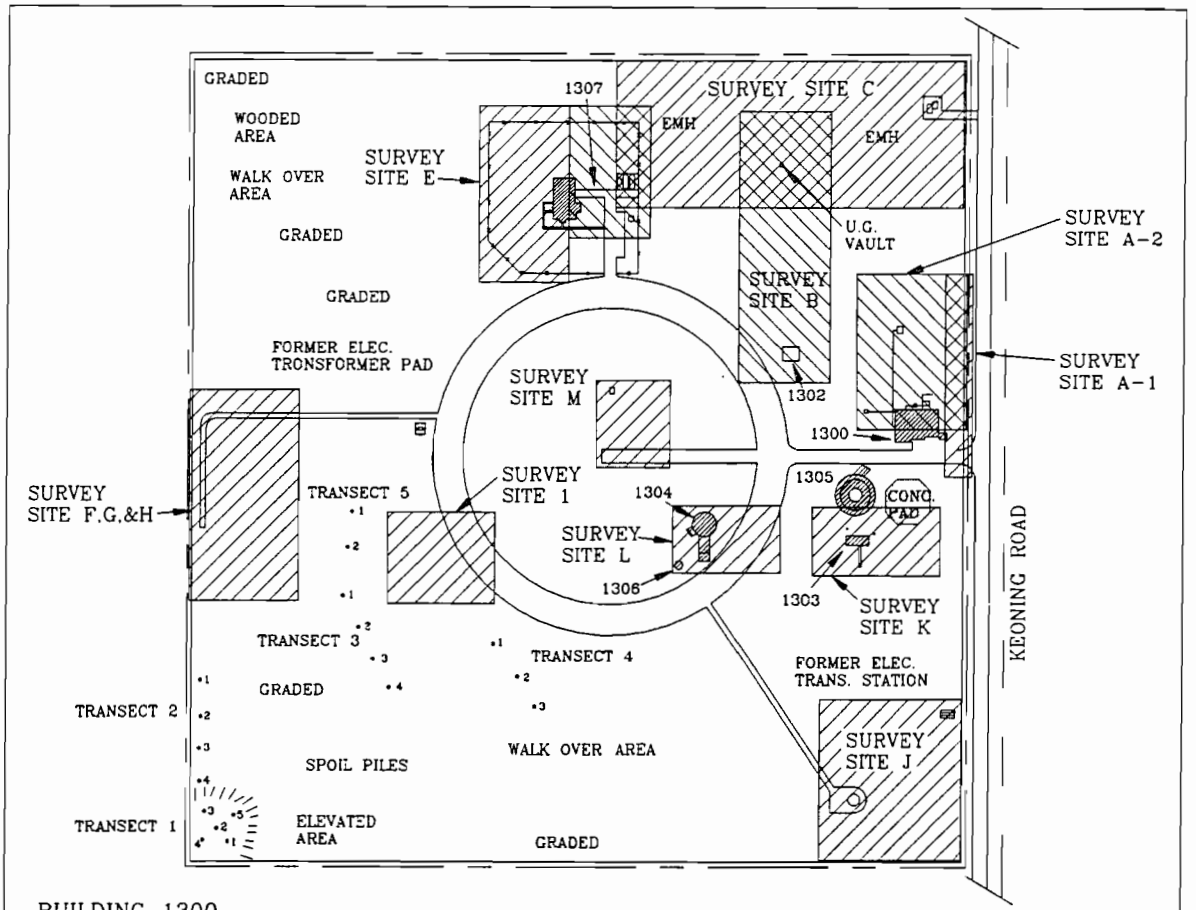


Figure 31. Site plan of Floyd Annex (Communications Site No. 3).



BUILDING 1300
* 152 FOOT WATER WELL (DECOMISSIONED)
* 500 GALLON SEPTIC TANK
* DRY WELL (UNKNOWN DIMENSION)
* 1000 GALLON DIESEL FUEL UST
* UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER VAULT (DECOMISSIONED)

BUILDING 1303
* (2) PROPOSED SOAK PITS (POSSIBLY 64 FT~3)
* (1) 3000 FUEL OIL UST

BUILDING 1304
* DRY WELL (UNKNOWN DIMENSION)
* (1) ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD (TRANSFORMER PREVIOUSLY REMOVED)

BUILDING 1307
* 1000 GALLON SEPTIC TANK
* 1000 GALLON FUEL OIL UST
* 150 FT. WATER WELL (DECOMISSIONED)
* (2) 5000 GALLON ABOVE GROUND PCB OIOL TANKS (PREVIOUSLY REMOVED)
* (1) 550 GALLON ABOVE GROUND SUMP WASTE TANK (PREVIOUSLY REMOVED)
* (1) ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER PAD (TRANSFORMER PREVIOUSLY REMOVED)

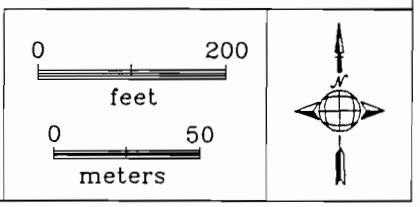


Figure 32. Archaeological Investigations at Floyd Annex (Communications Site No. 3).

extensive areas identified on Figure 32. Large spoil piles remain in graded areas in the southwestern section of the annex. An elevated area in the southwestern corner of the annex may be an undisturbed remnant of the original ground surface. In addition, mildly undulating terrain closer to the circular drive in the southwestern quadrant was suspected to be less disturbed than other locations. These areas were tested, as described below.

Results of Field Survey. Five transects or groups of two to five STPS were used to sample the areas judged to be undisturbed or less disturbed. These are designated Floyd Annex Transects 1-5, and are depicted on Figure 32.

Transect 1 was placed on the elevated area in the southwest corner of the annex. Soils in this area consisted of a thin, sandy topsoil usually two to three cm thick. A yellow brown sand occurred below this. The interval between STPs on Transect 1 was 10 m, in accordance with the general survey research design.

Transect 2 was conducted at the lower elevation below and to the north of Transect 1. The interval was broadened to 20 m on Transect 2, as disturbance from grading was suspected, and typical soil profiles were desirable prior to a decision to conduct more intensive testing. Generally, a light brown or grey brown, sandy upper soil 25 cm to 35 cm thick was discovered in these test pits. The upper zone also contained large cobbles. Subsoil was a mottled dark grey and dark red brown gravel, sand and cobbles.

Shovel Test Pit 3 probed through the mottled zone, which ended at 39 cm bs, finding a red brown, very gravelly silt and sand matrix at 39-48 cm. These data show that this area also is extensively disturbed. Disturbance here is marked by mottled subsoil, variable upper soil, and higher gravel and cobble content than in the soils of the nearby elevation. Therefore, shovel testing was terminated.

Transects 3, 4, and 5 were surveyed closer to the circular drive. A 20-m interval was used here as well, due to the possibility of disturbance indicated by extensive flat ground and contour disruption in surrounding locations. Most STPs on these transects also showed signs of disturbance, including mottled subsoils, and zones of mixing topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil was a dark brown loam or silty sand about 30 cm thick. Subsoil tended to be red brown sandy silt with topsoil mixed in, or mottled medium brown and grey brown sandy silt.

An exception to the observation of clear evidence of soil disturbance was encountered in Transect 3, STP 1, where the stratigraphy consisted of a fine brown sand and cobbles 25 cm thick, and a subsoil of yellow brown silt, sand, cobbles, and shale. Typical soil profiles include:

Table 8
Typical Soil Profiles from Communications Site No. 3

STP Number	Depth (cm)	Description	Artifacts
Tr.1/STP1	0-3	Dark grey sand	None
	3-54	Yellow brown sand	None
Tr.2/STP3	0-11	Brown silty sand	None
	11-39	Mottled lt. brn., red brn., grey silt, sand	None
	39-48	Red brown silt, sand, very gravelly	None
Tr3/STP2	0-30	Dark brown loam	None
	30-48	Red, strong brn. sandy loam mixed with upper stratum	None

Artifacts Recovered. Artifacts were not encountered in any of the test pits, except for a piece of paper in STP 3, Transect 4.

Archaeological Sites Identified. No archaeological sites were encountered at the Floyd Annex. The shovel testing frequently encountered evidence of disturbance, confirming evaluations made on the basis of surface observations. Thus, most of the Floyd Annex is considered substantially disturbed by previous land altering activity. Possible exceptions to the general process of disturbance include the elevated area in the southwest corner, and a small area encountered along Transect 3. However, the failure of any test pits to produce prehistoric or historic artifacts indicates that the Floyd Annex retains no archaeological sensitivity.

6.6 YOUNGSTOWN ANNEX

The Youngstown Annex, also referred to as the Youngstown Research Facility, is located south of Balmer Road in Niagara County (Figure 5), in the western part of New York State. The area was in agricultural production at the time of purchase in 1942. At that time the U.S. Army acquired 7,567 acres in Niagara County. This facility became known as the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works and was primarily used for the construction of a trinitrotoluene (TNT) manufacturing plant until July of 1943 (Peer Consultants, P.C. 1993:5).

In 1954, approximately 310 acres in the eastern part of this property (i.e., 7,567 acres) was used to construct a Nike Missile Facility for the U.S. Army which consisted of 36 surface-to-air missiles. This facility was in operation for 10 years. The Army transferred approximately 99 acres containing the Nike Facility, including six surface-to-air missile silos, to the Air Force to establish the Youngstown Test Annex, a defense communications annex. Approximately 37 acres of the property were used as radar station. The site contained the Nike missile site, missile fueling site, generator buildings, administrative buildings area, sanitary sewer drainage system, pump station, and a hazardous dump site. It also included two tropospheric radar antennae, several concrete pads, and the six silos mentioned previously (Peer Consultants, P.C. 1993:5-7).

The structures at the annex occupy the northernmost 60 acres The dump site on the annex consists of approximately 0.7 acre located 200 ft southeast of the Nike Missile site (Peer Consultants, P. C. 1993:10).

The annex is located on the Ontario Plain which is a glaciated region with low relief. Lakes and swamps, moraines and outwash deposits from glacial formations are common in the area. At the site, surface water drainage is poor due to the flat topography. Site runoff, including overland flow and any groundwater discharged locally, enters a series of open, unlined drainages. Elevation at the site is between 310 ft and 331 ft AMSL (Peer Consultants, P. C. 1993:19-21).

The soil series at the annex include the Appleton Series in the northern half, a small area of the Sun series in the northwest corner, the Ovid Series in the southern half, and a small area of Madalin Series in the southwest corner (Figure 33). The Appleton Series, formed from glacial till, is a deep, poorly drained gravelly loam and silt loam with slopes ranging from 0 to 3 percent. Surface runoff is slow and the seasonal high water table is one foot below ground level (Higgins et al. 1972; Peer Consultants, P. C. 1993:23).

The Madalin Series, formed from glacial lake sediments of clay and silt, is a deep, poorly drained to very poorly drained loam with slopes less that 3 percent. Surface runoff is slow and the seasonal high water table is one foot below ground level. The Ovid Series, formed from glacial till and modified by lake sediments, is a deep, poorly drained silt loam with slope of 0.2 percent. The seasonal high water table ranges from ground level to one foot below ground level. The Sun Series, formed by glacial till and outwash, is a deep, poorly drained to very poorly drained, silty to sandy loam with slopes less than 4 percent. The seasonal high water table ranges

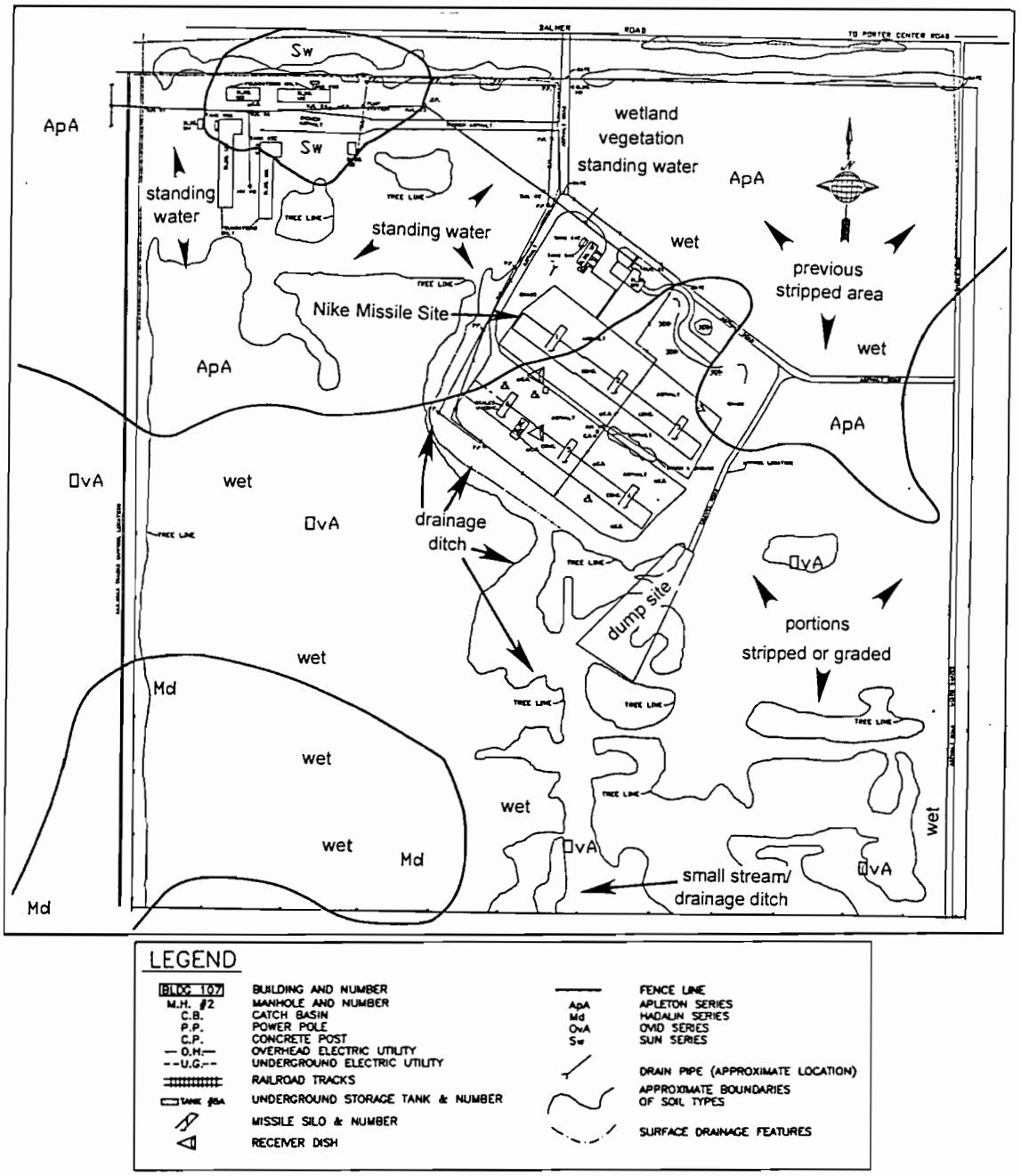


Figure 33. Youngstown Test Annex and soil types (Source: Peer Consultants, P.C. 1993).

from ground level to one foot below ground level (Higgins et al. 1972; Peer Consultants, P. C. 1993:23-25).

A pedestrian survey of the Youngstown Annex was conducted, supplemented by very limited shovel testing where appropriate. As noted above, the annex is heavily disturbed from past construction activities which required severe and extensive earth movement. The entire northeastern section and the vast majority of the southeastern section have been excavated below the A soil horizon, or at the interface of the A/B horizon, for facility construction. This portion of the site is well below the surrounding area, and a vast portion is covered with wetland vegetation (e.g., cattails).

The facility also contains very poorly drained clay soils, with a high water table and almost level topography. Much of the area is covered with standing water, or has pockets of standing water present. The vegetation consists of low weed cover in the areas without standing water, indicating the removal of topsoil required for normal vegetation growth. A secondary growth of small saplings, present in the western portion of the area, is absent from the eastern half of the site. Even before construction of the facility, this area had a low potential for cultural resources.

As noted, standing water was present over a large portion of the area. A natural drainage has been channelized to adequately drain the site along the west site of the facility. Other drainage ditches are also present along the southern boundary, and in the western side of the area. Pockets of standing water were found throughout the western portion of the area. Standing water was also found along the southern boundary of the site, draining from the landfill facility adjacent to the property.

The field investigation focused on documenting the extensive prior disturbance and the very poorly drained soils. Due to the very high level of earth movement and removal, the poorly drained soils, standing water throughout the site, and the presence of potentially hazardous materials, in addition to large areas containing existing buildings and infrastructure (e.g., missile silos, structures, a hazardous materials dump site, asphalt-paved road, cement slabs, etc.), subsurface testing was not deemed appropriate or warranted.

Results of Field Testing. The entire annex was surface inspected, except for the areas of standing water and the areas reported to contain potentially hazardous material. Very limited shovel testing was conducted to document soil stripping and removal (Figure 33). Approximately 30 to 40 acres of the site appear to have been stripped of all or a significant portion of the highly clayey topsoil. It appears clay was used to mound and cover the Nike missile silo sites. Much of the area contains wetland vegetation and standing water today.

The northeastern section of the site, including the area east of the entrance road, has been completely stripped of topsoil and supports wetland-type vegetation. Standing water covers the vast majority of the area. The eastern and southeastern sections have been graded, and have areas

of standing water and low vegetation. An old asphalt access road extends east from the Nike site to the east boundary, and another asphalt road extends along the eastern site boundaries.

The southern part of the site is poorly drained with standing water throughout. A portion of this area is in secondary growth woodlot, with a drainage ditch or channelized natural drainage running through the site along the western site of the Nike site. This area also contains the dump site. The western portion is also poorly drained with areas of standing water and secondary growth woodlot. The northwest section was severely disturbed by construction of the administration center. Remains of these buildings, including cement slabs, are present throughout the area. Small drainage ditches are present. Large areas of standing water are visible in the northwest corner and along the western boundary fence line.

Artifacts Identified. There were no historic or prehistoric artifacts recovered at this annex. All materials encountered at the site were of modern origin.

Archaeological Sites Identified. No archaeological sites, either prehistoric or historic, were discovered at this facility. This is the result of severe prior disturbance from construction of the installation and extensive earth movement activities, in addition to the poorly drained soils which were not conducive for prehistoric settlement. All facility structures, and structural remains are from the modern era.

6.7 LOCKPORT TEST ANNEX

The Lockport Test Annex is located on N.Y. Route 425 (Shawnee Road) in Niagara County. The facility was built in the early 1960s and consists of approximately 5.6 acres (Radian Corporation 1989).

The Lockport Test Annex, also referred to as Lockport Communications Facility, is a Ground-to-Air Transmitter Receiver (GATR) facility owned and operated by the U.S. Air Force. The facility consists of an administration-equipment building, a garage, and several UHF antennae. Potable water is received from the Town of Wheatfield through a pipeline, and wastewater is discharged via a septic tank and leach field located on the property (Radian Corporation 1989:2-4 and 2-5).

The facility is located on a grass-covered hillock with elevations varying from 600 ft to 625 ft AMSL. The soil types consist primarily of Ontario loam with narrow strips of Cayuga silt loam, Ovid silt loam, and Odessa silty clay loam along the fringes of the property. Ontario loam is a deep, well drained, medium-textured soil found on higher till ridges. The remaining soil types are poorly drained with the potential for a high seasonal water table that rises just above the surface. Surface water runs off the top of the site and ponding often occurs in the lower portions of the facility. The closest surface water source is an unnamed stream 1,500 ft west of the site which drains into a tributary of Bull Creek 1.5 miles to the southeast (Higgins et al. 1972; Radian Corporation 1989:3-1)

The Lockport Test Annex site has been severely disturbed by past construction activities. In addition to the existing structures, over 20 antenna pole sites and associated guy and messenger cable wires were located throughout the facility (Figure 34). Construction of the antenna poles required earth movement for adequate placement. Other structures constructed at the facility include underground fuel tanks (and replacement tanks) at the south end of the main building, a power pad and fuel-oil tank, above-ground fuel tank, manholes and a pipeline to the leach bed along the southeastern portion of property, and an asphalt-paved entrance road and parking lot.

As noted, the annex contains clay soils and was on a very poorly drained hill top. Standing water was found throughout the site, in addition to severe disturbance from past construction activities, including existing buildings and antenna fields, and four or five areas where previous antenna poles have been removed. Standing water was also present on the hill top. The building, asphalt-paved parking lot, and road were located on the hill top, destroying the potential of the most sensitive part of the area.

It appears that this area was very poorly drained, and may have been a marsh before it was drained for agricultural use. Large areas of standing water can still be seen throughout the agricultural fields adjacent to the facility. These soils retain water and drain very slowly.

Results of Field Testing. The Lockport Test Annex was shovel tested in areas that appeared to be undisturbed by prior construction activities, relatively level areas, and areas free of standing water. In these areas, shovel tests were spaced at 5 meter to 15 meter intervals along three transects. Nineteen shovel tests were dug at this location. A small garden plot on top of the hillock was surface inspected. The remaining area was covered by grass (manicured lawn).

Testing in these areas largely indicated prior disturbance, often from antenna construction, and very poorly drained clay soils. Twelve of the STPs encountered standing water. Transect 1 was placed on top of the hillock along the north side (Figure 34). Five STPs were dug at approximately 5-m intervals. Level I consisted of a medium-dark brown silty clay loam to a depth of 26-38 cm bs. Level II was a silty clay with some pebbles, which extended to 38-44 cm bs. All soil was moist. All STPs were negative. It appeared that part of Level I may have been truncated by earth movement activities (e.g., building and antenna construction).

Transect 2 included seven STPs at 15-m intervals along the eastern portion of the facility (Figure 34). The soil types were similar to Transect 1. The first level ranged in thickness from 30 cm to 35 cm, and the second extended to depths ranging from 40 cm bs to 55 cm bs. Water was present at the bottom of four the tests. The general area was "spongy," with water very near the surface. The leach field is located in the southeast portion of the site. All tests were negative. Evidence of antenna pole locations was noted.

Transect 3 was placed along the western side of the facility where seven shovel tests were dug at 15-m intervals. Evidence of past antenna pole placement was noted. The tests consisted of a silty clay/silty clay loam ranging from a dark brown color in Level I (28 cm to 40 cm thick) to a orange-light brown color in Level II (39 cm bs to 52 cm bs at base). Standing water was

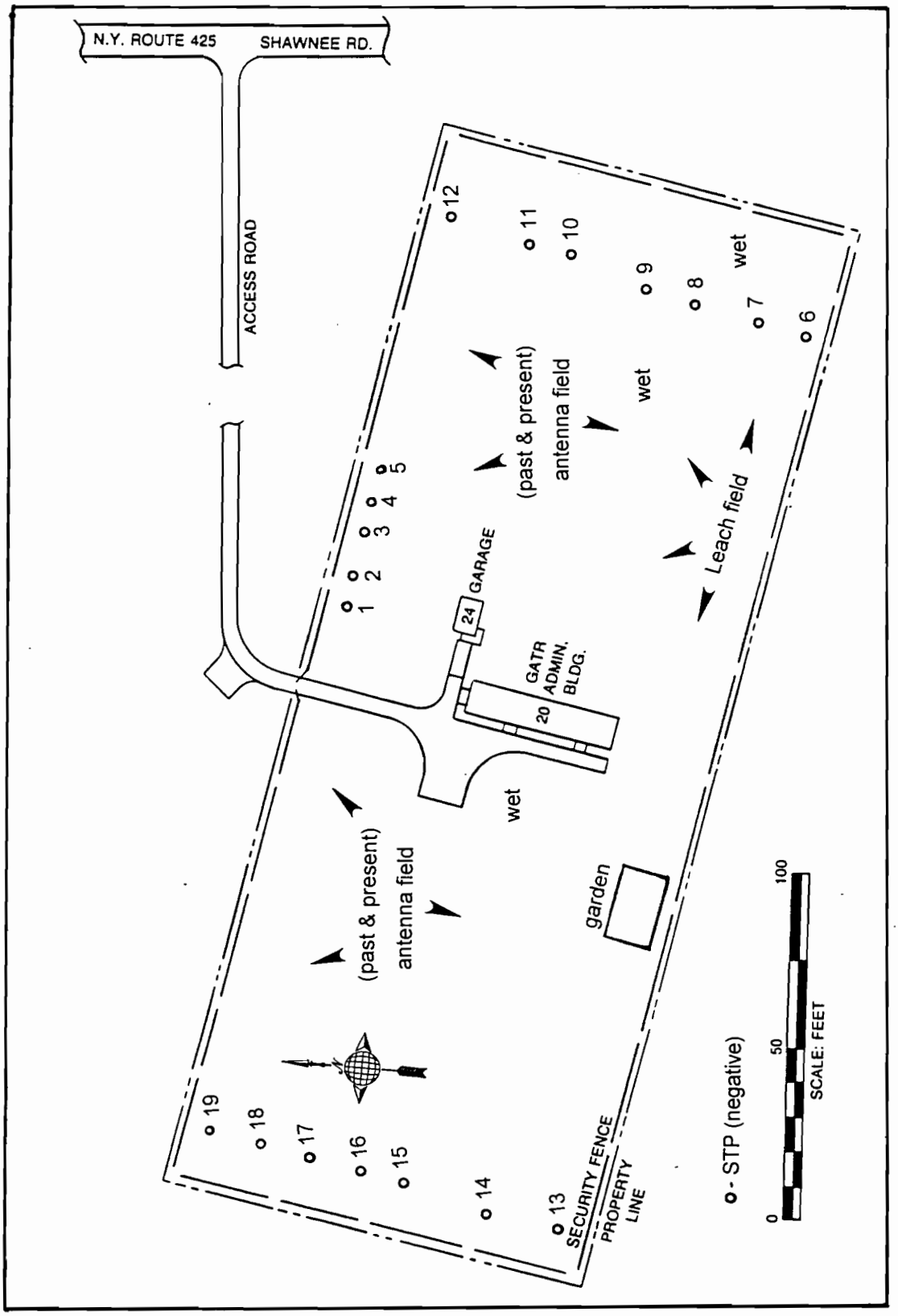


Figure 34. Lockport Test Annex and location of transects from field investigation (Source: Radian Corporation 1989).

encountered at the bases of six of the tests. A small spring was noted along this transect. The area was very poorly drained with some areas of standing water. All shovel tests were negative.

Artifacts Identified. There were no artifacts recovered at this annex, either from shovel test pits or from surface investigation.

Archaeological Sites Identified. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified at this annex. This can be at least partially attributed to extensive facility construction on top of the hillock which would have been the most favorable location for prehistoric occupation. However, the main cause may be the very poorly drained soils at the site. Even the top of the hillock had standing water present, which would have made settlement very unlikely.

CHAPTER 7
RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The field investigation was conducted at Griffiss AFB and the following five annexes included in the scope of work: Communications Site No. 1 (Old Floyd Road); Communications Site No. 2 (Williams Road); Communications Site 3 (Floyd Annex); Youngstown Annex (Niagara County); and Lockport Test Annex (Niagara County).

The field investigation at Griffiss AFB examined 1,727 acres of the total 3,540 acres. Of the total of 3,540 acres, 1,813 acres were determined to be severely disturbed and did not merit investigation (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b). Of the 1,727 acres designated for survey, 906 acres were reported to be undisturbed, requiring intensive pedestrian survey, and 821 acres were reported to contain both disturbed and potentially undisturbed areas which required reconnaissance survey (Figure 1). Undisturbed areas were intensively tested, and disturbed areas were tested and documented. A total of approximately 1900 shovel tests were excavated in addition to the surface inspection of 1,727 acres.

No archaeological resources were discovered at Areas 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 16 at Griffiss AFB, or at any of the five annexes listed above.

Archaeological sites were identified in the following locations at Griffiss AFB: Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, and 15.

No historic landscapes were identified in any of the areas investigated or at any of the five annexes.

7.1 STUDY AREA 1

The following cultural resources were identified in Area 1 (Wright Settlement):

PCI Site 1: The foundations of a farmstead were found west of Wright Settlement Road and east of Six Mile Creek. Three foundations, including one house, a barn, and a foundation of unknown function, were identified. Documentation on the homestead was provided by E. Stevens Wright, an adjacent property owner and local historian. This site is present on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic atlases (see Table 2; and Figures 18-20).

This complex consists of foundations of mortar, field stone and concrete which appeared to be a house with possible additions and outbuildings, one being a barn with an adjacent silo. Photographs 5 and 6 show a view of the cellar hole of the house and a view of the barn foundation. Figure 24 provides a sketch of the foundations in relation to each other. The majority of artifacts from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were found around this complex.

Historical research indicates that settlement is known to have occurred in this area since the eighteenth century with the founding of Wright Settlement (see Sections 3.2 and 3.3). The first or second owner of the house is believed to have been Gideon or John Butts by 1815 (Wright 1994, personal communication). The 1852 map of Oneida County shows a house site of B. Wheat in the approximate area of the house/barn complex discovered during the archaeological survey. The later Beers Atlas (1874) shows the house of B. Newhouse situated east of the bend of Six Mile Creek in the approximate location of the house/barn complex found in Area 1. The house site remained in use into the twentieth century, as indicated by the 1907 atlas which indicates the house site was now owned by G. Hertel, but a second structure also appears south of the Hertel house. This second structure is associated with Hopedale and appears to be in the barn/silo area.

According to adjacent property owner and local historian, E. Stevens Wright, there was still a house and barn complex standing in the spot of PCI Site 1 until the U.S. Air Force bought the property to expand the base. The U.S. Air Force had the house/barn, and possibly a shed, moved across the road. The 1955 U.S.G.S. Rome, N.Y. Quadrangle (Figure 35) shows the house after it had been moved to the east side of Wright Settlement Road. According to Mr. Wright the buildings eventually fell into disuse, and in October of 1994 the buildings were demolished by the owners and the land was put up for sale. Photograph 3 provides a view of the Butts House before demolition.

7.2 STUDY AREA 2

Examination of Area 2 (east and northeast of the Weapons Storage Area) revealed the following cultural resources:

PCI Site 2: A massive barn foundation and possible associated outbuildings were identified. These consisted of a barn/silo/cistern complex with a concentration of architectural debris, brick, cement, etc., located to the west of the barn foundation. A closeup of the cistern is seen in Photograph 12. Photograph 13, facing north, provides a general view of the barn foundation. A wooden beam resting on the barn foundation is shown in Photograph 8. Approximately 35 m southwest of the barn foundation, part of a stone foundation was exposed. This complex is represented in Figure 25. A variety of construction debris was associated with PCI Site 2, but none of it was collected. Few artifacts were recovered from this site.

This site is present on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic atlases (Table 2; Figures 18-20). The 1852 Oneida County Map indicates that J. Holland had a house in the vicinity of PCI Site 2. The 1874 Beers Atlas indicates that PCI Site 2 was owned by J. and A. Holland at the time of that compilation. In the 1907 Atlas, the property is owned by A. Holland.

PCI Site 3: Seven architectural features including building foundations and a possible cistern were found at this location. This complex of foundations, a well, and a cistern is represented in Figure 26. The main part of the complex appeared to be north of an old

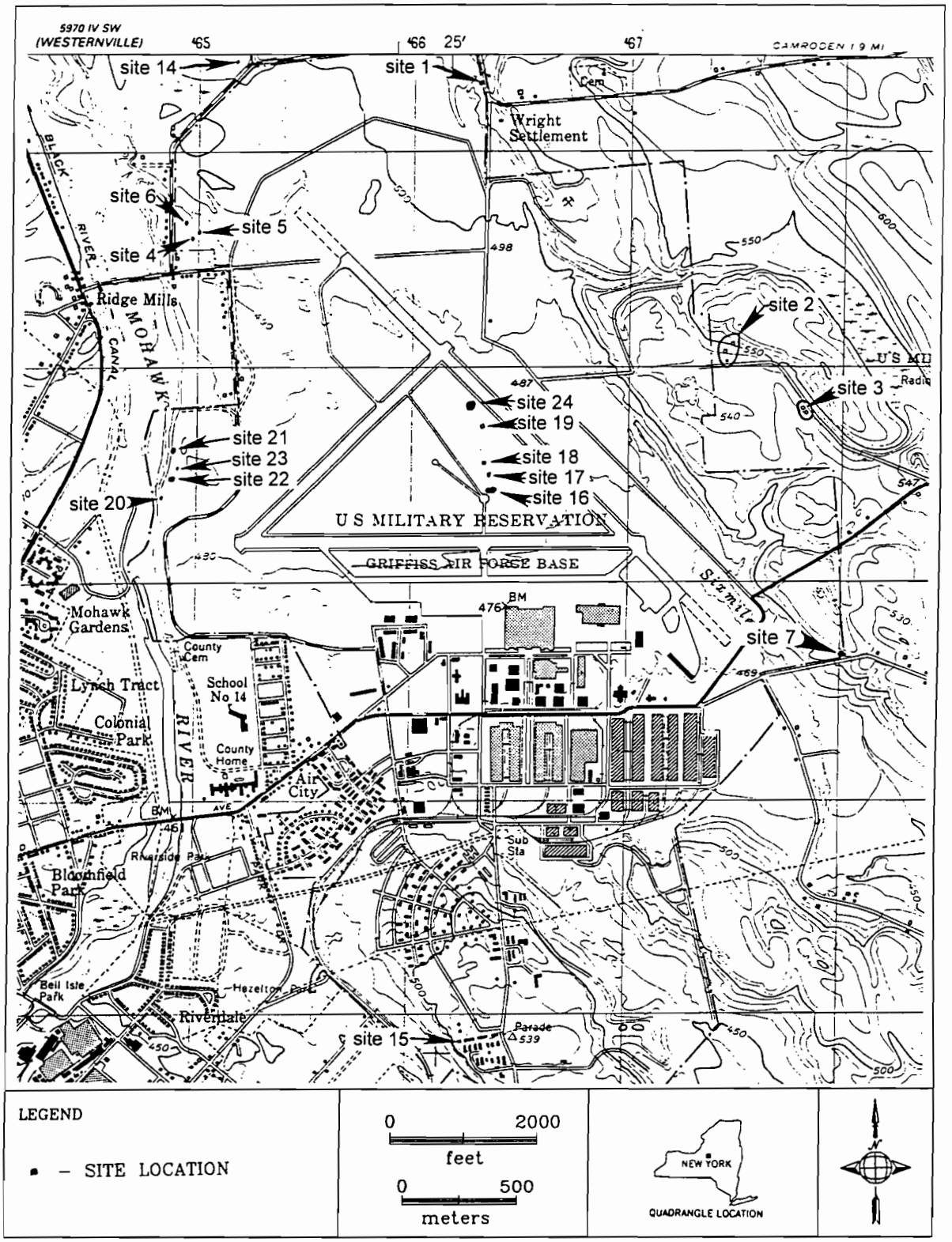


Figure 35. Locations of archaeological sites identified on Rome, NY Quadrangle (1955) during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey, by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

road which had some glass bottle debris along it. South of the road were a few orchard trees. Photographs 10 and 11 provide a view of the stone foundation and several of the "rooms" within one of the structures.

This site appears in the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic atlases (Table 2; and Figures 18-20). The 1852 Oneida County Map indicates that J. Bartlett had a house in the area of PCI Site 3. In 1874, PCI Site 3 was in the hands of C. Bartlett, and in 1907 it was owned by J. Mahl, and is part of the "Locust Grove Dairy".

7.3 STUDY AREA 3

In Area 3 (North of Golf Course and west of Perimeter Road), the following locations identified as containing possible artifacts and/or features were further evaluated for verification as cultural resources:

PCI Site 4: Isolated find, possible quartzite flake (Transect 4, STP 5) was recovered. Additional testing did not identify any additional artifacts.

PCI Site 5: A possilbe chipped stone object (Transect 3, STP 26) was collected in the field. After cleaning and analysis in the laboratory, the object was determined to be natural. Further testing did not identify any additional artifacts.

PCI Site 6: An earth mound was observed. No foundation was identified. According to a local resident, John Murphy, 7849 South Pennystreet Road, a barn was constructed in the 1920s at this location and was burned and demolished by the Air Force after they purchased the property in the 1940s. Archaeological shovel testing, conducted across (Transect 2) and adjacent to the mound, revealed a severely disturbed area with no intact deposits. No structural evidence of the barn was identified in any of the tests or from the surface investigation. It appears any remains of the structure were destroyed by past earth movement activities. (This is not considered an isolated find because a structure was reported on the property and the barn, although completely destoryed, is the location of an archaeological site.)

None of the maps consulted indicate a farm site in the location of the possible barn in the area of Transect 2. The 1955 U.S.G.S. quadrangle (Rome, NY) does indicate a small structure in the approximate area or slightly north of the mound in question with a row of houses across the street. (Figure 35). It is possible that the structure may have been a small shed rather than a large barn. It also may have been demolished by the U.S. Air Force during a later development period rather than the reported 1940s initial construction phase. It is clear that the demolition and earth movement process severely disturbed the site. No additional materials or deposits were discovered in association with the site.

7.4 STUDY AREA 4

A single historic site, PCI Site 7, was identified within Area 4 (southeastern section of GAFB):

> PCI Site 7: A field stone chimney, and a foundation and enclosed cement floor were found at this site. The foundation has numerous 55-gallon drums piled on it. Artifacts found at this site include small pieces of window glass and tarpaper. It has been alleged that the property line adjoining this site is in dispute. This site is not identified as corresponding to any sites recorded on historic maps.

7.5 STUDY AREA 6

Area 6 (Northern Clear Area): Seven sites (PCI Sites 8 through 14) were identified as large depressions (Figure 27). Some of these were clearly associated with foundations, rubble, or nineteenth century artifacts. These sites can be related to homesteads and farms found on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic atlases (See Table 2; and Figures 18-20). Figure 36 shows the locations of PCI Sites 8 through 13 on the U.S.G.S. Westernville, NY (1955) topographic quadrangle, while Figure 35 shows the location of PCI Site 14 on the Rome, NY (1955) quadrangle. These sites are the remains of these structures which were part of the rural farming community.

> PCI Site 8: Corresponding to Depression #1, PCI Site 8 is located on the east side of Pennystreet Road. It contains late eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts. On the 1852 Oneida County Map, this site is the property of L.H Wightmar, while the 1874 Beers Atlas lists it as the property of W. Jones. The 1907 Atlas indicates that this property was then owned by J. Riley. A house and a barn are identified on the historic maps in this location.

> PCI Site 9: Depression #2 (PCI Site 9) is located on the east side of Pennystreet Road. This house site first appears on the 1874 Beers Atlas, and is identified as belonging to W. L. Richman but the 1907 Atlas identifies it with J. Richmond. A house and a barn area identified on the historic maps in this location. Ceramics recovered at the site included creamware and shell-edged pearlware (see Appendix B).

> Site PCI 10: Depression #1, is located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. The field survey identified concrete slabs and a mound. Depression #2 was identified 45 feet west of Depression 1 (note: Depression #1 and Depression #2, mentioned here, are **west** of Pennystreet Road. These are not the same depressions mentioned above in association with PCI Sites 8 and 9, respectively; they are **east** of Pennystreet Road). A house and two outbuildings are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site.

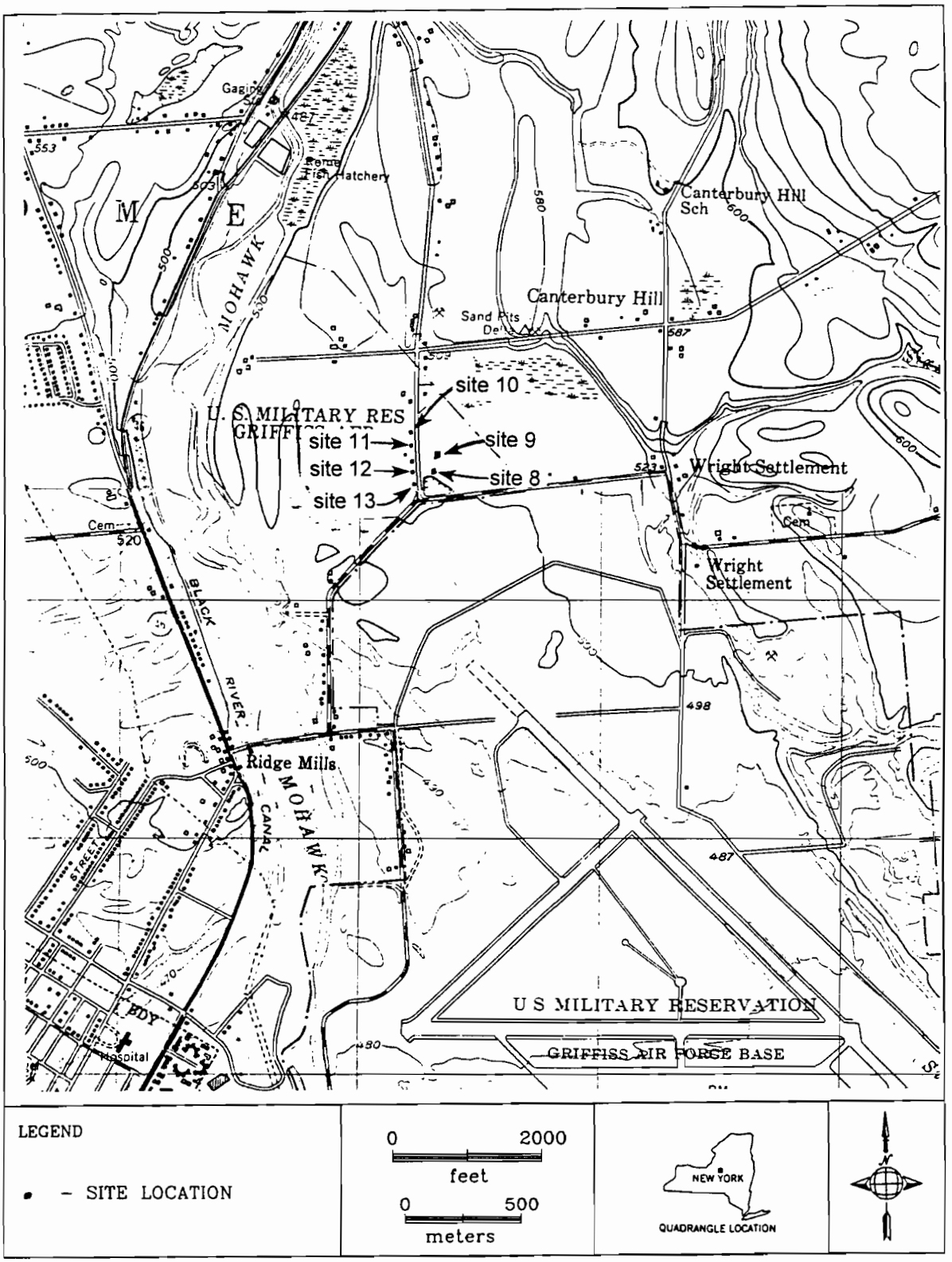


Figure 36. Locations of archaeological sites identified on Westernville, NY Quadrangle (1955) during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey, by Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

PCI Site 11: PCI Site 11 (Depression #3) is located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. A cement wall found 10-15 feet to the south is potentially associated with the depression. A house and two outbuildings are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site which overlaps with PCI Site 10.

PCI Site 12: This site, also designated Depression #4, is located west of Pennystreet Road. A cellar hole and field stone foundation are visible in the depression. An old driveway and a large tree are also visible north of the depression. Materials found at the site include transfer-printed whiteware, earthenware, redware, and stoneware (see Appendix B). A house and one outbuilding are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site and PCI Site 13.

PCI Site 13: Depression #5, located west of Pennystreet Road, is associated with an old driveway. According to local historian E. Stevens Wright, the house chimney was hit by an airplane in the 1950s. A house and one outbuilding are found on the historic maps (e.g., Century Atlas 1907) in the vicinity of this site and PCI Site 12.

PCI Sites 10-13 (north to south) are in the properties owned by Robottom, H. Dopp and H. Ely on the 1852 Oneida County map. By 1874, the Beers Atlas identifies the property as being owned by Rowbatham, T. Mulkerin and W. Miller. The 1907 Atlas indicates that this area was then owned by S. McCurn and L. Williams.

PCI Site 14: This site, also known as Depression #6, is located west of Pennystreet Road. No remnants of a foundation or rubble are visible.

7.6 Study Area 10

At Area 10 (northwest of Skyline Gate), the following location was determined to contain an architectural feature which was further evaluated for verification as a cultural resource:

PCI Site 15: A cinder block feature, a possible cistern or well, was found and photographed (Photographs 35 and 36). This feature (oval cinder block) is 1.75 m by 1.5 m with cinder blocks measuring 20 cm by 20 cm by 40 cm. The blocks were made of cinders, the original method created to make cinder blocks. It is located on the edge of the high ridge which appears to have been bulldozed. No cultural material was found in, on, or around this cinder block feature. No structures were identified on historic maps for this area. This feature dates between 1900 and the 1920's based on the type of cinders used.

The estimated date is approximately the mid-1920's (personal communication Historic Architect Michael Lynch, P.E., New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Bureau of Historic Sites, Albany, New York 1995). The modern hollow cinder block industry began in 1900 with the patent of the cast iron block machine by H.S. Palmer. (Although a prototype for the concrete block was created in the mid 1850's.)

The block machine was sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company in their catalogues in 1905. The approximate dimentions of these cinder blocks located at PCI Site 15 corresponds to the dimentions standardized in 1930 (Simpson 1995: 49-53; Bergman and Donnelly 1995). This feature may be related to the agricultural history context and dairy farming during the late 19th and early 20th century.

7.7 Study Area 13

Area 13 (Triangle inside runways): Several sites were found in Area 13 in a location corresponding to a section of Wright Settlement Road that was discontinued when the base was built in 1941. Earlier sites in this area were probably farmsteads. The 1907 map depicts the presence of a canning factory and a large farm in the vicinity. Artifacts from several transects verify the use of the area during the early nineteenth century. Five houses labelled P. Williams, J. Braynard, A. Vredenburg, J. and A. Holland, and J. and A. Holland are present on the 1874 Beers Atlas.

PCI Site 16: Features 1-8 were identified at this site. The feature types include: Feature 1, a depression; Feature 2, a depression with rocks and possible concrete; Feature 3, a rock lined well; Feature 4, a depression with asphalt and concrete; Feature 5, a small depression with rocks; Feature 6, a depression; Feature 7, a depression; and Feature 8, a rock-lined depression.

PCI Site 17: This site is identified by Feature 9, a rock-lined depression.

PCI Site 18: This is site is identified by Feature 10, a rock-lined depression.

PCI Site 19: This is site is identified by Feature 11, a rock-lined well.

PCI Site 24: This site is a stone-filled depression identified as Feature 12.

7.8 Study Area 14

At Area 14 (Western edge of Golf Course), the following location identified as containing a deposit with artifacts was further evaluated for verification as a cultural resource:

PCI Site 20: A twentieth century dump was discovered which may relate to the World War II era at Griffiss AFB. Artifacts included fragments of shoes, bottles, wide-mouth jars, whiteware, ironstone, and institutional porcelain (hotelware). These materials may provide information concerning Griffiss AFB during the early 1940's. Other materials present may be from the industrial community including canning factories dating from the late 19th century to the 1940's.

7.9 STUDY AREA 15

The following cultural resource was identified and evaluated in Area 15 (Garden Plots south to Family Camp Recreational Area):

PCI Site 21: This site was identified by two shovel tests from which two prehistoric flakes were recovered. The site is located on a bluff over looking the Mohawk River. Historic materials found in one test are considered an anomaly, and presently isolated with no associated context. [Additional investigation should determine if the historic materials present in one shovel test are an isolated occurrence, in a disturbed context, or associated with additional historic materials.]

PCI Site 22 (South of Garden Plots): This site is the location of a prehistoric feature consisting of a concentration of fire-cracked rock. Two prehistoric flakes were identified with the fire cracked rock. The site overlooks the Mohawk River.

PCI Site 23: This site was identified by a the discovery of a piece of burned clay. Further study in the laboratory determined that it is not an aboriginal pot sherd. Extensive shovel testing at tight intervals failed to identify any similar material or prehistoric artifacts in the immediate area of this find.

7.9.1 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES. Landscapes at the installation and annexes were assessed to determine if any were eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes (see Chapter 5). No historic landscapes were identified at Griffiss AFB or at any of the annexes. Any potential areas of historic landscapes were destroyed or severely altered during the extensive earth movement and construction activities conducted at the installation. Rural settlements (e.g., Wright Settlement) were destroyed or removed. Massive earth movement was undertaken to construct the base infrastructure, which included the runways and associated structures, numerous buildings, housing units, etc.

CHAPTER 8
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I reconnaissance survey conducted at the Griffiss AFB and the five annexes has adequately investigated these areas for the presence of archaeological resources and historic landscapes. The survey examined 1,727 acres determined to have the potential for locating cultural resources. The remaining area of the installation was determined to be severely disturbed due to prior construction which eliminated any potential for locating cultural resources (Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994b). A standard 10-meter testing interval with transects spaced at distances of 20 meters (10-meters in highly sensitive areas) was utilized to maximize the opportunity to find small, as well as large, archaeological sites. A total of 1,866 shovel tests were excavated in addition to an extensive surface inspection. Potential cultural resources were identified at 24 locations at Griffiss AFB. These sites were identified as PCI Sites 1 through 24. No sites were identified at any of the five annexes.

Four archaeological sites were determined not to be significant cultural resources. These locations were originally field-designated PCI Sites 4, 5, 6, and 23. PCI Site 4 was determined to be a prehistoric isolate/possible quartzite flake. Additional shovel testing and surface inspection revealed no other associated prehistoric materials or features.

PCI 5, initially classified as a prehistoric isolated find, was a split cobble identified as a possible prehistoric artifact. Additional testing revealed no other artifacts or any features. Cleaning and laboratory analysis determined that the cobble was of natural origin.

PCI Site 6 was an earthen mound, the possible remains of a barn or shed. No structural remains or associated artifacts were found during the field investigation. The site was severely impacted by earth moving activities with little or no site integrity and no research potential. PCI Site 23, a piece of burned clay, after further analysis was determined not to be a prehistoric artifact. No associated prehistoric materials were found in the vicinity.

These determinations of National Register eligibility were made based on additional archaeological testing, laboratory analysis, archival research, and assessment of age indicating modern origin. These sites do not meet National Register Criteria A, B, or D; and contain no potential data for addressing historic contexts for the region, and contain no research potential. Therefore, these sites do not merit additional testing, or National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The remaining sites, PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24, are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and therefore merit Phase II archaeological survey for National Register evaluation.

They are potential eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The two prehistoric sites (PCI 21 and 22) have the potential to yield information

concerning prehistoric settlement pattern, subsistence, site type, and chronological period (see Chapter 5).

The historic sites, (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 24) have the potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century settlements. These types of farmsteads and rural communities were a ubiquitous form of settlement in the northeastern United States. The study of the historical and economic changes affecting these communities has the potential to yield significant data on the changing social relationships both within the community and between the smaller rural community and a nearby large, urban, industrial community. (A detailed discussion of each site is found in Chapter 7.)

These historic sites potentially relate to the following historic contexts and themes (for a detailed discussion of historic context see Chapter 5):

1) Agricultural history and development of rural communities (c.1785 -1939): PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14;

2) Community planning and development: PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20;

3) Contact and Settlement (Euro-American) (1609-1776): PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14;

4) Post Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885): PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14;

5) World War II era at Griffiss Air Force Base: PCI Site 20

Based on this information, it is recommended that a Phase II archaeological assessment be conducted at all of these sites. It is further recommended that the scope of work for the Phase II investigation address National Register evaluation requirements for eligibility determinations. The results of the Phase II investigation should yield sufficient information to document site boundaries, integrity, and potential to yield significant data. If it is determined that PCI Site 7 is located outside the base boundaries, Phase II investigations will not be required by the U.S. Air Force.

No historic landscapes were identified at Griffiss AFB or at any of the annexes which were determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes (see Chapter 5). Any areas of potential historic landscapes were destroyed or

severely altered during the extensive earth movement and construction activities conducted at the installation.

No areas present at Griffiss AFB or any of the annexes investigated have design landscapes laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle which has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or event; or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture. None of these areas relate to any historic context, and do not meet the National Register criteria A, B, C, or D. At Griffiss AFB, any potential historic landscapes were destroyed during base construction with the removal of any historic structures and small farming communities. This was required for proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runway, modern building, modern housing, etc.).

GLOSSARY

Association - link of a historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also , the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time an place (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Associative Qualities - an aspect of a property's history that links it with historic events, activities, or persons (National Register Bulletin 15).

Boundaries - lines delineating the geographical extent or area of a historic property (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Culture - a group of people linked together by shared values, beliefs, and historical associations, together with the group's social institutions and physical objects necessary to the operation of the institution (National Register Bulletin 15).

District - possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of site, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (National Register Bulletin 15).

Evaluation - process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property and judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined (National Register Bulletin 15).

Historic Context - an organizing structure for interpreting history that groups information about historic properties that share a common theme, common geographical area, and a common time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, based upon comparative historic significance (National Register Bulletin 15).

Historic Resource - building, site, district, object, or structure evaluated as historically significant (National Register Bulletin 15).

Information potential - ability of a property to provide important information about history or prehistory through its composition and physical remains; importance recognized by criterion D.

Integrity - authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period.

Level of Significance - geographical level -- local, State, or national -- at which a historic property has been evaluated and found to be significant (National Register Bulletin 16A).

National Register Criteria for Evaluation - established criteria for evaluation the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Potential to Yield Information - likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Research Design - a statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments (National Register Bulletin 15).

Resource - any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Significance - importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more areas of significance (National Register Bulletin 16A).

Site - the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing , ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possess historic, cultural,or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure (National Register Bulletin 15 and 16A).

Theme - a trend or pattern in history or prehistory relation to a particular aspect of cultural development, such as dairy farming or silver mining.

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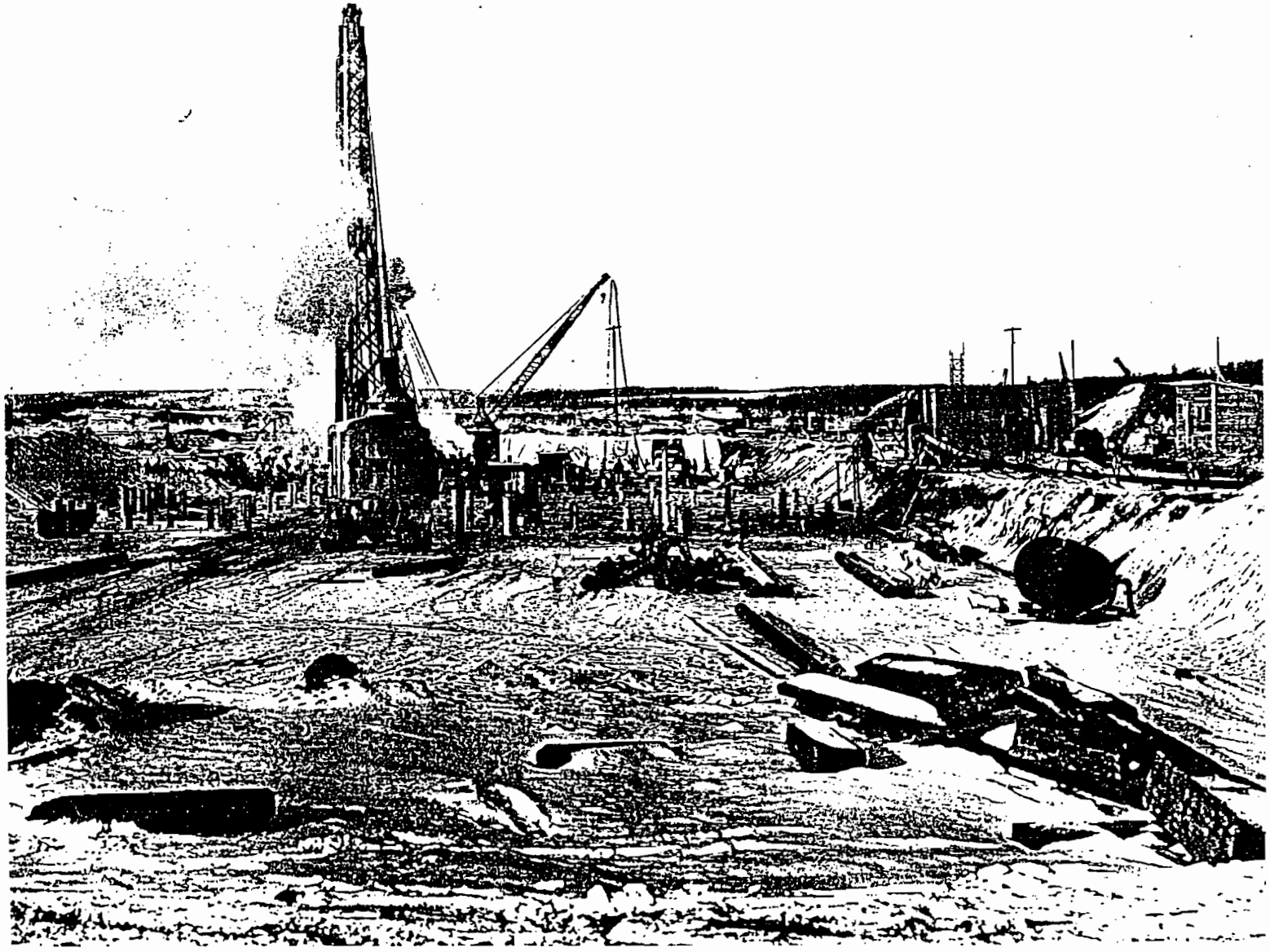
APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Driving pilings for foundation of engine test building at Rome Air Depot; from the south end, July 15, 1941, Number 94. Turner Construction Company, Albany, NY. (Source: Griffiss AFB Wing Historian's Office).

Photograph 2. East-west runway from tower at east end, Rome Air Depot, July 15, 1941, Number 70. Turner Construction Company, Albany, NY. (Source: Griffiss AFB Wing Historian's Office).

Photograph 3. John Butts residence moved from Griffiss AFB; original structure location is at PCI Site No. 1.

Photograph 4. Area 1, PCI Site No. 1; view of John Butts original house complex looking northwest.

Photograph 5. Area 1, PCI Site No. 1; view of John Butts original house complex, looking southwest.

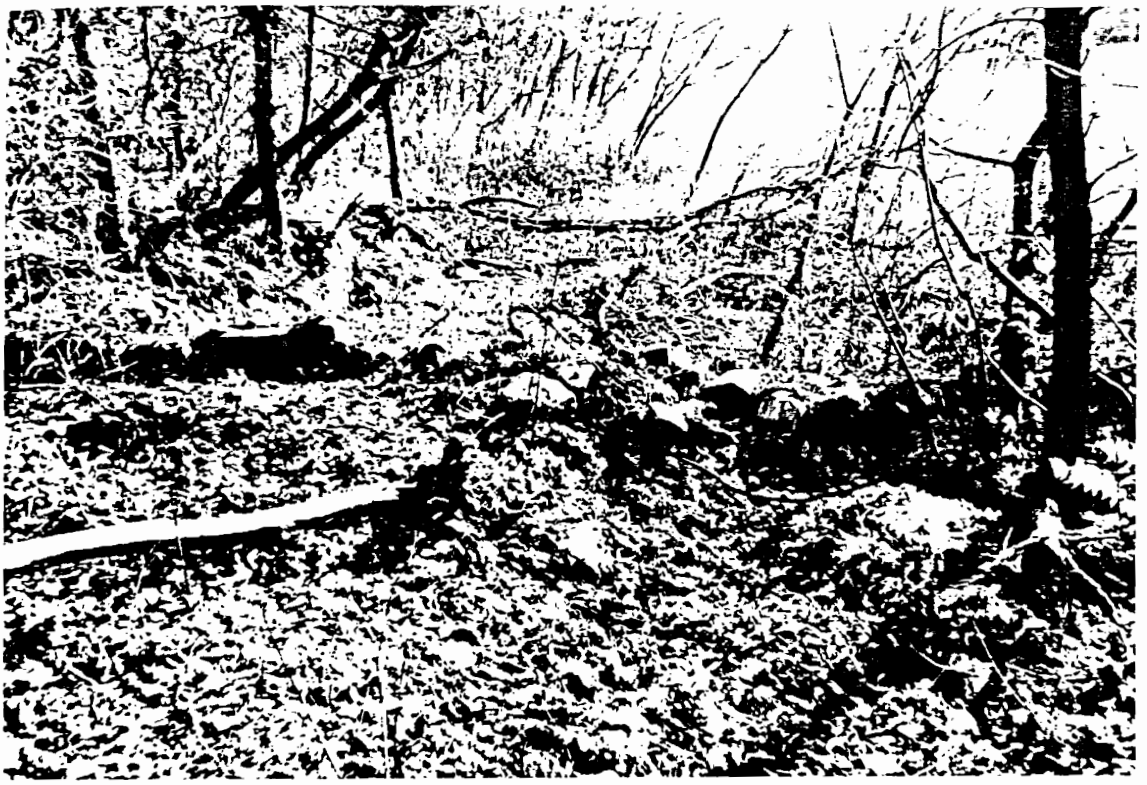
Photograph 6. Area 1, PCI Site No. 1; view of the barn foundation of the John Butts original house complex, looking west.

Photograph 7. Area 1, PCI Site No. 1; view of John Butts original house complex; looking northwest.

Photograph 8. Area 1, PCI Site No. 2; wood beam on top of historic structure foundation.

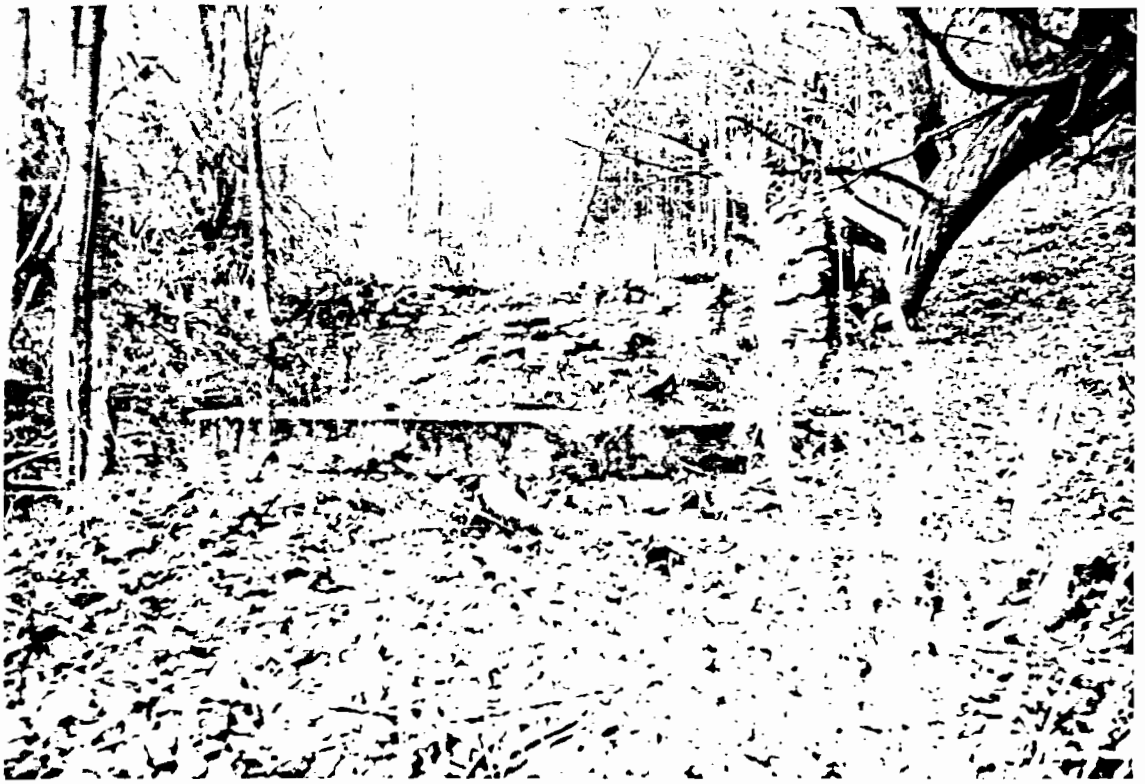
Photograph 9. Area 2; view of Transect 2 in reforested area.

Photograph 10. Area 2, PCI Site No. 3; view of stone foundation in Complex #2.



Photograph 11. Area 2, PCI Site No. 3; view of rooms B and C in Complex #2, looking southeast.

Photograph 12. Area 2, PCI Site No. 2; rectangular cistern in Complex #1.



Photograph 13. Area 2, PCI Site No. 2; general view of Complex #1 (barn complex).

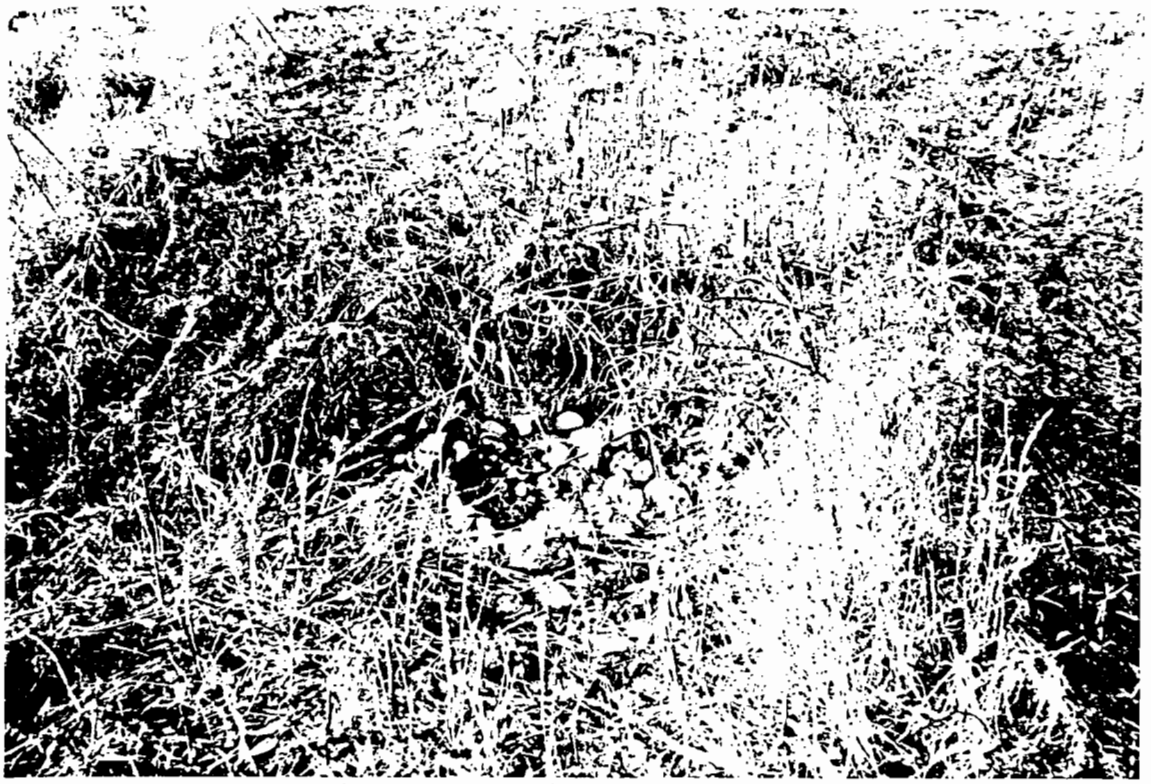
Photograph 14. Area 2; general view of Transect 3, east of Beaver Pond.

Photograph 15. Area 2, PCI Site No. 3; square concrete cistern in Complex #2.

Photograph 16. Area 3; general view along east security fence.

Photograph 17. Area 4; view of Transect 6A along terrace, looking south.

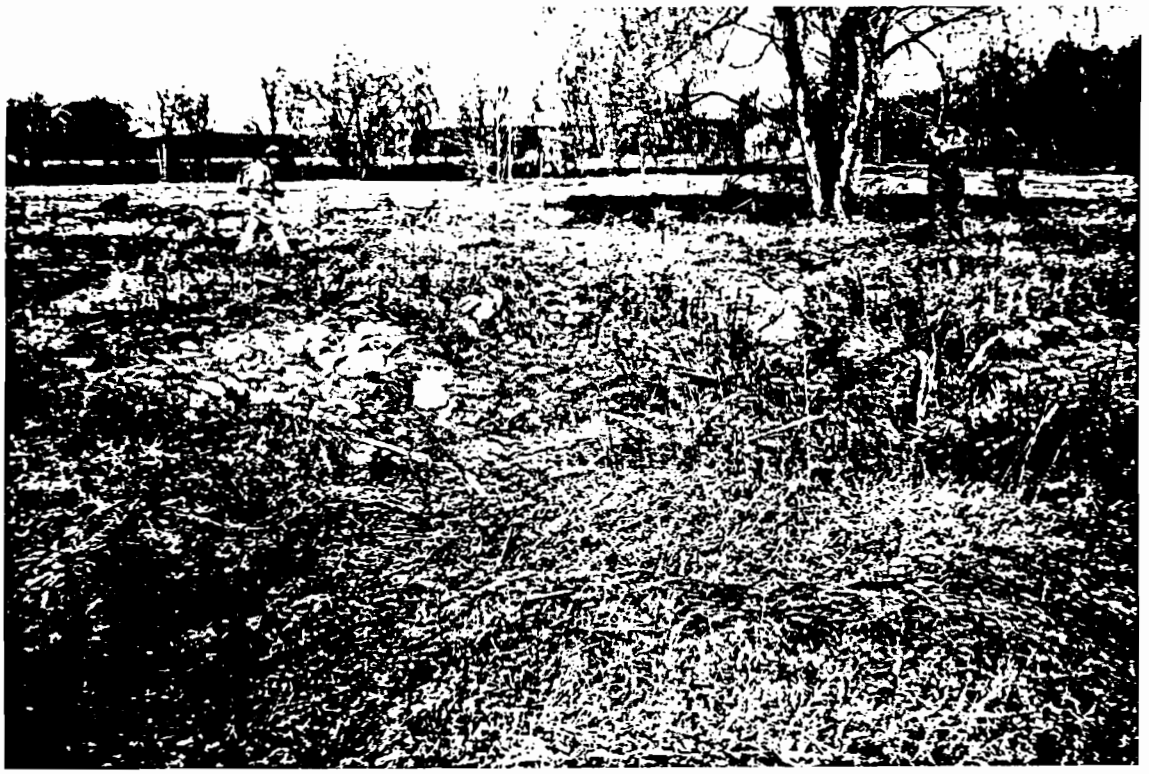
Photograph 18. Area 6, PCI Site No. 1; Depression #1, located east of Pennystreet Road.



Photograph 19. Area 6, PCI Site No. 10; Depression #2, located west of Pennystreet Road.

Photograph 20. Area 6, PCI Site No. 11; stone-filled depression located west of Pennystreet Road.

Photograph 21. Area 6, PCI Site No. 12; view of cellar depression located west of Pennystreet Road, driveway in foreground.



Photograph 22. Area 6, PCI Site No. 13; view looking east with Depression #5 in foreground and Pennystreet Road in background.

Photograph 23. Area 6, PCI Site No. 9; Depression #2 located east of Pennystreet Road.

Photograph 24. Area 6; work on Transect 2, looking south.

Photograph 25. Area 6; general view looking across Pennystreet Road. Work on Transect 3 and PCI Site No. 8 in the distance.

Photograph 26. Area 6, PCI Site No. 14; general view looking southwest with Depression #6 in foreground.

Photograph 27. Area 6; view of wetlands looking west.

Photograph 28. Area 6, PCI Site No. 12; view of east wall of stone foundation with Pennystreet Road in the background.

Photograph 29. Area 6, PCI Site No. 13; view of old driveway leading to Depression #5.

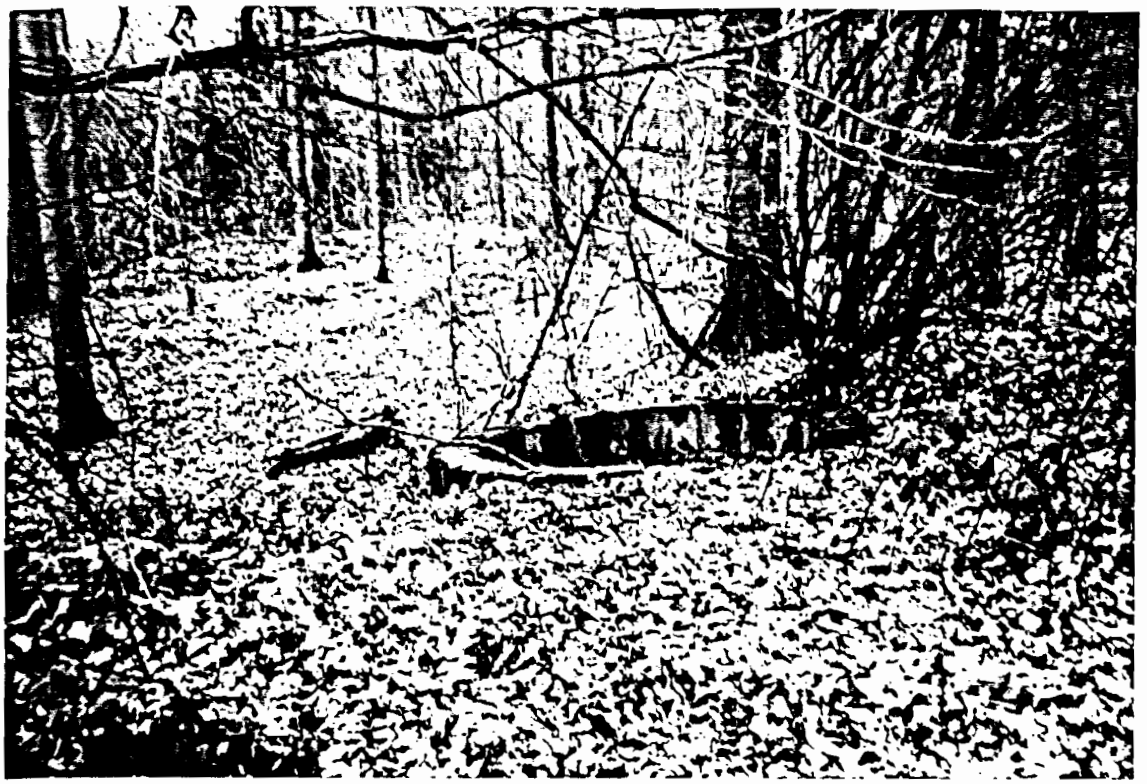
Photograph 30. Area 6; shovel tests along wooded ridge, looking north.

Photograph 31. Area 6; view looking northwest over former site of Barnes/Petrie House.

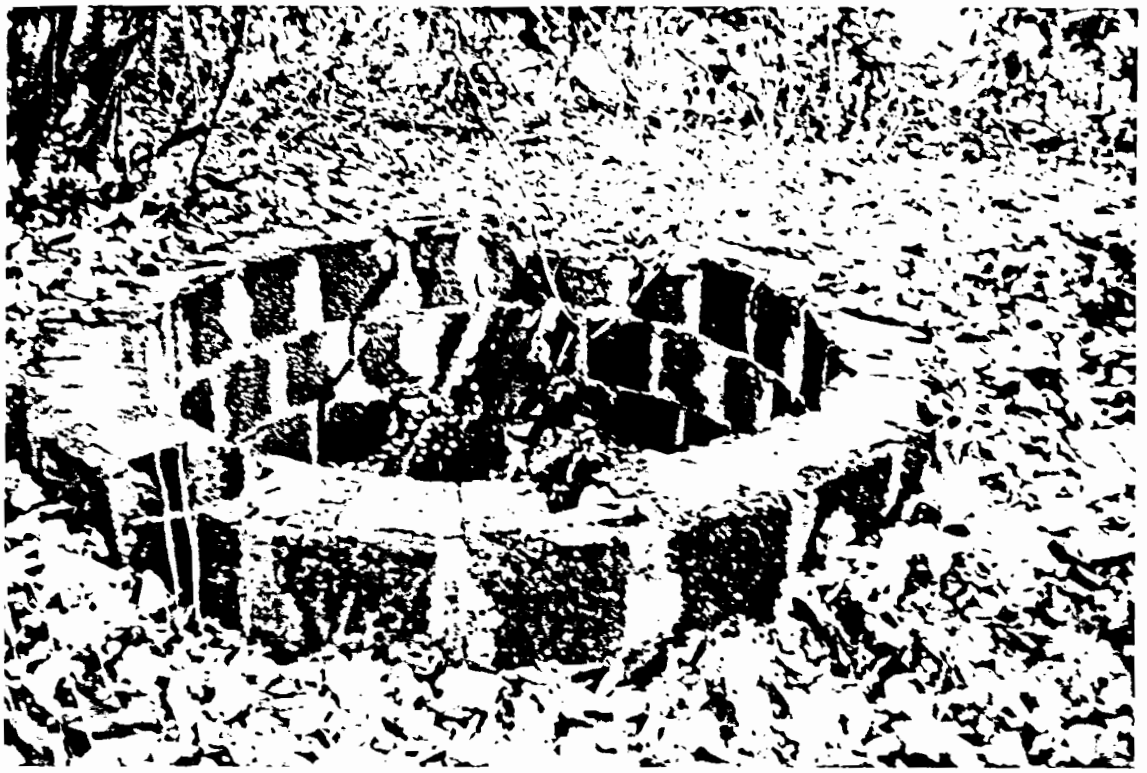
Photograph 32. Area 7; view along re-diverted stream channel, looking west.

Photograph 33. Area 9 (Three Mile Creek); view looking northeast along transects on ridge.

Photograph 34. Area 9; looking southwest toward Three Mile Creek.

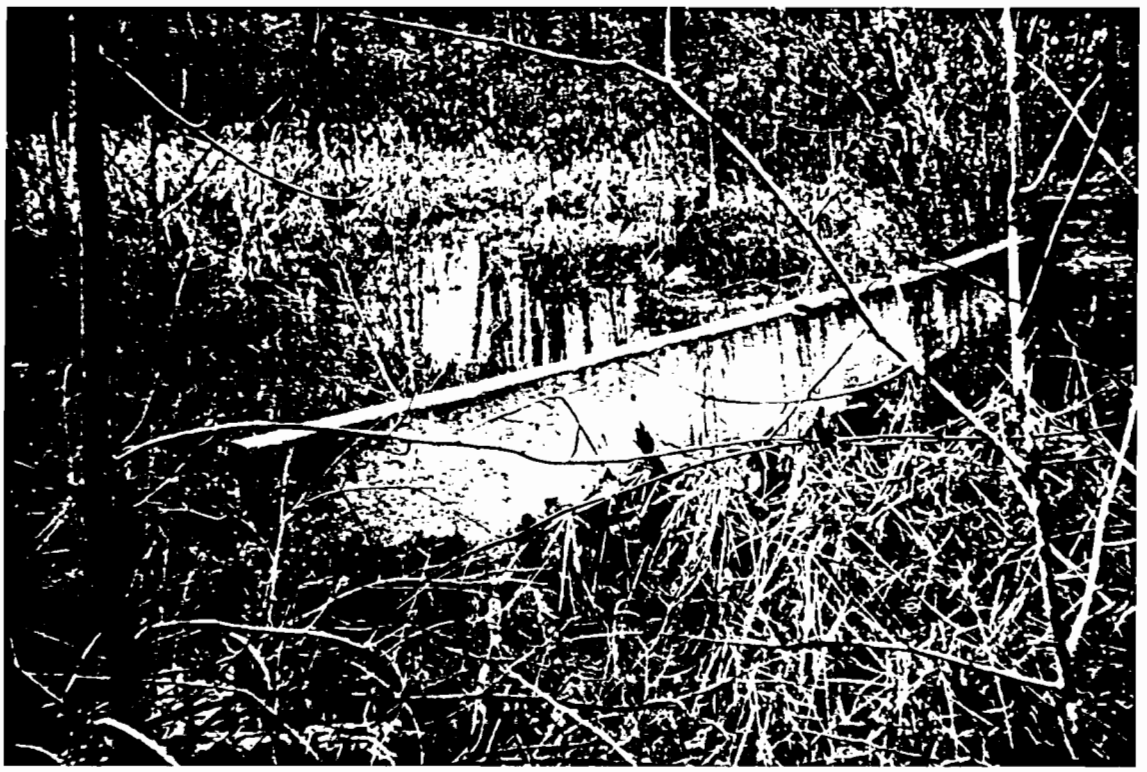


Photograph 35. Area 10, PCI Site No. 15; view of cinder block feature.



Photograph 36. Area 10, PCI Site No. 15; close-up of cinder block feature.

Photograph 37. Area 11; general view looking northeast with field crew working on a transect.



Photograph 38. Area 12; concrete dam for former fishing pond, now adjacent to a landfill.

Photograph 39. Area 13; buried house foundation.

Photograph 40. Area 13, PCI Site No. 24; view of stone-filled depression.

Photograph 41. Area 13; general view, southern end of Transects 1, 2, and 3.

Photograph 42. Area 13, PCI Site No. 16; house foundation.

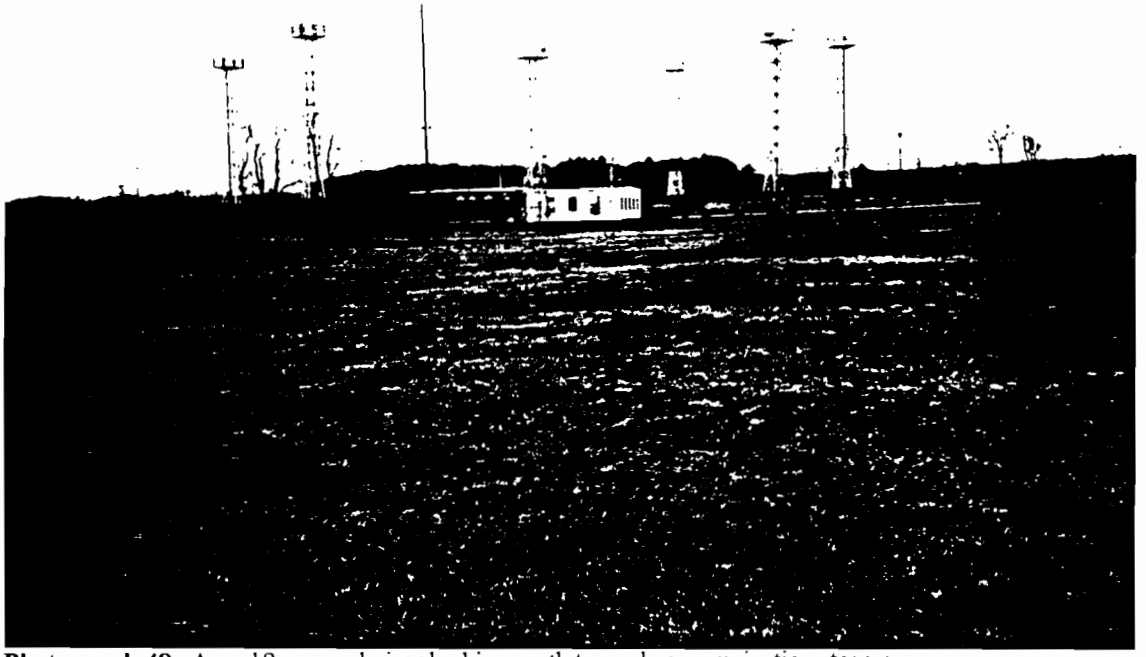
Photograph 43. Area 13, PCI Site No. 24; view of stone-lined well.

Photograph 44. Area 13; general view showing ground conditions.

Photograph 45. Area 15, PCI Site No. 21; view of Transect 1, Shovel Test 15, looking southwest.

Photograph 46. Area 15, PCI Site No. 22; looking west from Transect 2, Shovel Test 23 toward creek and Mohawk River.

Photograph 47. Area 17; general view looking south.

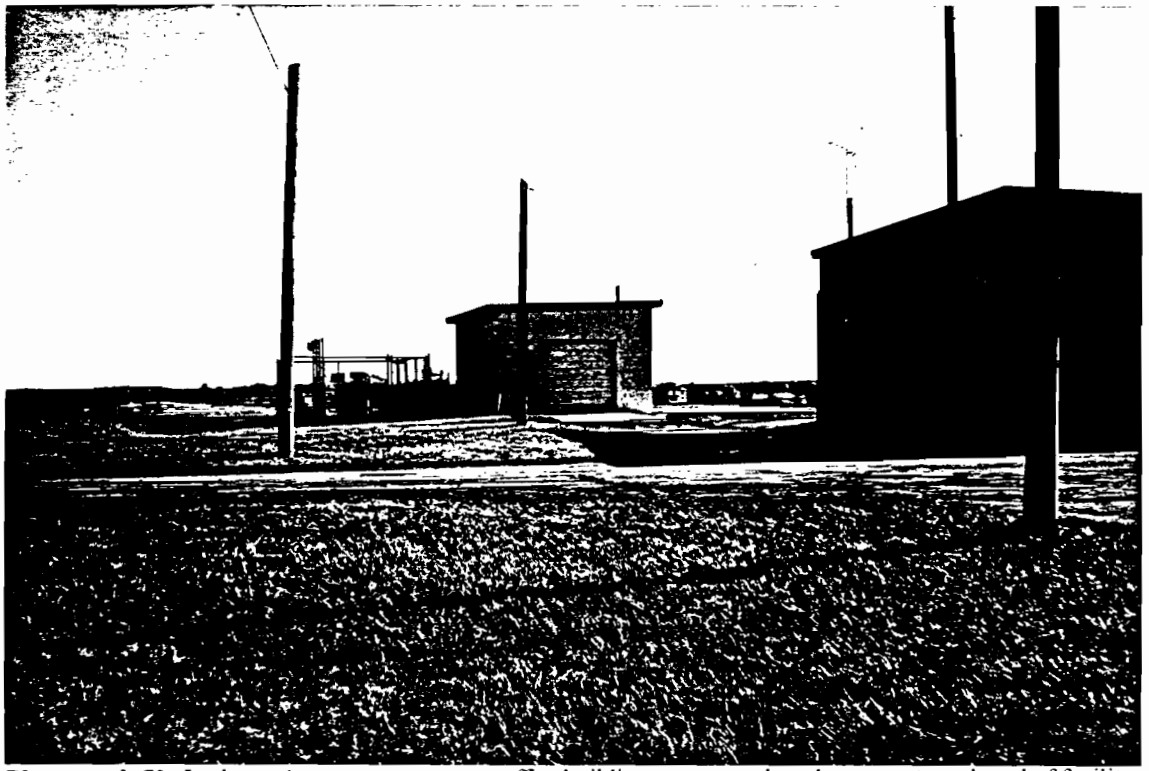


Photograph 48. Area 18; general view looking north toward communications tower.

Photograph 49. Area 19; remnant of original land surface, southeast property line.

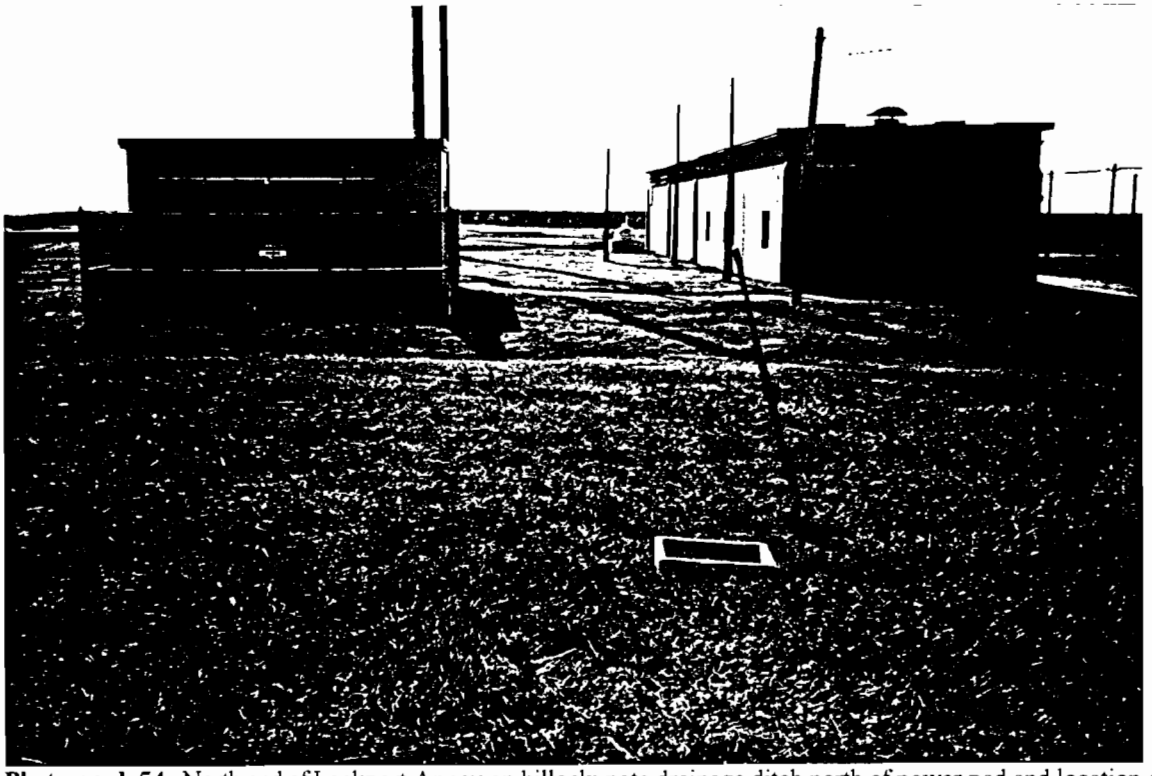
Photograph 50. Area 19; general view with graded land in background.

Photograph 51. Area 19; example of large spoil pile.

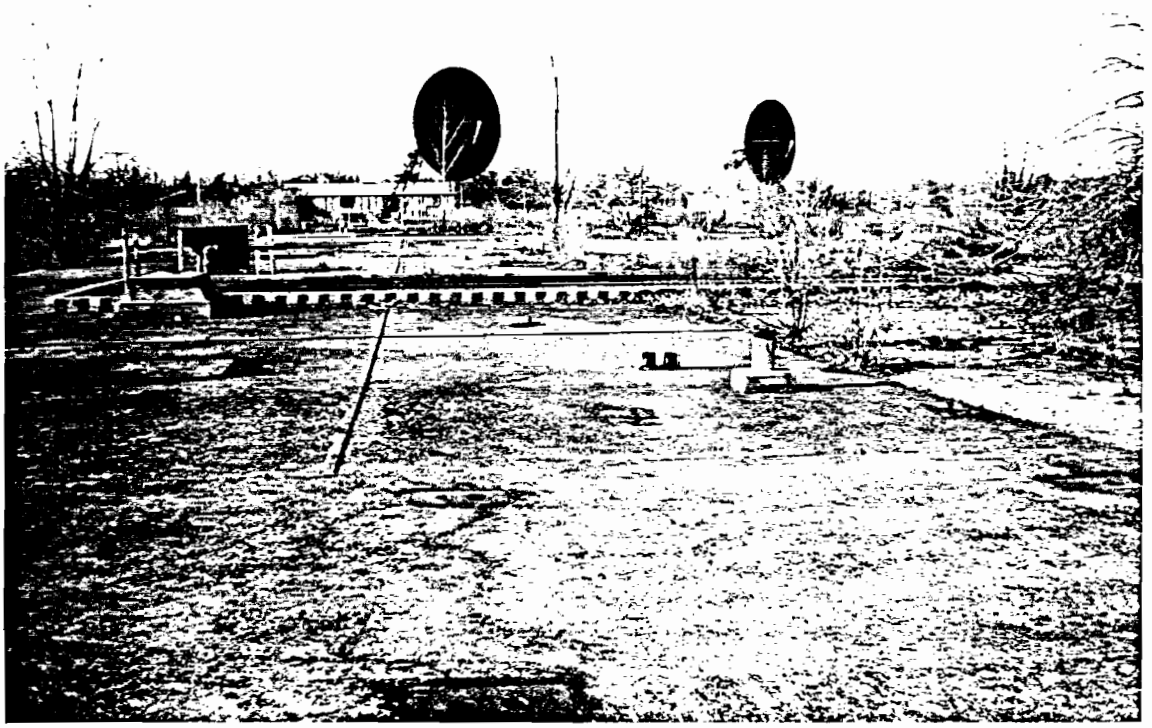


Photograph 52. Lockport Annex; note antennas, office building, power pad, and garage at north end of facility; facing east.

Photograph 53. Lockport Annex; note standing water on top of hillock, asphalt parking area, and office building.



Photograph 54. North end of Lockport Annex on hillock; note drainage ditch north of power pad and location of STP #1; facing south.



Photograph 55. Youngstown Annex, Nike Missile site with underground missile silos and antenna dishes; facing west.

Photograph 56. Southeastern portion of Youngstown Annex; note stunted vegetation due to topsoil stripping, poor drainage, and man-made earthen mound at Nike Missile site in background; facing northwest.

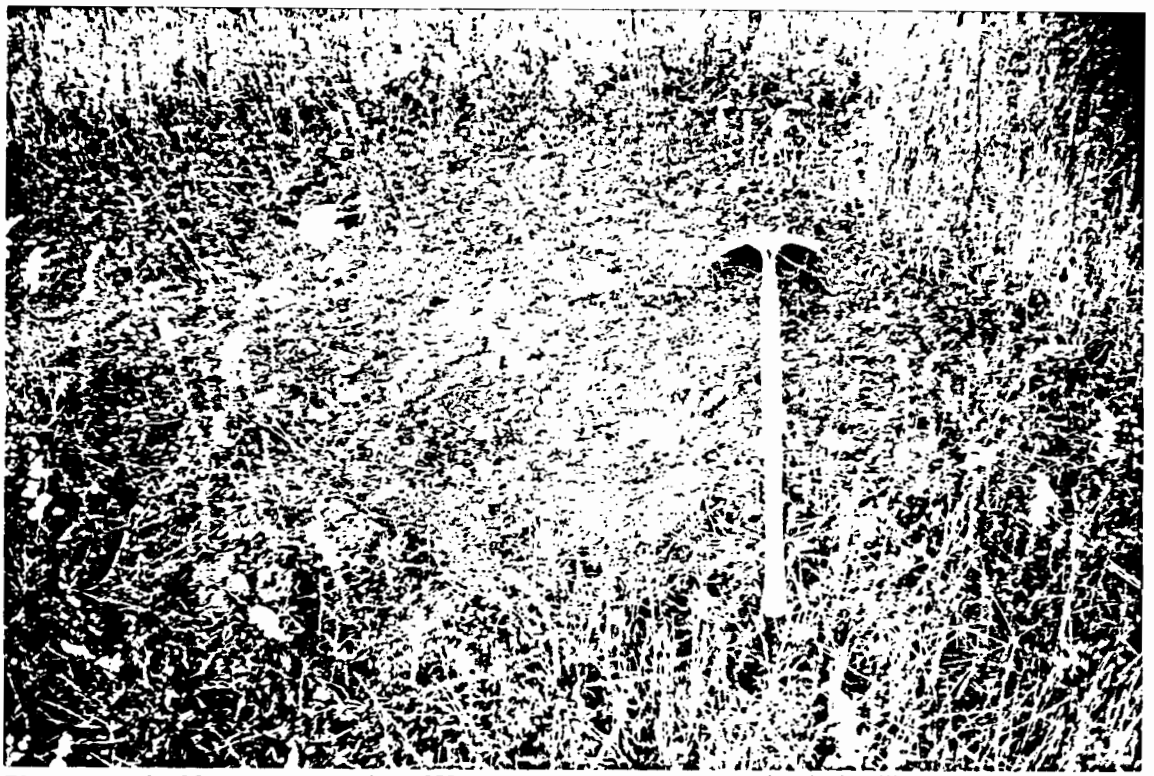
Photograph 57. Northeast corner of Youngstown Annex; note stunted vegetation due to extensive topsoil removal and poor drainage; facing east.

Photograph 58. Northeastern portion of Youngstown Annex from north side (possible original elevation); note wetland vegetation (cattails) due to extensive topsoil removal and poor drainage; facing northeast.

Photograph 59. Northeastern portion of Youngstown Annex from entrance road; note wetland vegetation (cattails) due to extensive topsoil removal and poor drainage; facing east.

Photograph 60. Northwestern portion from entrance road; note old asphalt road to administration area where structures have been removed; poorly drained areas/drainage ditch south of road; facing west.

Photograph 61. South-central boundary of Youngstown Annex adjacent to landfill property; note drainage ditch (S-N flow), standing water throughout area; facing west.



Photograph 62. Northwestern portion of Youngstown Annex; note subsoil (glacial till) on surface and stunted vegetation due to removal of topsoil for facility construction; facing north.

Photograph 63. Western section of Youngstown Annex; note drainage, standing water, and secondary growth representative of the section.

Photograph 64. Northwestern section of Youngstown Annex in vicinity of old administration area and adjacent to landfill property; note standing water and wetland vegetation (willow trees).

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSE CT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 1	1	1	6	I	0-36	1 amber bottle glass frag. 3.0 cm x 1.30 cm x 0.20 cm, wt 0.10 g 1 red brick frag. 1.5 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.20 cm, wt 0.02 g 1 body sherd gray bodied salt-glazed stoneware, brown matte interior, 4.0 cm x 3.6 cm x 0.60 cm, wt 10.0 g
PCI Site 1	1	1	7	1	0-29	3 deer bones at 10 cmbs, 4.5 cm x 3.0 cm x 1.15 cm, wt 8.05 g; 3.1 cm x 1.95 cm x 1.15 cm, wt 1.55 g; 2.5 cm x 2.0 cm x 1.0 cm, wt 1.50 g 1 sherd blue transfer-printed pearlware, floral design on base of cup, estimated diam 5.1 cm (2), 4.9 cm x 2.1 cm x 0.40 cm, wt 10.65 g, at 29 cmbs
PCI Site 1	1	1	8	1	0-16	1 burned nail frag., unable to determine type, 3.5 cm, 4.0 g
PCI Site 1	1	2	1	I	0-19	1 white slightly melted plastic, 3 cm x 2 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 0.3 cm
PCI Site 1	1	2	11	1	0-36	1 rim sherd plain porcelain, estimated vessel diameter 10.16 cm (4"), wt 6 g
PCI Site 1	1	4	2	1	0-32	1 frag. red earthenware with glaze, modern sewer tile, 50.00g
PCI Site 1	1	4	4	1	0-41	1 piece coal, wt 3 g 1 body sherd whitewhite with brown glaze on interior, 3.0 cm x 3.5 cm x 1.0 cm, wt 3 g 1 machine-cut nail frag., 4.8 cm, wt 8 g 1 body sherd red earthenware (flower pot), 1.4 cm x 1.1 cm x 0.2cm
PCI Site 1	1	4	6	-	surface	2 stoneware frags. with dark purple interior, white slip on exterior and remains of "6" on front top diameter; 3.02 cm (13") and basal iameter 30.48 cm (12"), thickness 1-1.5 cm, pickling or storage crock
vicinity PCI Site 1	1	1	4	1	0-50	1 frag. clear window glass at 10 cm, 4.9 cm 3.6 cm x 0.1 cm, wt 0.02 g 1 tin can fragment at 20-30 cm, height 2.8 cm, diameter 3.1 cm (2"), thickness 0.1 cm, wt 3 g 1 iron file fragment at 30-40 cm, 12.5 cm x 1.0 cm x 1.0 cm, wt 37.84 g
vicinity PCI Site 1	1	3	6	1	0-54	2 sherds blue transfer-printed on whiteware, diameter 6" or 14.24 cm, 3.5 cm x 3.5 cm x 0.50 cm, wt 10.05 g 4.85 c x 4.0 cm x 0.50 cm, wt 11.45 g 2 aluminium roofing/shingle nails, length 3 cm (1 1/8"), wt 3.3g, and 1.27 cm (1/2"), wt 1.75 g 1 machine-cut nail - finishing, 3.81 cm (1 /2"), wt 1.75 g 1 corroded machine-cut nail frag., length 7.62 cm (3"), wt 6.5 g
PCI Site 4	3	4			11	1 quartzite flake-prehistoric
Site 6	3	2	2	1	0-46	1 body sherd gray salt-glazed stoneware with Albany slip, incised parallel lines on exterior, 4.65 cm x 3.80 cm x 0.70 cm, wt 9.25 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSECT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 8	6	1B	1	I	0-20	1 body sherd pearlware, 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 1.25 g 1 body sherd whiteware, 1.0 cm x 0.8 cm x 0.4 cm, wt 0.5 g 1 frag. clear window glass, 1.8 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 1.25 g
PCI Site 8	6	1B	2	I	0-19	1 frag. clear window glass, 2.1 cm x 0.8 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.7 g
PCI Site 8	6	1B	3	I	0-46	1 body sherd whiteware, 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.7 g
PCI Site 8	6	1B	4	II	18-31	1 frag. clear window glass 5.2 cm x 3.2 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 8.5 g 1 frag. of amber bottle glass with embossed stippling and letters "FILLED"-beer bottle glass, 5.2 cm x 3.9 cm x 2.7 cm, wt 3.5 g
vicinity PCI Site 8	6	1	2	II	14-43	1 frag. green glass, soda bottle, 5.4 cm x 2.2 cm x 0.7cm, wt 15.0 g 1 clear bottle glass frag. 3.8 cm x 3.2 cm x 0.3cm, wt 0.4 g
vicinity PCI Site 8	6	1	9	I	0-38	1 whiteware body sherd, transfer-printed design, 2.0 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 2.0 g 3 red brick frags. 5.2 cm x 5.2 cm x 5.1 cm or less, total wt 223.0g 1 body sherd blue transfer-printed whiteware,1.9 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 1.1 g 1 body sherd brown transfer-printed whiteware with floral design, 2.3 cm x 1.7 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 2.0 g 1 hand-painted whiteware with red, green and blue floral design on interior of bowl or cup, 1.9 cm x 1.2 cm x 0.25 g, wt 1.0 g 1 basal frag. green wine base, 3.7 cm x 3.1 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 7.0 g 1 frag. clear glass, mold-made, drinking glass, 3.3 cm x 2.6 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 2.0 g 2 frags. clear window glass, 2.8 cm x 1.6 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 1.0 g 1.9 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 1.0 g 1 frag. window glass with blue tint, 3.25 cm x 1.4 cm x 1.4 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 1.0 g
PCISite 9	6	1B	5	I	0-48	4 body sherds late creamware, 2.2 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.3/0.4 cm or less, total wt 4.0 g 1 body sherd blue shell-edged pearlware, from plate or shallow bowl, 1.9 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 1.5 g 1 white earthenware sherd with brown glaze on interior and exterior, 4.5 cm x 2.0 cm x 1.6 cm, wt 7.0 g 1 whiteware sherd with blue glaze, possibly hollow handle, 1.8 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.8 cm, wt 2.0 g 1 body sherd whiteware with light yellow and brown band, 2.0 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 1.3 g 1 body sherd whiteware with polychrome flora design (yellow, green, brownish-dark green) 1.5 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.2 cm wt 0.7 g
PCI Site 9	6	1B	6	I	0-50	1 body sherd polychrome (yellow, green, blue) floral design on interior cup, 1.0 cm x 0.8 cm x 0.4 cm, wt 0.7 g
PCI Site 9	6	1B	7	I	0-10	1 body sherd late creamware, 1.4 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.5 g 1 frag. burned red brick, 6.2 cm x 5.1 cm x 4.3 cm, wt 192.0 g 1 frag. construction mortar, 4.6 cm x 3.2 cm x 1.88 cm, wt 19.0 g 2 frags. blue/green tinted window glass 1.8 cm x 1.1 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.50 g; 1.5 cm x 0.9 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.5 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSECT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 9	6	113	8	I	0-54	1 burned brick frag., 6.9 cm x 6.7 cm x 4.7 cm, wt 298 g 1 basal sherd pearlware from small bowl, basal diameter 7.62 cm (3"), wt 0.6 g 1 sherd redware, possibly unglazed sewer tile, 4.5 cm x 3.2 cm x 1.6 cm, wt 26.0 g
vicinity PCI Site 11	6	2	18	II	18-35	1 machine-cut nail, 7.62 cm, wt 11.5 g 1 clear bottle glass frag., 2.7 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.4 g
vicinity PCI Site 12	6	2	7	I	0-41	1 body sherd redware, missing glaze, 2.9 cm x 2.1 cm x 0.6 cm, wt 2.6 g 1 rim sherd lead-glazed redware from pan or basin, estimated diameter 31.48 cm (12"), thickness 1.6 cm (5/8"), wt 32.0 g 1 body sherd whiteware, 2.7 cm x 2.45 cm x 0.45 cm, wt 0.2 g 1 body sherd buff paste stoneware with brown slip on interior, light yellow exterior slip, 3.8 cm x 3.65 cm 0.90 cm, w 16.95 g 1 body sherd purple transfer-printed whiteware, 2.3 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.40 cm, wt 1.7 g 1 body sherd blue transfer-printed white earthenware, 1.5 cm x 0.7 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.5 g 1 machine-cut nail frag. 3.0 cm, wt 9.5 g
vicinity PCI Site 12	6	2	8	I	0-10	1 frag. clear window glass (safety glass), 4.0 cm x 2.8 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 4.5 g
vicinity PCI Site 12	6	4	2	I	0-33	1 corroded nail frag.- unidentifiable, 4 cm, wt 2.0 g
vicinity PCI Site 13	6	2	1	I	0-38	1 composite rubber electrical connector with stamped lettered holes on one end; diameter-3 cm, wt 18.5 g, ht-2.80 cm 1 whiteware body sherd, 3.5 cm x 3.3 cm x 0.7 cm, wt 0.7 g
vicinity PCI Site 13	6	2	6	I	0-11	1 body sherd whiteware, plate or saucer, 3.1 cm x 2.4 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 0.95 g
PCI Site 16	13	3	1	I	0-06	1 hand-wrought nail frag., 4.5 cm, wt 8.0 g
PCI Site 16	13	3	2	I	0-28	1 whiteware body sherd, (bowl) green and blue bands, 2.2 cm x 1.9 cm 0.9 cm, wt 3.5 g
PCI Site 16	13	3	2	II	28-38	1 body sherd burned white earthenware with blue transfer print, 1.5 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.1 g 1 basal green bottle frag. modern soda bottle, 3.2 cm x 1.4 cm, wt 5.7 g
PCI Site 16	13	3	3	I	0-40	1 frag. clear bottle glass, possibly milk glass, 2.3 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 3.0 g
vicinity PCI Site 16	13	2	2	I	0-26	1 round wire aluminum nail 3.2 cm, wt 0.6 g, roofing/shingling nail 1 whiteware body sherd, lost in field
PCI Site 17	13	3	4	I	0-	1 body sherd whiteware, 0.9 cm x 0.9 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.25 g
PCI Site 17	13	3	8	I	0-06	1 round wire nail, 59 cm, wt 7.0 g
PCI Site 17	13	3	9	I	0-38	2 body sherds painted underglazed blue, floral design (crossmends), 2.8 cm x 1.2 cm 0.3 cm, wt 1.5 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSE CT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 17	13	3	10	I	0-05	1 flat pearlware basal sherd (bowl or plate), 3.0 cm x 2.7 cm x 0.4 cm, wt 6.0 g
vicinity PCI Site 17	13	1	2	I	0-48	2 body sherds lead-glazed, red earthenware: 1.3 cm x 0.9 cm x 0.7 cm, wt 1 g; 1.0 cm x 0.7 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 0.3 g 2 red brick frags.: 2.3 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.7 cm or less, total wt 6 g 1 round wire nail, 3.5 cm, wt 2.0 g 1 corroded nail frag. unidentifiable, 4.5 cm, wt 3.5 g 1 frag. sheet iron, very corroded, 1.8 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 4.5 g
vicinity PCI Site 17	13	2	5	I	0-52	1 round wire nail, 6.35 cm, wt 5.50 g 1 corroded nail frag. undetermined type, 4.0 cm, wt 2.50 g 1 body sherd plain pearlware (plate or saucer), 1.2 cm x 0.9 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 1.10 g 1 whiteware body sherd 1.80 cm x 1.25 cm x 0.50 cm, wt 1.2 g
between PCI Sites 17 & 18	13	2	7	I	0-36	1 machine-cut nail frag. 5.0 cm, wt 14.2 g
between PCI Sites 17 & 18	13	2	8	I	0-40	1 machine-cut nail frag. 8.75 cm, wt 9.0g 1 machine-cut nail frag. (shingle nail), 2.0 cm, wt 1.0 g
vicinity PCI Site 18	13	1	7	I	0-41	2 red brick frags. less than 1.0 cm x 1.0 cm, total wt 0.3 g 2 whiteware body sherds: 0.6 cm x 0.5 cm x 0.4 cm,wt 2.0 g; 3.0 cm x 3.0 cm x0.3 cm, wt 4.0 g 1 frag. sheet iron with cut and crimped edges, propably from tin can, 1.8 cm x 1.1 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.3 g
vicinity PCI Site 18	13	2	9	I	0-49	1 machine-cut nail frag. with corrosion concretions, length 2.54 cm (1"), wt 2.5 g 1 machine-cut nail, lenght 7.62 cm (3"), wt 6.5 g 5 undecorated pearlware sherds, possibly plates: 2.0 cm x 1.85 cm x 0.30 cm, wt 0.25 g; 2.0 cm x 1.85 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 0.15 g;1.5 cm x 1.65 cm x 0.65 cm, wt 0.15 g; 2.5 cm x 2.4 cm x 0.50 cm, wt 3.35 g; 1.9 cm x 1.15 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.20 g 1 rim sherd late pearlware, estimated plate diameter 5" (12.70 cm), 2.0 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.5 cm, wt 1.10 g
vicinity PCI Site 18	13	12	12	I	0-36	2 body sherds whiteware, 1.0 cm x 0.9 cm x0.3 cm, wt 0.3 g; 2.0 cm x 1.9 cm 0.4 cm, wt 1.5 g
vicinity PCI Site 19	13	1	20	I	0-50	4 frags. clear window glass: 1.0 cm x 0.6 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.20 g; 1.0 cm x 0.70 cm x 0.2 cm. wt 0.2 g; 2.1 cm x 0.6 cm x 0.15 cm, wt 0.2 g; 1.0 cm x 0.7 cm x 0.15 cm, wt 0.15 g
vicinity PCI Site 19	13	2	19	I	0-38	1 machine-made screw, 2.45 cm, 2.1 g
PCI Site 20	10	1	4	I	0-10	1 milk glass container (cosmetic) with embossed lettering on base, basal diameter 4.1 cm (1 1/2"), ht 3.8 cm, glass thickness 0.5 cm (1/16") wt 22.0 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSECT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 20	14	1	4	1	0-18	1 leather sole frag., right shoe, machine-stiched holes, 16.82 cm x 8 cm x 0.40 cm, wt 31.5 g 1 rubber shoe heel probably associated with above sole. 8 nail holes with nail fragments in four holes (machine-cut nails). Stamped depression inside with #2 and "MX" in depression. 10 cm x 8 cm x 2.5 cm, wt 60 g 1 large mammal bone (cow), scapula fragment with saw marks on 1 end, 12.0 cm x 5.70 cm x 5.10 cm, wt 76.0 g 3 sherds heavy porcelain, 2 rim sherds shallow bowl, estimated diameter 25.40 cm (10") and 1 basal sherd, basal diameter 5.24 cm (6"), rim thickness 0.9 cm, vessel wall 0.6 cm 1 rim sherd heavy porcelain, estimated vessel diameter 25.4 cm (10"), wall thickness 0.8 cm, wt 17.5 g 1 body and basal sherd heavy porcelain, estimated basal diameter 15.24-16.46 cm (6-6"),stamped green makers' mark on bottom, open book with "THE", BAILEY" and "WALKER" on it. 1 heavy porcelain rim sherd, estimated vessel diameter 22.86-25.4 cm (9"-10"), wt 15 g 1 whiteware rim sherd, estimated vessel diameter 25.4 cm (10"), wt 10.0 g 1 whiteware rim sherd, too small to determine vessel diam, 1.3 cmx s 1.3 cm 0.3 cm, wt 1.0 g 1 ironstone basal sherd from plate or bowl, 4.8 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.6 cm, wt 7.5 g 5 spalled glaze chips ironstone, less than 2,5 cm x 2.0 cm, wt 3.6 g 1 flat iron frag., probably part tin can, 3.0 cm x 3.0 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 2.50 g 1 rectangular piece copper alloy material with soldered metal strips over open spaces, harmonica reed, 15.0 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 31 g 1 clear glass bottle (flask) almost complete, oval bottom, three mold manufacture with screw top, base diameter 11.8 cm (4 1/2"), ht 25.40 cm (10"), wt 649 g, would take paper label 1 almost complete clear glass bottle, rectangular base with rounded shoulders and embossed lettering ("3" and ("VIII" near base. Embossed numbers on bottom ("3" and "2"). Base 5.85 cm x 4.1 cm, ht 16.85 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm, wt 235.15 g. Cork stopper- probably three-part mold-made extract or sauce bottle 1 glass stopper for decanter (no indication that it is lead), mold made with diamond design, total ht 8.6 cm, diameter-2.54 cm, wt 108g 1 blue/green tinted bottle frag. with embossed lettering on side. Circular base diameter- 5.75 cm (2 5/8"), base thickness 0.8 cm, side thickness 0.6 cm, ht 11.4 cm (4 1/2"), wt 136 g. Soda/beverage bottle 1 wide-mouth clear glass jar. Embossed lettering near top of shoulders, ht 7 cm (17 1/2"), wt 67 g. Condiment jar 4 clear glass bottle/jar frag. possible associated with above jar. 1 frag. has embossed "E". Thickness on all frag.- 0.4 cm, frgs. size-6.8 cm-2.6 cm, total wt 51.0 g 1 clear glass frag. from panelled soda/condiment bottle, 6.9 cm x 4.4 cm x 0.4 cm, wt 47 g 1 glass frag., possibly frosted, from decorative lighting device, 1.5 cm, 1.1 cm x 0.1 cm, wt 0.5 g
PCI Site 21	15	1	15	1	0-27	1 gray chert secondary retouch flake, 1.5 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.35 cm, wt - 0.01 g
PCI Site 21	15	1	15C	1	0-30	1 gray chert flake, 1.1 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.1 g 1 frag. window glass with blue tint, 3.0 cm x 1.4 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.6 g 2 pearlware frags. blue transfer-printed, 1.3 cm x 1.0 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.30 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSE CT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
PCI Site 22	15	2	23	II	8-12	1 dk gr chert flake, 4.2 cm x 1.85 cm x 0.7 cm, wt 4.85 g 1 dk gr chert flake w/cortex, 3.3 cm x 1.9 cm x 0.4 cm, wt 2.25 g 3 fragments fire cracked rock, 6.5 cm x 6.2 cm or less, wt 1362.0 g
PCI Site 23	15	5	4	I	0-08	1 possible piece fired clay with grit inclusions, 0.90 cm x 1.0 cm 0.45 cm, wt 0.35 g
vicinity PCI Site 24	13	2	22	I	0-35	3 sherds red earthenware, all 2 cm or less, wt 2 at 1.20gr 1 at 0.95g 1 sherd pearlware, less than 2 cm, wt 0.80 g 1 frag iron, 0.2 cm x 1.5 cm
isolated find	1	5	4	I	0-32	1 rim sherd whiteware with light yellow glaze, from plate or saucer, 2.9 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.40 cm, wt 2.26 g
isolated find	1SE	1	2	I	0-35	1 frag. glass with slight green tint, 5.3 cm x 3.6 cm x 0.6 cm, wt 5.1 g
modern scatter	1	5	24	I	0-28	1 whiteware rim sherd, 1.0 ms x 1.0 cm x 0.40 cm, wt 0.5 g. 1 frag. clear bottle glass with slight pink tint, 1.1 cm x 0.9 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.5 g 1 frag clear glass, side of bottle, 2.1 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 1.1 g
isolated find	3	3	20	I	0-26	1 frag clear bottle glass, 1.2 cm x 1.2 cm x 0.10 cm, wt 0.50 g
isolated find	3	3	26	I	0-45	1 split limestone cobble with one smooth side. Several notches on lateral edge. Possibly multi-purpose prehistoric tool. 12 cm x 10 cm x 2 cm, wt 355 g
isolated find	3	6	21	I	0-21	1 body sherd whiteware 1.65 cm x 0.65 cm x 0.23 cm, wt 0.35 g
isolated find	3	7	13	I	0-23	1 frag. window glass with blue tint, 1.80 cm x 1.35 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 0.70 g
isolated find	4	6	1	I	0-18	1 frag. molded glass with slight green tint, possibly from drinking glass, 3.0 cm x 2.75 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 2.50 g 1 machine-cut nail frag. 6.2 cm, 4.50 g
isolated find	4	6	16	I	0-11	1 clear window glass frag. 2.3 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 3.0 g
isolated find	6	1A	15	I	0-08	1 machine-cut nail frag. 3.75 cm, wt 1.5 g
isolated find	6	3	1	I	0-22	1 body sherd plain pearlware, 3.0 cm x 2.8 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 3.5 g
isolated find	6	5	11	II	14-30	1 basal sherd ironstone from plate or saucer, 2.7cm x 1.7 cm x 1.5 cm, wt 4.5 g
isolated find	6	7	24	II	15-36	1 body sherd whiteware from shallow bowl, 3 cm x 2.6 cm x 0.7 cm, wt 4.0 g
isolated find	7	4	6	I	0-30	1 frag. window glass with slight blue tint, 2.9 cm x 2.2 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 2.0 g
isolated find	8	3	4	I	0-15	1 frag. clear window glass, 2.5 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 1.0 g

SITE DESIGNATION	AREA	TRANSECT #	STP#	STRATUM	DEPTH (cm)	ARTIFACTS
isolated find	10	1	5	1	0-10	1 hand-wrought "x"-shaped iron implement. Flat edges on one side, sloped edges on the other side, possibly used to restrain something. 9.9 cm x 7.8 cm with middle 2.7 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick, wt 234.60 g.
isolated find	10	1	21	1	0-15	1 frag. clear window glass 2.95 cm x 1.50 cm x 0.20 cm, wt 1.45 g
isolated find	10	2	1	1	0-07	1 nail frag, unable to identify type, 5.3cm, wt 7.0 g
isolated find	13	4	24	1	0-30	2 body/basal buff-bodied stoneware with beige slipped extrior and dk purple-brown interior, estimated diameter 20.3 cm (8"), ht-7.1 cm, total wt 228 g, wall thickness varies from 1.7-2.0 cm
isolated find	13	5	3	1	0-43	1 frag. green wine bottle glass, 2.4 cm x 2.0 cm x 0.30 cm, wt 3.5 g
isolated find	13	6	32	1	0-23	1 machine-cut nail frag., 2.8 cm, wt 2 g
isolated find	13	7	4	1	0-22	1 corroded nail frag., unidentifiable, 6 cm, wt 5.0 g
isolated find	13	12	21	1	0-26	1 frag. clear window glass, 1.5 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.4 g, wt 0.35 g
isolated find	14	1	12	1	0-45	1 frag. clear safety glass, 3.3 cm x 2.2 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 6.5 g
isolated find	14	1	16	1	0-36	1 body sherd red earthenware with lead glaze on interior, 1.80 cm x 1.70 cm x0.5 cm, wt 0.95 g
isolated find	15	7	6	1	0-22	1 iron ring with flanges for screw, holder for reflector; mid- to late twentieth century, length 11.1 cm, wt 81.50 g
isolated find	17	2	1	1	0-10	1 frag. window glass, slight green tint, 2.2 cm x 1.8 cm x 0.25 cm, wt 1.5 g 3 frags. clear bottle glass: 2.8 cm x 2.6 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.3 g; 2.8 cm x 1.6 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.3 g; 2.2 cm x 0.8 x 0. cm, wt 1 g
isolated find	18	1	11	1	0-27	1 bent machine-cut nail (possibly early), 6 cm, wt 850 g
isolated find	18	1	13	1	0-28	1 frag. molded glass, melted, 3.60 cm x 2.80 cm x 0.3 cm, wt 0.01 g 1 machine-cut nail, lost in field
isolated find	18	2	15	1	0-50	1 frag. clear window glass, 2.1 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.2 cm, wt 0.9 g

APPENDIX C

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

		Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition							
Copy of Deed	Tract #	Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
•	1	Hattie E. and Jay L. Kilbourn	3/25/42	1027/20		Ralph C. and Dora Kilbourn	1/22/36	968/75	M.J. Larkin	2/5/07	590/436	part of lot 4
•	2	Lynn and Rena B. Donaldson	10/10/41	1018/175		Louisa J. and Terecia M. Donaldson	4/16/18	758/438				
•	4	Andrew and Tillie Duda	12/6/41	1019/204		Mary E. Carroll	12/22/25	856/430				part of lot 3
•	5	Benjamin Sommers et al	8/13/41		X	Antonio and Lucia D'Ambrosi	9/1/22	809/425				
•	6	Ella J. Donaldson	1/23/42	1018/435		Jesse S. and Annie L. Donaldson Helen A. Pomeroy	12/21/1899 6/2/02	555/446 575/152				part of lot 2, part of lot 3
•	7	Annie Donaldson and Jennie Middleton	7/3/42	1029/141		Isabella Johnson and Frances Davenport Joseph L. and Ella J. Donaldson	8/29/04 12/21/1899	595/428 557/294				part of lot 2, part of lot 3
•	8	Timothy J. and Daisy Staple	1/8/42		X	Mohawk and Genesee Farms Corp	9/16/40		Ft Stanwix Canning Comp and Ft Stanwix Farm Comp	11/12/20	770/452	
•	9	Delos H. and Almeda B. Squires	11/27/41	1019/186		Noe F. and Elizabeth Lambert	7/2/37	969/139	RodneyE. Kent and Frances M. Kent	8/23/29	902/36	part of lot 2
•	10	Rodney E and Frances Kent	12/2/41	1018/329		Margaret Barney	6/12/29	898/439				part of lot 2
•	11	Arthur L. and Rena R. Smith	1/23/42	1019/339		Martha A. Thayer	5/6/29	890/173				part of lot 2
•	12	Willard R. and Clara B. Owens	1/19/42	1019/210		Myrtle N. Hicks	9/22/33	939/155				part of lot 2
•	14	Edward E. and Elsie A. Quigley	1/23/42	1018/437		Carl L. Mahl	6/18/38	985/284	John J. and Frederica Mahl	1/14/32	925/288	part of lot 3
•	15	Anna and Edward Blackburn	12/31/41	1018/406		John Mahl	12/17/36	956/397	Homer J. and Martha J. House	5/19/21	790/318	part of lot 3
•	16	Stella and Lowell M. House	1/30/42	1018/452		Martha J. House	7/1/35	953/397	Elizabeth Loftus and Stella House	10/16/34	933/363	part of lot 3
•	17	Elizabeth L. McCarthy and Michael McCarthy	1/30/42	1018/456		Martha J. House, Lowell M and Stella House	8/20/34	933/363	Stella House and Elizabeth Loftus			part of lot 3
•	18	Erwin N. and Mae A. Smith	1/19/42	1022/193		John C. Streifert and Edward C. Streifert	4/26/39	992/422	Geraldine E. Sigler Martha J. House Helen C. Bedell	2/11/36 6/14/35 1/20/16	964/128 955/181 721/306	part of lot 3
•	19	Charles E and Mellisa P. Rudy	1/23/42	1018/434		Peter and Martha J. Williams	10/30/14	714/204				part of lot 2
•	20	Hanna J. Winship and F.A. Winship	11/5/41		X	Jerry A. Thayer and Martha Thayer	3/30/16	725/407				
•	21	Hattie L. and Friend C. York	10/24/42	1018/222		James Kingsbury	7/29/09	652/86				part of lot 2
•	22	Owen W. and Mary J. Hughs	1/17/42			Clinton W. and Mary Ann Grems	1/3/10	654/189				part of lot 69
•	23	Edward A. Evans	11/6/41			William D and Anna B Reese	2/20/1884	431/105				part of lot 69
•	24	R. Harry Jenny	8/18/41		X	Robert R. Reese et al	9/9/39		William K. Reese	4/1/1851		
•	25	Howerd M. and Nettie S Smith	12/2/41	1018/330		Ralph Z. and Maude L. Crossett	5/17/22	804/470				part of lot 60
•	26	Matthew W. Mahan	5/12/87	2339/299		Jean T. Schuler of William F. Mahan Estate (3) William F. and Catherine M Mahan (2)	9/23/67 6/9/44	1864/119 1057/442	Timothy J. and Daisy Staple (1) Timothy J. and Daisy Staple Mohawk Genesee Farms Ft Stanwix Canning Co	7/6/42 8/11/42 9/16/40 11/12/20	1030/78 1028/441 1008/47 770/452	lots C & D blk 47
•	33	Gerald and Margaret R. Harmacker	11/27/41	1019/188		Jushild V. Anderson	7/15/39	993/185	John B Johnson	3/1/06	616/102	part of lot 60
•	34	George A. and Mildred K. Baker	12/18/41	1019/233		Leroy Clark	6/24/40	1003/183	Jushild V Anderson John Johnson (dec), by Sophia and Mary E Denio	5/29/40 3/1/06	1003/140 616/102	part of lot 60
•	35	Jushild V Anderson and Raymond A Anderson	12/31/41	1019/282		Sophia Benio and Mary Benio	3/1/06	816/102				part of lots 60 & 61

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

			Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
Copy of Deed	Tract #		Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
•	36		Fred Acla, Jr.	4/24/42			Home Owner's Loan Corporation	9/5/41	1018/68	Theall C. and Dolores Vredenburg Clifton J. and Bertha Vredenburg	12/31/1937 7/2/31	978/161 921/99	part of lot 60
•	37		Charles H. and Kathryn M. Vredenburg	6/12/42			Clifton J. and Bertha Vredenburg	12/31/32	931/208				part of lots 60 & 61
•	38		John F. Teuscher, Jacob Teuscher, and Alice Teuscher	2/6/42	1018/479		Mary A. Holland	7/21/11	675/344				part of lot 61
•	39		Douglas S. and Cornelia H. Backer	12/6/41	1019/205		Henry G. and Elizabeth Roser	8/11/28	889/360				part of lot 60
•	41		Arthur B. and Ola Jones	4/18/42			Willis W. Byam	12/2/27	870/107				part of lot 60
•	42	A	Lawrence W. Wright	1/20/42		X	Lawrence W. Wright	1/26/39	984/475	Ebenezer Kellogg Wright	1/29/1887		
•	43		George P. and Wilhelmine Hertel	12/31/41	1018/405		Mary L. and Priscilla C. Bielby	3/1/1899	549/268				part of lot 61
•	44		Margaret K. and Lawrence T. Corr Jr	1/8/42		X	Julia Murphy ,Nora McDonald Exectx	9/22/37	974/316	Charles A and Mary Bowman	2/13/14	707/377	Need to research
•	45		Silas W. (Nicholas and Harriett Murphy)	6/2/42			Cordelia, Paschal P. and Elizabeth Hatwell	5/3/1881	405/133				part of lot 60
•	46		John and Mary Sokoloff	2/7/42	1019/386		Ida L. Drake	5/1/27	879/171				part of lot 60
•	47		Jessie M and Edwin H. Mason	11/27/41	1018/322		Lawrence T. Corr Jr and Sr	8/22/38	988/45	Nora McDonald, exec of Julia Murphy Charles A. and Mary Bowman	9/22/37 2/13/14	974/316 707/377	part of lot 60
•	48		Alvah E. and Isabelle H Russell	1/19/42	1019/312		Lawrence W. Wright	1/4/39	987/275	Ebenezer W. Wright	3/14/1893	711/371	part of lot 61
•	49		Doris Vanderveer, George Mickel, Charles Stafford	1/20/42		X	Lulu B. Mickel		988/113	William P. and Myrtle May Hicks Rome Trust Company	4/19/32	904/433	
•	50		James H. Carroll	3/27/42			Homer J. and Martha J. House	10/3/32	1017/322				part of lot 3
•	52		Geraldine E. Sigler	4/30/42	1027/100		Erwin N. and Mae A. Smith John C. and Edward C. Streifert	6/9/1939 4/29/39	959/365 992/422	Martha J. House Helen C. Bedell	6/14/35 1/20/16	955/181 721/306	
•	53		Michael and Katarzyna Kruplarz	2/25/42	1019/439		Thomas P. Moore (Executor of Mary N. Carroll)	5/21/32	904/449				part of lot 8
•	54		Egnaty and Anna D. Mandryk	12/18/41	1019/232		Hattie L. York	10/12/40	1003/387	Egnaty and Anna D. Mandryk Fred Rickmeyer	11/21/33	941/16	part of lot 2; need to research
•	55		Harold R. and Lylith I. Wells	10/24/41	1018/221		F.C. York to Hattie L. York	7/7/32	930/211	James Kingsbury to Friend C. York	7/29/09	652/86	part of lot 2
•	56		Andrew and Genevieve S. Yaworski	10/24/41	1018/223		Hattie L. York	9/30/40	1003/366	James Kingsbury	7/29/09	652/86	part of lot 2
•	57		Stewart and Grace E. Hull	1/29/42	1018/454		Jesse S. and Annie L. Donaldson	4/9/38	981/479	Harvey S. and Helen C. Bedell Joseph L. and Ella J. Donaldson	3/19/00	557/294	part of lot 3
•	58		SEARS OIL CO., INC.	6/17/42	1029/97		Joseph and Rosie Sumon	5/26/31	919/371				part of lot 8
•	59		Joseph and Rosie Sumon	5/26/42	1026/243		George and Gertrude A. Turner	7/17/24	836/417				part of lot 8
•	60		Lynn and Rena B. Donaldson	11/10/41	1018/174		Louisa J. and Terecia K. Donaldson	4/16/18	758/438				
•	61		Joseph and Kazimiera Ryszetnik	5/16/42			Pawel and Anastazia Zawislak	5/8/26	862/187				part of lot 9
•	62		The Church of St. John the Baptist	6/8/42	1029/76		Joseph and Agatha Bottini	7/2/28	888/438				
•	63		Adam Kussaski	2/1/42		X	Ione B. Adams	7/13/23	823/210				
•	64		Felix H. and Blanche M. Gazin	5/20/42			Adam and Katharina Kussaski	4/26/34	943/461	Paul and Anastazia Zawislak	4/25/25	848/149	part of lot 9

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

		Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
Copy of Deed	Tract #	Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
•	65	Owen W. and Mary J. Hughes Owen W. Hughes	5/21/42 8/31/41	1029/37 1018/50		Edward H. Grems and Claude C Bell	9/5/34	915/477	James O'Hara			part of lot 2
•	66	George and Robina Snow and John and Gertrude Haley	5/28/42 8/26/42	1026/254		Felix Garzin Christa Slawson	9/7/34 4/12/35	948/61 952/372	Irvin and Christy Ann Slawson Irving Slawson	6/9/26 3/10/27	862/475 873/34	part of lot 9
•	69	The City of Rome	9/30/42	1031/55		J. Donaldson Estate City of Rome Rome Brass and Copper Company	10/5/17	726/387				
•	70	Charles T and Addie E Streifert	4/7/42			Williams P. Hicks and Myrtle May Hicks	4/21/32	928/227				part of lot 3
•	71	Theresa and Perry Waterman	5/13/42	1026/204		George and Elizabeth Cook	9/10/21	794/19				part of lot 70
•	72	Joseph and Grances Gleba	1/24/42		X	John Bankowski	7/26/27	877/393				
•	80	The County of Oneida	7/17/42	1027/303		George H. and Ida A. Bell Fort Stanwix Farm	5/5/1894 8/23/16	507/355 726/96				
•	81	Common School District No. 14	8/13/41		X	Hanna J. Winship		988/404	Jerry A. Thayer	3/30/16	725/407	
•	101	Bluebar Oil of Blossvale	1/31/42		X	Bluebar Oil Co. and Common School District #14	10/25/28	35/17				1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25 & 26
	102	Owen and Mary J Hughs	1/31/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/2/28	912/39				6 & 7
•	103	Raymond F. and Margaret M. Stevens	1/31/42			Robert Ready of Welden Natl Bank (Vt)	9/14/36	962/454	Charles E and Catherice A. Graves Coruno Realty, Inc	6/26/28	885/122	8-10 and 158-161
	104	William H. and Pearl F. Woodhead	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/17/28	879/454				12,13,14
	105	William Brand	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc	9/14/36	961/397	Coruno Realty, Inc.			15,16,17
	106	Helen H McLaren	1/8/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/9/31	927/199				18 & 122
•	107	Hazel L. Brower	3/12/42			Salvatore and Frances Carambia	7/26/40	1003/242	Frances Carambia Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/31/1938 9/9/32	981/245 927/148	29 & E. 1/2 of 30
	108	Mary Rico	3/6/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/30/32	927/149				W. 1/2 of 30 & all 31
•	109	Abey E. and Edna Morgen	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc.	9/30/39	986/375	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 32 & 33
•	110	Abey E. and Edna Morgen	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/20/38	975/414	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 34
•	111	Kenneth and Emma Vrooman	12/23/41			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/28/40	1002/95	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 35 & 36
	112	Alice Hess	1/17/42			James Wendover	10/20/31	978/407				lot 37
	113	Nora Laird	2/17/42			James Wendover	10/20/31	962/356				lot 38
•	114	Harold and Agnes Canfield	3/27/42			B H. Rutland Mrs. Gustaf Anderson	11/27/39 10/4/40	1000/21 1004/491	B H. Rutland	7/23/40	1004/168	lot 39
•	115	Anna G and Gustaf Anderson	2/27/42			B H. Rutland	11/27/39	1004/168	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 41
•	116	Addie and Melvin Lumby	1/14/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	6/5/34	942/111	Coruno Realty, Inc			lot 42
•	117	G. Kenneth and Doris Longway	2/28/42			Peter J. Meyers	7/17/41	1014/168	Meyers Brothers Coruno Realty	1/31/34	942/?	lot 44
•	118	Kathryn and William Horn	6/2/42	1029/51		Kathryn DeMille	4/14/41	1010/130	Coruno Realty mentioned			lots 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50
•	119	Augustine and Theresa LaPlant	1/23/42	1019/338		B H. Rutland	5/22/41	1012/181	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 51, 52
•	120	Harley S. and Mabel A. Hill	3/19/42	1022/371		Coruno Realty, Inc	6/27/38	986/129	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 53, 54
	121	Sam Calli	12/31/41	1019/281		Coruno Realty, Inc	6/21/32	927/123				lots 55, 56

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

		Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
Copy of Deed	Tract #	Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
•	122	Gregory S. Baraglia	3/21/42	1022/376		Dominic & Louise Yazzi	8/28/36	947/333	Coruno Realty, Inc.		927/157, 418 942/131, 455	lots 57,58,59,61 & 62
•	123	Gregory S. Baraglia	3/21/42	1022/376		Dominic & Louise Yazzi	8/28/36	947/333	Coruno Realty, Inc.		927/157, 418 942/131, 455	lots 57,58,59,61 & 62
	124	Josephine and Philip E Tosti	1/19/42	1022/194		Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/30/32	927/251				lot 60
•	125	Patsy and Augustine Conti	3/25/42	1026/69		Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/30/37	975/430	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 63 & 65
•	126	Patsy and Augustine Conti	3/25/42	1026/69		Coruno Realty, Inc.(Daniel F. Nolan, Pres)	11/7/34	942/261				lots 63 & 65
•	127	Patsy and Augustine Conti	3/25/42	1026/73		Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/6/37	961/429	Coruno Realty, Inc.(Henry B. Rutland, Pres)			lot 64
•	128	Charles and Maude Briggs	1/16/42	1019/300		Coruno Realty, Inc. (Henry B. Rutland) Rose Watson	8/7/36 8/22/36	961/273 968/39	Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/31/33	?/239	lots 66, 67
	129	Andrew Revette	12/24/41	1018/379		Rose Watson	8/17/37	947/454	Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/1/34	942/109	lots 68, 69
	130	Louis Emenwein	1/19/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/8/33	942/133				lots 70 & 71
	131	Nick and Theresa Aquino	1/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/14/33	927/408				lots 76 & 77
•	132	Fred Beazley Estate	1/9/42		X	Coruno Realty, Inc.		879/351				lots 78 & 79
	133	William and Nettie Burch	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/26/27	975/205				lot 80
	134	Ella Haywood	1/24/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/14/33	942/215				lot 81
	135	Theodore P. Golden	1/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/17/33	961/128				lot 83
	136	Philip and Emma Golden	1/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/17/33	961/129				lots 84 & 85
•	137	Samuel J. Evans	1/22/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.(Henry B Rutland) B.H. Rutland B.H. Rutland	8/4/39 8/31/39 2/24/41	986/325 1006/6 1005/478	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 88,89,90,91
•	138	DeWitt and Myra Ferguson	2/2/42			B.H. Rutland	2/4/41	1011/12	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 92 & 93
	139	Sam Muscarella et al	1/29/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	11/3/34	942/258	Coruno Realty, Inc (Elvira F Rutland)			lots 94,95,96
	140	Samuel and Frances Sanzone	1/10/42			Francis J. Day	6/21/35	947/272	Coruno Realty, Inc.		942/413	lots 97 & 98
•	141	Louis Coluccio, Jr.	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan) Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan) Coruno Realty, Inc.(Elvira F Rutland)	5/22/34 8/31/33 10/2/34	942/110 927/415 942/272				lots 99,100,101,102
•	142	Earl and Grace Burch	1/10/42			Joseph Schebel	3/30/37	972/480	Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/19/34		lots 103 & 104
	143	Marie E. Storms	1/14/42			Ida Watson	4/17/41	1010/147	Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/29/36	961/422	lot 107
	144	Kathryn E. Day and Francis Day	1/14/42			Lucius Snow	5/20/40	1013/225	Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/29/36	961/421	lots 108 & 109
	145	Jesse G and Elizabeth Fort	1/21/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/11/31	912/277				lots 110 & 152
•	146	Garry and Lillian O'Dell	3/26/42			Arthur Peabody	8/11/41	1017/60	Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/28/35	961/7	lots 202 & 114
•	147	Sten O. Boustedt	1/30/42			Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan)	6/8/34	942/114	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 115, 116, 117
•	148	John and Elizabeth Emerwein	1/20/42			Paul and Eugenia Smith Coruno Realty, Inc (Elvira F Rutland)	8/25/34 3/19/36	964/254 961/109	Coruno Realty, Inc		927/138	lots 118, 282
	150	Romeo and Rose Bonomo	1/23/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	6/21/32	927/107				lot 121

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

		Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
Copy of Deed	Tract #	Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
*	151	Osebio Donofrio	4/24/42	1022/466		Coruno Realty, Inc (Henry B Rutland) Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel G Nolan) Vincensie Vitoreli	3/22/37 6/9/34 11/28/39	961/496 942/116 999/286	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 128,129, 130, 131, 132, 133
*	152	Fred and Ruth Flick	3/25/42	1026/70		Coruno Realty, Inc.(Harry B Rutland)	10/28/40	1007/132	Coruno Realty, Inc.			1/2 135, 1/2 136 (CRI in Albany)
*	153	Louis and Lucy Cimo			X	Coruno Realty, Inc.(Daniel F Nolan) Coruno Realty, Inc.(Henry B Rutland)	6/6/34 8/15/36	942/112 961/272	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 137, 138, 139, 353, 354, 355 Both Pres live in Albany
*	154	Armand and Janet Bustos	1/22/42	1022/214		Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan)	3/22/41	1007/361	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 140
*	155	Thomas and Mary Kern	1/26/42	1019/350		Coruno Realty, Inc.(Daniel F Nolan)	5/29/34	942/106	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 141, 142
*	156	William and Anna Wightman	1/22/42	1022/214		Coruno Realty, Inc (Henry B Rutland)	9/3/36	961/296	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 143, 144, 145
*	157	George W and Susie Schultz	4/24/42	1026/139		George Walter Schultz	11/30/38	969/312	Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/17/38	986/92	lots 162, 163, 164
*	158	Reynold and Grace Hostetter	1/22/42	1019/332		B H. Rutland	5/12/41	1011/268	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 171, 172
*	159	Clara Louise and Robert J. Darrow	1/22/42	1019/331		Coruno Realty, Inc (Elvira F Rutland)	11/2/34	942/257	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 177, 178
*	160	Cecil and Dorothy Carter	12/27/41	1022/161		Coruno Realty, Inc (Elvira F Rutland)	10/24/35	961/6				lot 179
*	161	Lloyd and Lena Carter	1/30/42	1018/450		Coruno Realty, Inc.(Henry B Rutland)	10/19/37	975/360	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 180, 181
*	162	Glenn E and Susie Carter	1/24/42	1019/342		Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/26/34	942/141	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 182, 183
*	163	Christine and Roger Ticknor	1/24/42	1019/341		Susie Carter	10/8/40	1009/8	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 188, 189
	164	Timothy and Daisy Staple	2/13/42	1019/410		Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/11/31	927/201				lots 190,191 & 276
	165	Timothy and Daisy Staple	2/13/42	1019/410		Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/11/31	927/201				lots 190,191 & 276
	166	Bert J. Dodge	1/8/42		X	Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/23/29	294/347				lots 192 & 193
	167	Bert J. Dodge	1/8/42		X	Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/23/29	294/347				lot 207
*	168	Willard and Ena May Peabody	3/16/42	1026/49		Coruno Realty, Inc (Elvira F Rutland) Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan)	12/21/34 12/26/33	942/300 942/7	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 175, 176, 194, 195
*	169	Edward and Jennie Stanulevich	2/24/42	1019/436		B H. Rutland	5/3/41	1011/196	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 198, 199
*	170	Florence and Charles E. Crance	1/27/42	1019/363		B H. Rutland Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/23/41 9/22/34	1011/346 942/226	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 203, 204
*	171	Gus and Lielie Prince	1/8/42		X	Gus Prince, Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/14/36 2/26/37	972/21 961/473	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 205, 206
	173	Harold R. Wells	5/15/42	1026/215		Coruno Realty, Inc. B H. Rutland	8/19/36 8/16/40	997/69 1005/110	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 209
	175	Horace T. and Gladys E. Wallace	4/1/42	1027/37		Cora Ryder	1/28/41	983/398	Corruo Realty, Inc.			lots 216, 217
*	176	Paul R. and Eugenia Smith	2/2/42			Paul Smith	7/16/41	1010/301	B.H. Rutland	4/19/41	1011/139	lots 218, 219, 220 & 221
*	179	Sebastiano and Maria Sciorilli	3/14/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/14/36	961/383	Corruo Realty, Inc.			lots 225 & 226
*	180	Nicola and Fanny Cicchini	5/11/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	8/12/34	942/94	Corruo Realty, Inc			lots 229, 230, 231
*	181	Lena and Giordno Casbara	3/23/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/2/34	942/148	Corruo Realty, Inc			lots 232, 233, 234
*	182	Eva and Daniel Donovan	2/20/42			Coruno Realty, Inc. Coruno Realty, Inc Dominick and Helen Diflorio	6/16/34 6/16/34 10/4/40	942/123 942/124 1003/370				lots 235, 236, 237, 238
	183	Agnes and Stachio Falconio	3/18/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	9/28/33	942/149				lots 239, 240
*	184	Thomas Lawrence, Jr.	1/10/42			B H. Rutland	3/1/41	1011/44	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 241, 242, 243
	185	John and Virginia Donovan	3/16/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	9/29/28	942/120				lots 244 & 380

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

Copy of Deed	Tract #	Air Force Property Acquisition: Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner Property Acquisition: Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
*	186	John and Virginia Donovan	3/16/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/16/34	942/121	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 245, protion of lot 246
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/16/34	942/122				
*	187	Nick Tenni	3/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/12/37	975/316	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 247
*	188	Rose and John Marcello	3/16/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/2/34	942/150	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 248, 249, 365
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/2/34	942/151				
*	189	Alexander and Margaret Flick	3/14/42			Sherman Taylor	6/16/41	1013/399	Cornuo Realty, Inc.	6/17/39	7/279	lots 250 & 251
*	190	Samuel Procopio	3/11/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	3/20/34	942/58	Cornuo Realty, Inc.			lots 252,253,362,363 & 364
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/29/36	961/420				
*	191	Tito Illi	3/3/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/22/35	942/364	Cornuo Realty, Inc.			lots 256 & 257
*	192	Mario and Cristoso Pasqualetti	1/24/35	942/339		Coruno Realty, Inc.	3/9/35	942/339	Cornuo Realty, Inc.			lots 258, 259, 338
*	193	Costantino Marcoccio	12/22/41			Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan)	5/3/33	927/314	Cornuo Realty, Inc.			lots 260, 261, 262, 333
						Coruno Realty, Inc (Daniel F Nolan)	5/12/34	942/93				
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	9/1/36	961/365				
*	195	Eugenio Erminio	3/10/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/10/34	942/268	Cornuo Realty, Inc.			lots 263, 264, 265
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/10/34	942/269				
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/10/34	942/267				
	196	Rae Clements	3/25/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/26/33	927/334				lot 268
	197	Vincenzo Rosati	3/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/12/33	927/262				lot 269
*	198	Nicola Verrenti	5/13/42			William Verrenti et al	8/5/41	1019/173	Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/29/33	927/382	lot 270
	199	Filomena Rosati	2/10/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/17/33	927/261				lot 271
*	200	Frances F. Barbieri	3/17/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/30/33	942/92				lot 272
*	201	Nick and Frances F Barbieri (Barber)	3/18/42	1022/372		Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/19/36	961/175	Coruno Realty, Inc			lot 273
*	202	Marion and Gio Felardo (Filarda)	3/11/40	1019/482		Mary Stuysk	10/2/37	980/323	Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/28/33	927/263	lots 278,280,289 & 290
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/31/32	927/190				
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/31/32	927/191				
*	203	Frank and Mariannina Giardino	3/14/42	1022/353		Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/21/34	942/79	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 281
*	204	Marion and Gio Felardo (Filarda)	3/11/40	1019/482		Mary Stuysk	10/2/37	980/323	Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/28/33	927/263	lots 278, 280, 289 & 290
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/31/32	927/190				
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/31/32	927/191				
*	205	Joseph Scoane (Sloane)	3/10/42	1019/485		Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/21/39	986/317	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 291, 292, 293, 294
*	206	Maria and Cataldo Vella	3/4/42	1026/12		Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/20/35	961/32	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 295, 296
*	207	Rose and Joseph Stevens	4/15/42	1026/115		George and Elizabeth Travis	12/15/36	947/360	Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/19/36	961/203	lots 297, 298, 299, 300
										11/19/36	961/387	
	208	Frank and Rose Militello (Miteullo)	3/11/42	1019/483		Coruno Realty, Inc	8/30/32	927/484				lots 301, 302
						Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/30/33	927/486				
*	209	Anthony Militello	3/12/42	1026/41		Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/3/34	942/260 942/259	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 303, 305, 306
							11/3/34					
*	210	Eugene and Rose Mary Plato	3/19/42	1026/60		B H. Rutland	5/23/41	1011/267	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 304
*	211	Joseph and Jennie Fragapone (Fragapour)	3/18/42	1019/499		Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/24/35	942/345	Coruno Realty, Inc			lot 307
	211	Joseph and Jennie Fragapone (Fragapour)	3/18/42	1019/499		Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/24/35	942/345				lot 308

GRIFFISS AFB CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS

	Air Force Property Acquisition					Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
Copy of Deed	Tract #	Owner	Date Air Force Aquired Prop	Recorded Book/Page	Dec of Taking	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Previous Owner	Date Aquired	Recorded Book/Page	Lot #
•	212	Frank Buda	3/10/42	1019/477		B.H. Rutland	11/3/39	995/149	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 309, 310
•	213	Arcagelo Ciotti	5/15/42	1026/214		Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/22/34	942/132	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 311, 312
•	214	Joseph Miletillo	3/16/42	1026/50		Coruno Realty, Inc.	9/4/35	942/471	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 313, 314
•	215	Louis D'Argenio	3/4/42	1026/13		B.H. Rutland	5/27/41	1011/269	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 315, 316, 317
•	216	Joseph Stanizzi	3/2/42	1022/317		Coruno Realty, Inc.	12/12/39	986/444	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 318, 319, 320, 321, 322
•	217	Alfred Parker	3/16/42	1022/358		Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/23/36	961/80	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 323, 324, 325
•	218	Herbert Joslin	3/6/42	1019/466		Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/21/37	975/246	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 326, 327
•	219	Robert Simons	2/27/42	1022/307		B H. Rutland	5/3/41	1011/200	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 329, 330, 331, 332
•	220	Vincenzia Vitorelo (Vitoreli)	3/12/42	1026/42		Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/30/37	961/449	Coruno Realty, Inc			lot 334
•	221	Mary Buffo	3/18/42	1022/364		Coruno Realty, Inc.	6/10/35	942/403	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 335, 336, 337
•	222	Anthony Giardano et ux.	3/12/42	1026/44		B H. Rutland	6/18/40	1004/153	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 343, 344, 345, 346
•	223	Barbara Smith	5/11/42	1026/197		Coruno Realty, Inc. Daniel Donovan	4/28/36 4/30/41	1012/132 1013/110	Coruno Realty, Inc.	27-May	986/261	lots 347, 348, 349, 350, 351
•	224	Michael Pomilio (Pamilo)	4/24/42	1026/?		Coruno Realty, Inc	8/18/36	961/276	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 356, 357
•	225	Nick Diflorio	3/11/42	1019/484		Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/5/36	961/433	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 358, 359
•	226	Edward Flick	4/8/42	1022/410		Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/14/39	986/217	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 361
•	227	Anthony J. Kern	4/15/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	11/10/34	942/265	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 372, 373, 374
•	228	Frank Scherzi	3/3/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/25/34	942/178	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 375, 376
•	229	Willis and Gertrude Smith	2/26/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/3/36	961/327	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 381, 382
	230	Daniel Donovan	2/24/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	9/29/33	942/125				lots 383, 384, 385
•	231	Adriano Lonzi	3/21/42			Quirino Ermili B H. Rutland	7/9/36 7/22/40	947/313 1004/164	Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/28/36		lots 395, 396, 397, 398
•	232	Antony and Lony Peterpaul	3/27/42			Coruno Realty, Inc. Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/10/33 10/20/35	927/498 986/471	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 399-402, portion of lot 403
•	233	B H. Rutland	8/28/39			Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/28/39	991/329	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots111,112,153,154,165-70,184-187,215
	234	Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/14/42			Charles and Catherine Graves	6/18/28	885/122				parts of lots 151,246,403, Floyd Rd & Wright Settlement Rd
•	235	Fred and Ruth Flick	2/26/42			B H. Rutland	6/5/41	1011/310	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 105, 106
•	236	Nicola Romano	4/18/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	7/18/34	942/174	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 393, 394
	237	Mayfred and Helen Tyksinski	8/22/42			B.H. Rutland	6/30/41					lots 196, 197
	238	Michael DePeter	3/30/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	3/30/32	1014/158				lots 125, 126, 127
	239	Daniel Donovan and Willard Murphy	1/8/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.		942/126				lots 386, 387
•	240	Arcangelo Ciotti	4/16/42			B H. Rutland	3/17/41	1012/433	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 266, 267
•	241	Francis L. and Mildred Staple	5/25/42			Coruno Realty, Inc Coruno Realty, Inc. B H. Rutland	5/14/36 6/21/37 6/20/41	1011/399 1012/304 1012/305	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 211, 212, 213, 214
•	242	Ralph Rubino	2/21/42			Coruno Realty, Inc	6/14/39	1011/398	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 377, 378, 379
•	243	Stanlye Wajdyla	3/13/42			B H. Rutland	5/12/41	1011/498	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 254, 255, 352
•	244	James Filardo	4/7/42			B H. Rutland	7/15/41	1011/422	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 72, 73
•	245	Mary Anna Filardo	3/16/42			Anthony Filardo	9/19/41	1017/273	B H. Rutland	7/15/41	1011/420	lot 283
•	246	Salvatore Filardo	4/29/42			B H. Rutland	8/16/40	1011/421	Coruno Realty, Inc			lots 234, 235, 236

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			Air Force Property Acquisition				Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
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•	247		Anthony Sanzio	5/5/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/30/39	1018/328	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 146-150 and portion of 151
•	248		William F. Horn	6/2/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/5/36	1014/407	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 388-392, 404-406
•	250		Julia Porrulio	5/19/42			B.H. Rutland	5/12/41	1014/320	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 366-371
•	251		Antonio Rodriguez	3/21/42			B.H. Rutland	8/29/41	1012/415	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 113, 200, 201
•	252		Donald Smith	3/25/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	3/23/38	1014/434	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 341, 342
•	253		Donald D. Worden	8/18/42			B.H. Rutland	1/11/41	1018/113	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 173, 174
	254		Ervin Rice	3/30/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	4/25/34	1011/495				lot 228
	255		Lena Hewitt	1/8/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	8/19/41	1012/415	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 360
•	256		Alexander Flick	4/9/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	1/30/38	1012/414	Coruno Realty, Inc			lot 134 and East 1/2 of 135
•	257		Inez Bea Vrooman	7/13/42			B.H. Rutland	8/28/39	991/329	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 4, 5, 155, 156, 157
•	258		Clarence Hall	3/27/42			B.H. Rutland	4/13/40	1014/290	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 86, 87
	259		Howard C. Smith	5/18/42	1026/216		Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/26/37		Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 328
•	262		Rich (Spencer Rice)	4/3/42	1027/40		Coruno Realty, Inc.	5/22/34	1011/496	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lot 237
•	263		Alfio Grasso	3/18/42	1022/365		Coruno Realty, Inc. Coruno Realty, Inc.	10/19/34 10/19/37	1014/339 1019/38	Coruno Realty, Inc.			lots 122, 123, 124
•	264		City of Rome	8/13/42			Coruno Realty, Inc.	9/21/39	991/375	Coruno Realty, Inc.			
•	265		The County of Oneida	7/30/42	1027/48		Ella J. Donaldson	6/2/30	909/413				
•	266		The County of Oneida	7/30/42	1027/48		Ella J. Donaldson	6/2/30	909/413				
•	267		The County of Oneida	9/30/42	1031/56		Theresa Waterman	7/10/30	911/287				
•	268		The County of Oneida	9/30/42	1031/56		Theresa Waterman	7/10/30	922/287				
•	269		The County of Oneida	4/23/42			Joseph and Frances Gleba	10/22/31	924/310				
•	270		The County of Oneida	4/23/42			Joseph and Frances Gleba	10/22/31	924/310				
•	280		Ralph Kilbourne	6/12/53	1403/97			1/18/16	723/448 1378/275				
•	285		Harold and Floyd Bates	9/1/54		X	Jushild V. Anderson	11/10/39	993/365	Sophia and Mary Deruo to John B Johnson	3/1/06	616/102	
•	286		Barbara Koczan	7/18/23	825/81								
•	287		Joseph Simon	1/4/57		X	Clarence W. Beeman	8/4/45	1078/234	James E Beeman	10/6/30	913/335	Need to research further
•	288		Howard Loftus Estate	1/4/57		X	Margaret York	9/27/27	876/168	George Clarke et ux	7/8/1857	204/139	
•	294	1	City of Rome	9/30/42	1031/55		Rome Brass and Copper Company W. Arthur Russ, Trustee	10/5/17	726/387 918/253	Oneida Cnty Agricultural Society	7/21/25	844/11	Order for delivery of possession May need to research
•	295		Hyman Stemberg	3/4/59			Albert Guasparu and Lena G Kittie B. and Charles B Miller	6/16/45	1481/281 1071/470	William Hughes Charles W. Miller	3/25/37 3/1/27	971/85 972/373	Order for delivery of possession
•	A101		City of Rome and Jessie Radell	1/21/57			Harold A. and Ruth Smith Lydia A. Marsh	4/22/36	983/454 964/409	Eben H. Palmer Dean L. and Charlotta Slocan	5/20/33 7/19/29	936/373 901/236	5 5 acres was divided into 2 for Ruth and Harold Smith
•	A103		Warner E. and Helen M Leuenberger	10/10/56	1529/267		Charles T. and Addie E Streifert	1/11/39	992/64	Rachel, Ann and Margaret Holtby	9/16/03	587/112	
	A105		Charles H. Carey	10/10/56			Joseph P and Lorraine P Utter Elizabeth Loftus McCarthy	10/23/1947 12/13/46	1184/270 1148/242	Ralph C Dora E. Kilbourn Homer J House	8/6/41 1/25/16	1010/414 723/448	
	A106		Nicholas Lewicki		347/57		Dora E. Kilbourn	5/13/55	1474/309	Homer J and Martha J. House	1/25/16	723/448	
	A107		Dora E Kilbourn		347/57		Homer J. House	1/25/16	723/448				
	A109		Kenneth H. Boyer		347/57		Ralph C Kilbourn	6/13/50	1282/414	Homer J and Martha J House	1/25/16	723/448	
•	A112		Ralph Kilbourne et al	10/11/56				8/27/12	685/449				

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*	A113		Aruelia Lewicki	10/11/56				6/12/19	765/24				
*	A114	E	Moss A. Kent	2/7/57	1544/260			7/22/15	720/387				
*	A114		Moss A. Kent	3/22/57	1544/297			8/27/15	720/387				
*	A116		Bronislaw Cegelski	10/19/56		X	Adam and Marya Wisneowicz	4/4/21	788/128				
*	A125		Franklin R. Waterman et al.	10/19/56		X	Theressa Waterman	9/10/21	1286/565				
	A129		Ralph H. Kilbourne, Jr.		346/57		Hattie E. Kilbourn	10/18/45	1088/227	Lottie M. Ischia	4/27/29	892/490	
*	A131		Joseph Zawislak	8/11/58	1593/167		Joseph & Agatha Zawislak (have copy)	9/20/54	1451/47	Ralph Kilbourne Hattie E. Kilbourn	1/13/50 6/10/49	1248/371 1248/61	Harmon Carpenter, Homestead Farm 12/21/1872, 330/42
*	A132		Florence Davis	9/3/58		X	James H. Parsons	1/10/39	991/66	John Parsons	12/29/1896	523/485	
*	A133		Bronislaw Cegelski	9/3/58		X	Moss A. Kent	9/27/40	1007/70	Azariah R. Kent	8/17/15	720/387	
*	A135		John T. Parsons	8/11/58	1593/200			11/22/19	773/46				
*	A136		John T. Parsons	10/15/69	1902/841		Mary A. Parsons and Edith M. Whittaker	3/4/41	1005/489	Jennie E. Sayles	7/15/14	708/295	Multiple conveyances Easement to RR
*	A139		Joseph M. and Helen K. Dosiek	9/20/77	2052/559		Stephen Lewicki Moss A. Kent	8/25/71 9/4/56	1936/773 1525/447	William G. Kent etal Azariah R. Kent	8/5/22 8/27/15	806/334 720/387	
	A140		Bronislaw Cegelski	1/14/78		X	Adam and Marya Wisneowicz	4/4/21	788/128				
	A141		Bronislaw Cegelski	1/14/78		X	Adam and Marya Wisneowicz	4/4/21	788/128				
*	A142		Stephan Lewicki	9/20/77	2052/547		Moss A. Kent	9/4/56	1525/447	William G Kent Azariah R. Kent	8/22/22 8/27/15	806/334 720/387	
*	B200	E	Silas Murphy et al.	12/18/57				3/2/1876	361/230				
*	B200		Silas, Bertha Murphy et al	12/18/59	1571/309			2/26/1876	361/230				
*	B204		Duane D. Jones	8/5/57	212/58		Arthur B. & Ola B. Jones	5/21/37	976/153	Daniel McCurn Thomas Mulkerin	8/9/1935 10/31/1871	953/187 317/368	
*	B207		Lyndon B and Lillian Jones	9/19/57	1561/488		Allen P. Coventry heirs et al	6/11/48	1208/470	Maude Heilig	1/2/19	759/385	
*	B212	E	Margaret K. Corr	5/23/57	1549/266			4/8/20	776/229				
*	B213	E	Raymond Smith Exec.	9/19/57				2/20/23	816/143				
*	B217		Barbara Koczan	5/2/57	1547/571		Andrew and Esther Nahornak John and Mary Fedyna Correction to 12/22/23	7/19/23 12/22/23 11/17/42	825/081 829/133 1039/420				Lots 61, 62, 69, 70
*	B218		Paul and Sophie Krychowski	5/2/57	1547/577		Steve Krychowski Charles T Baker	11/17/52 11/7/52	1381/405 1381/424	Edmund & Wanda Czaplinski Joseph & Frances Gleba	9/13/47 7/26/27	1179/83 877/393	Other conveyances possibly related
*	B221		Thomas Petrie, Pernal Petrie	12/8/77	2057/600		Bertha Murphy exectx for Silas Murphy	7/2/71	1933/560	Silas & Harriet Murphy Sarah Murphy	8/15/36 4/12/1897	966/52 528/2821	lot 60
*	B222		Silas Murphy, et al (Lot 60)			ACA	Silas & Harriet Murphy	8/15/36	966/52	Sarah J. Murphy	4/12/1897	528/2821	file refers to A-140,Civil 78-CV 217
*	B223		Ola B. Jones	11/10/77	2055/880		Helen A Hubbard	9/5/23	824/64				
	B225		Charles E. Hicks Charles E. Hicks Sr.	6 8/78 1/4/78		ACA	Lawrence T. Corr	12/3/41	1024/40	Luther Williams & Mary A Williams Irvin E. Finster	 4/1/1870	 306/278	Refer to A-140
*	B226		Lawrence T. Corr	9 20/77	2052/589		Luther Williams	12/3/41	1024/40	Irvin E. Finster	10/15/1870	306/278	lot 47
*	B227		Martin T. Bunal	1/4/78			Elsie Taft	10/22/71	1942/249	James G. and Jennie C. Richmond	2/2/22	777/268	
*	B228		Lyndon B and Lillian Jones	3/1/78		X	Inez C. Coventry et al (widow)	6/11/48	1208/470	M. Heiling	1/2/19	759/385	
*	C1	E	Pawel Zawislak et ux.	8 31/45	1082/71		Adam Kussaski	4/25/25	848/148				

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Air Force Property Acquisition							Previous Owner Property Acquisition						
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•	C3	E	John T. Parsons	8/31/45	1082/60		Mary A. Parsons and Edith M. Whittaker	3/4/41	1005/489	Jennie E. Sayles	7/15/14	708/295	Multiple conveyances. Easement to RR
•	C4	E	John T. Parsons	8/31/45	1082/63		Mary A. Parsons and Edith M. Whittaker	3/4/41	1005/489	Jennie E. Sayles	7/15/14	708/295	Multiple conveyances. Easement to RR
•	C5	E	Mary A. Parsons et al.	8/31/45	1082/67		Frederick Gardner and wife John Hawley and wife	11/1/1851 4/24/1866	159/291 270/83				
	H03		Ada Watters et al	1/9/43			Jesse Donaldson	1/12/26	857/200				
	H04		Annie L. Donaldson	1/25/43			Isabella Johnson et al.	8/29/04	595/428				
	H06		Dominick Carello	1/9/43			Mohawk and Genesee Farms Corp.	8/15/29	894/389				
•	H07		Nick and Theresa Aquino	2/24/43			Jesse S. Donaldson Estate	12/5/41	1023/53	Isabella Johnson et al	9/21/04	595/428	
•	H08		Addie Lumby	1/30/43		X	Jesse S. Donaldson Estate	1/21/42	1023/77	Isabella Johnson et al	9/21/04	595/428	
•	H09		Sam Calli	1/30/43		X	Jesse S. Donaldson Estate	9/5/41	1006/425	Isabella Johnson et al	9/21/04	595/428	
	H10		Samuel and Rosa Voci	1/30/43		X	Annie Donaldson	9/10/42	1029/285	Isabella Johnson et al	9/21/04	595/428	
	H11		Albert and Esther Sontheimer	12/24/42			Catherine Austin	7/18/40	1004/149	Jesse S. Donaldson	6/2/31	919/401	
NEED TO RESEARCH FURTHER													
•	3		George L. Grogan	7/25/41		X			808/359				
•	13		Catherine E. Perkins Estate	3/31/42		X							
•	42	B	Lawrence W. Wright (assumed 40's)										
•	67		John C. Lynch	3/27/42	1022/385		Mohawk and Genesse Farms Corp	5/7/41	1012/185	Cnty of Oneida Board of Supervisors N S. Taylor and Arthur W. Breen	5/26/41	1007/498	part of lot 2. Need to research further
•	149		Harry Scanlon	1/9/42		X							lots 119, 120, 274, 275
•	172		William A. Hicks Estate	1/8/42		X							lots 207, 208
•	174		Albert Joslyn	1/9/42		X							lot 210
•	177		August Rossi, Jr. and Frank Rossi	1/9/42		X							lots 223 & 224
•	178		August Rossi, Jr. and Frank Rossi	1/9/42		X							lot 277
•	249		Natale Filoso	4/13/42									lots 339, 340
•	260		Melvin Lumby	1/9/42		X							lot 43
•	261		Nick Aquino	1/9/42		X							lots 74 & 75
	289		The People of the State of N.Y.				City of Rome (Highway Project)	2/20/43	1033/279				
•	294	2	City of Rome	3/4/59			Rome Brass and Copper Company		726/387				Order for delivery of possession
	299	P	The City of Rome (Lease)					6/2/64	1785/456				
•	A100		George Coleman et al	10/19/56		X	William E. Wilkinson	12/16/42	1032/443	Fred James and wife Elmer E. Wilkinson and wife	11/7/14 11/7/14	714/218 714/220	
	A102		Michael McCarthy	10/11/56									
	A104		Warner E. and Helen M. Leuenberger		348/57								
	A108		Ella and John Haywood		347/57								Need to research further

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	A110		Walter F. Leuenberger				Lowell M and Stella A House Martha J House	2/4/1943 10/17/35	1036/73 953/397				
	A111		Estate of Welcome L. Carpenter	3/22/57									Need to research further.
	A128		Walter F. Leuenberger		347/57		Lowell M and Stella A House Martha J House	2/4/1943 10/17/35	1036/73 953/397				
	A131	C	Joseph Zawislak et ux.	8/11/58				9/22/54	1450/520				
•	A131		Joseph Zawislak	8/11/58	1593/167		Joseph & Agatha Zawislak (have copy)	9/20/54	1450/520	Paul and Anastasia Zawislak from Sten O and Emily Bousted	5/7/1948 10/5/45	120-4/64 1086/476	Multiple conveyances for portions of the lots Also near RR & utilities
•	A138		Warren and Marjorie Rickmeyer	9/20/77	2052/550		Stephen Lewicki Harry E. Lewis and Marjorie S Burgess	12/11/69 3/5/57	1905/689 1542/543	Harry E Lewis Moss A. Kent	8/31/48 9/27/40	1218/456 1007/70	Only back to 1940
•	B203		Mary Sokoloff		212/58		Brayton D Jones	6/12/57	1167/443	Inez Coventry Pauline M. & Ernestine Colburn Golden	8/30/41	1017/131	
•	B216		Arthur B. Jones	9/18/57		X							
•	B220		Silas Murphy et al	6/8/78 1/4/78			Silas E. Murphy	6/3/42	1027/181				Refer to A-140
•	B224		Hubert L. and Agnes N. Jones	9/20/77	2052/675		Arthur B. Jones and wife	10/1/52	1376/321				Need more research
	H05		John C. Lynch	9/26/42			Mohawk and Genesee Farms Corp.	5/9/41	1012/185	Oneida County Board of Supervisors	5/26/41	1007/498	Need to research further
EASE MENT S ONLY													
•	271	E	William F. Mahan et ux.	5/8/46	1114/309		Timothy J. and Daisy Staple	7/6/42 8/11/42	1030/78 1028/441				
	286	E	Barbara Koczan	1018/54	1391/184								
	291	E	N.Y. Central RR Co.										
•	292	E	Walter Kuszewski										
•	293	E	Andrew Gladwin										
•	294	E	City of Rome	3/4/59			Rome Brass and Copper Company						Order for delivery of possession
	A110	I	Unknown - cemetary										
	A111	I	Unknown - cemetary										
•	A114	E1	Stephen Lewicki	2/12/57	1544/263			8/31/56	1525/447				
•	A115	E	Harry E. Lewis et al.	9/20/57	1561/484			3/7/57	1542/543				
•	A116	E1	Bronislaw Cegelski	10/19/56		X							
•	A117	E	William A. Hurlbut et ux.	10/19/56		X							
•	A117	E1	William A. Hurlbut et ux.	10/19/56		X							
•	A118	E	Clifford C. Kaisle, Jr. et ux.	10/19/56		X							
•	A119	E	Clarence G. Bernholz et ux.	10/19/56		X							
•	A120	E	Edward P. Jessup et ux.	10/14/57				6/11/54 1/19/54	1439/228 1427/127				
•	A121	E	Leonidas Cecilia	2/27/57	1543/127			10/8/51	1338/44				
•	A122	E	Mayfred Symeon	10/19/56		X							

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•	A123	E	Joseph Simon	10/19/56		X							
•	A124	E	Wallace Robinson	2/28/57	1549/324			10/11/48	1222/322				
•	A125	E	Franklin R. Waterman et al.	10/19/56		X							
•	A126	E	Harry Burns	2/28/57	1544/248			8/6/47	1174/307				
•	A127	E	Edward G. Gleba et ux.	3/1/56	1544/274			10/5/54	1452/256				
•	A130	E	Joseph Zawislak et ux.	10/19/56		X							
•	A133	E	Bronislaw Cegelski	9/3/58		X							
•	A134	E	William A. Hurlbut	9/3/58		X							
•	B201	E	Silas and Bertha Murphy	5/24/57	1549/304			8/15/36	966/52				
•	B209	E	Nellie Witek	5/23/57	1550/364			7/3/35	949/450				
•	B210	E	Lawrence T. Corr	5/3/57	1548/58			12/4/41 7/23/43	1024/40 1040/147				
•	B211	E	Edward Hert et ux.	5/23/57	1550/348			6/7/49	1247/397				
•	B219	E	John Kopiel	9/18/57			Karl Williams	2/14/51	1308/454				
•	C02	E	Lloyd Davis et ux.	8/31/45	1082/56		Florence Davis	1/10/39	992/57				

ACA- Acquired by Condemnation Action