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**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF 20 SITES**

AT GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK

FINAL REPORT

Volume I

Prepared for:

**Tetra Tech, Inc.
348 West Hospitality Lane, Suite 300
San Bernardino, CA 92408-3216**

Under Contract to:

**United States Air Force
Prime Contract No. F33615-90-D-4006
Delivery Order 0014**

PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.

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ABSTRACT

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California in September 1995 to conduct an intensive Phase II investigation of 20 archaeological sites at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. This investigation was conducted to supply archival and archaeological data on each site to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The investigation examined 20 archaeological sites identified as potentially eligible during the Phase I archaeological investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base. These sites were identified during the Phase I as PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24. During the Phase II investigations PCI Sites 18 and 19 were identified as having overlapping boundaries and, consequently, are now identified as PCI Site 18/19. Two sites (PCI 16 and PCI 17) have been subdivided since they appear to contain two distinct and not necessarily associated artifact concentrations and features. Thus, PCI Site 16 is now PCI Site 16A and PCI Site 16B. PCI Site 17 is now PCI Site 17A and PCI Site 17B. Therefore, a total of 21 sites were investigated during the Phase II site testing phase.

Archaeological investigation of the sites included the use of a multi-staged testing and sampling design utilizing shovel test pits along systematically placed transects, clusters of shovel tests pits judgmentally placed, and excavation units and test trenches. Placement and evaluation of this sampling design incorporated information from the Phase I survey and extensive background archival research.

PCI Sites 21 and 22 were identified as prehistoric sites. Prehistoric flakes, fire-cracked rock and a utilized flake were discovered at PCI Site 21 which has been tentatively identified as an Early Woodland, low density lithic site. Artifacts recovered from PCI 22 included flakes, utilized flakes, fire-cracked rock and netsinkers. This site has been identified as a small prehistoric Middle Woodland campsite used in relation to hunting and fishing activities. PCI Site 22 has the potential to yield information concerning prehistoric settlement pattern, subsistence, site type, and chronological period. PCI Site 22 is recommended as eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. PCI Site 21 is a very low density scatter with little research potential. Portions of the site are also disturbed compromising the integrity of the site. Based on the data recovered, the site does not merit eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

The remaining sites, identified as PCI Sites 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19, 20, and 24 during the Phase II investigation, were historic archaeological deposits. These historic sites dated from the late eighteenth century, nineteenth century, and twentieth century. They are largely related to the rural settlement which was present at the location of Griffiss AFB before installation

construction. Where possible the sites were grouped with their documented historic settlement identified on historic maps and by archival research. PCI Site 1 is located within the historic settlement known as Wright Settlement. PCI Sites 8 through 14 are identified with the Hamlet of Butternut and Pennystreet Road. This area is also known as "the northern clear zone or northern clear area" at the Air Force Base. The sites identified within the runways and taxi area at Griffiss Air Force Base, an area known as "the Triangle," are also grouped as the former Wright Settlement Road which once ran through the land now covered by "the Triangle." PCI Sites 2 and 3 are located along the former old Floyd Road.

The identified archaeological remains are largely remnants of farmsteads consisting of house foundations, wells, cisterns, stone-filled depressions with historic artifacts recovered in association with these features. Of the 19 historic sites thirteen sites were determined not to be National Register eligible. These are PCI Site 2 (Former Old Floyd Road); PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road); PCI Sites 16B, 17A, 17B (Former Wright Settlement Road); PCI Site 7, PCI Site 15 and PCI Site 20. These sites lack integrity due to disturbance, lack any definable artifact concentrations, and would yield no additional information for any historic contexts. These sites did not meet any of the National Register eligibility criteria.

PCI Site 3 could not be evaluated due to evidence of potentially hazardous contamination identified at the site location. Testing at this site was terminated until complete hazardous materials assessment, and, if merited, cleanup of the site could be undertaken. Recommendation of the site as potentially eligible, based on the Phase I investigation results and further supported by the additional archival research, remains in effect.

The remaining five historic sites have been identified as National Register eligible. These sites include PCI 1 (Wright Settlement); PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet road); PCI Sites 16A, 18/19 and 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road). These sites had intact late eighteenth century and/or nineteenth century deposits and are National Register eligible based on Criterion D (information potential). They 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 common 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.

Landscapes at the installation were assessed to determine National Register eligibility as rural or designated landscapes. No areas present at Griffiss AFB meet any

of the National Register criteria for landscapes. At Griffiss AFB, any potential historic landscapes were destroyed by the demolition or removal of historic structures and the replacement of small farming communities with modern structures required for the proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runways, modern buildings, modern housing, etc.). Past construction activities also severely altered the landscape.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California in September 1995 to conduct a Phase II archaeological Investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. This investigation combined in-depth archival research with intensive archaeological field investigation and analysis. The Phase II cultural resource investigation was conducted to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for each site, and in partial fulfillment of the U.S. Air Force's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The investigation of Griffiss AFB consisted of an intensive archaeological examination of 20 archaeological site locations identified during the Phase I investigation. These archaeological sites covered approximately 20 acres in area. A total of 637 shovel tests pits were excavated during the entire investigation with 219 tests identified as containing cultural materials. Forty-one excavation units were excavated and nineteen additional features were identified from the initial investigation. During the Phase II investigations PCI Sites 18 and 19 were identified as having overlapping boundaries and, consequently, are now identified as PCI Site 18/19. Two sites (PCI 16 and PCI 17) have been subdivided since they appear to contain two distinct and not necessarily associated artifact concentrations and features. Thus, PCI Site 16 is now PCI Site 16A and PCI Site 16B, and PCI Site 17 is now PCI Site 17A and PCI Site 17B. Therefore, a total of 21 sites were investigated during the Phase II site testing phase.

Cultural resources were identified as PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement); PCI Sites 2 and 3 (Former Old Floyd Road); PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road); PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19, and 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road); and PCI Sites 7, 15, 20, 21 and 22 at Griffiss AFB proper. Six archaeological sites, one prehistoric site and five historic sites, were determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric site is PCI Site 22. The historic sites are PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement), PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road), PCI Sites 16A, 18/19 and 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road). All six sites have been identified as meeting Criterion D (information potential) in respect to National Register eligibility.

Fourteen of these sites were determined not to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. These are PCI Site 2 (Former Old Floyd Road); PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road); PCI Sites 16B, 17A, 17B (Former Wright Settlement Road); PCI Site 7, PCI Site 15, PCI Site 20 and prehistoric site PCI Site 21. One site, PCI Site 3, could not be evaluated due to the potential of hazardous contamination and, as a result, testing was terminated until complete assessment of the site could be undertaken. The recommendation of

potentially eligible, based on the Phase I investigation results and further supported by the additional archival research, remains in effect.

PCI Site 22 yielded a concentration of prehistoric artifacts which indicate a campsite of approximately 50 square meters in area which may be associated with the early Middle Woodland Period. It appears that the site was a short-term occupation where lithic tool repair and subsistence activities occurred (e.g., hunting, fishing, and butchering). The site has integrity and does not appear to be disturbed by any recent construction activities found throughout Griffiss Air Force Base. Due to the amount of material recovered and the intact nature of the site, there is also a high likelihood that additional materials are present which will add to our understanding of prehistoric sites during the Middle Woodland Period in central New York State. The site is determined eligible to the National Register based on Criterion D.

PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement) consisted of five foundations associated with a farmstead (house, two outbuildings, barn and silo). This site is located in the first historic settlement of the area. The dates range from the late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Due to the intact nature of the site to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Community Planning and Development, this site is considered National Register eligible under Criterion D.

PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road) was identified as a depression with a cellar hole and fieldstone foundation which are associated with a late eighteenth century farmstead. Excavation of shovel tests and two excavation units identified late eighteenth century and nineteenth century deposits and little twentieth century materials. This site may be the earliest site from the post-colonial period identified at Griffiss AFB. PCI Site 12 has the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Community Planning and Development, it is considered a National Register eligible site under Criterion D.

Phase II investigations at PCI Site 16A (Former Wright Settlement Road) identified two features, Feature 13, a cobble and mortar structure (possibly a well), and Feature 14, an intrusive pit. Also identified were intact late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century deposits potentially associated with farmsteads along the western side of historic Wright Settlement Road. PCI Site 16A is considered National Register eligible under Criterion D (information potential) based on the potential to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and Development of Rural Communities.

PCI Site 18/19 were initially identified as two surface features which were a semi-nebulous grassy depression (Feature 10) and a circular rock-filled depression (Feature 11), PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19 respectively. During Phase II investigations four other features were identified which included a builder's trench for a well (Feature 10), the foundation of a previously existing structure and two stains or discoloration within the soil. Historic domestic refuse recovered from shovel tests connecting the two surface features or sites suggests one continuous site. PCI Site 18/19 appears to be the remains of a nineteenth century farmstead associated with historic Wright Settlement Road. The site is also associated with the late eighteenth century settlement in the area. PCI Site 18/19 is recommended National Register eligible under Criterion D based on the potential to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and Development of Rural Communities, and Elaboration of the Development of Transportation.

The Phase I survey at PCI Site 24 identified a stone filled depression (Feature 12). Phase II investigations at PCI Site 24 identified a cellar hole depression (Feature 12) and intact late eighteenth century and nineteenth century cultural deposits. This site appears to have been part of a farmstead in the vicinity of the historic Wright Settlement Road. Due to the presence of intact cultural deposits and the potential for providing further information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Elaboration of the Development of Transportation, PCI Site 24 is considered National Register eligible under Criterion D.

PCI Site 21 was identified as a small prehistoric site, which was determined to be a temporary encampment. Lithic artifact analysis indicated a tentative cultural affiliation to the Early Woodland Phase. The very low density of artifacts recovered and portions of the site that indicate disturbance severely limit any future research potential. Based on this evidence the site is not recommended for nomination to the National Register and does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility.

PCI Site 2 (Former Old Floyd Road) was identified as a farmstead and Phase II investigations. The recovery of relatively modern artifacts suggests continued occupation of the site into the twentieth century. The small quantity of domestic materials (e.g., ceramics) recovered indicate a low potential for future research. The site is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register under any of the criteria.

At PCI Site 8 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road), a test trench, excavation unit and shovel tests were excavated to identify cultural deposits and site boundaries. Artifacts recovered from this site have twentieth century deposition. The consistency of excavation results and low number of artifacts suggest that further investigation of PCI Site 8 would not likely provide additional information. Therefore, the site is

determined not eligible to be listed on the National Register and does not meet any of the criteria.

PCI Site 9 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road) was identified as the possible location of a farmstead depicted on historic maps. However, during Phase II investigations, a very limited amount of cultural material (39 artifacts) was recovered from the two excavation units placed at this location. The limited quantity of materials, no subsurface features, and some disturbance indicated by the presence of a large ditch, leave little research potential at this site. The site is not recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

At PCI Site 10 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road) very few artifacts were recovered. It is possible that a nineteenth century structure may have been located on the site but there was little remaining evidence. Also, at PCI Site 10 the encounter with a buried metal pipe indicated ground disturbance, consequently there is no site integrity. Based on this information, the site was determined not to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

PCI Site 11 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road) was identified as a depression in the location of a house and two outbuildings based on archival research. However, excavation at this site identified neither intact structural remains nor intact cultural deposits. Testing did indicate the presence of a hole/foundation that had been filled during the twentieth century. The few recovered artifacts could not be identified as being associated with historic structures identified on the historic maps. Based on this information, the site was determined not to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

Foundation remains associated with a driveway were identified as PCI Site 13 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). The majority of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and the excavation unit represent twentieth century deposition without any concentration of historic materials. Recovered artifacts from the excavation unit were primarily construction debris. It appears that the integrity of the site has been severely impacted by earth movement activities utilized to remove the house in the 1950s. Based on this information, the site was determined not to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

PCI Site 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road) was identified as a depression and historic scatter during the Phase I investigations. Phase II investigations did not reveal any structural remains or intact cultural deposits. Consequently, PCI Site 14 is not considered a significant cultural resource and does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

PCI Site 16B (Former Wright Settlement Road) was an isolated stone-lined well (Feature 15) and its associated builder's trench (Feature 16) located within the Air Force runway "triangle." Recovered artifacts were a low density scatter. No intact historic deposits were identified. While it may have been associated with other sites located on the east side of old Wright Settlement Road there is no evidence for this association. Based on the lack of any artifact concentrations, the absence of associated house foundations, and the lack of a clear association with any historic properties, the site is determined not to merit eligibility to the National Register.

PCI Site 17A (Former Wright Settlement Road) was identified during the Phase I survey as a potential rural settlement along the old Wright Settlement Road based on the analysis of historic maps. While a buried top soil was encountered within the two excavation units dug at this site, the mixing of different period artifacts indicated that the deposits were not intact. The site does not meet any of the criteria for National Register eligibility.

At PCI Site 17B (Former Wright Settlement Road) shovel tests and two excavation units were used to identify the presence of a modern cultural resource (post-1950s). Based on the modern materials identified at the site and the severity of disturbance of the site, PCI Site 17B does not meet the criteria necessary for National Register eligibility.

PCI Site 7, identified as the remains of a farmstead with a filled well, a stone chimney and a stone platform were identified during the initial Phase I survey. Shovel test pits and an excavation unit dug during the Phase II archaeological investigations identified recovered artifacts as modern. Subsurface testing also indicated disturbed deposits. The integrity of the site is not intact and there is a low probability of identifying significant deposits by additional testing. Thus, this site does not meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

A cement block water storage tank (well or cistern) was identified for PCI Site 15. Phase II investigations did not identify any associated structures or features with it. While nineteenth century materials were recovered they were within disturbed deposits. This site does not meet any of the criteria necessary for National Register eligibility.

PCI Site 20 was identified as a recent dump measuring 15 meters by 30 meters with a depth of 18 cm. It has no significant intact historic deposits. Based on these results, the site does not meet any of the National Register criteria for eligibility.

Landscapes at the installation 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 investigated have design landscapes laid out by a master

gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle which has an 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 historic structures and the replacement of small farming communities with modern structures required for the proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runways, modern buildings, modern housing, etc.).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

Section	Page
Abstract	ii
Management Summary	vi
Acknowledgments	xii
List of Illustrations	xx
List of Tables	xxiv
List of Photographs	xxvi
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	2-1
2.1 Griffiss Air Force Base	2-1
Physiography and Drainage	
Soils	
Flora and Fauna	
Environmental History	
2.2 Implications of Local Environment	2-4
3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND	3-1
3.1 Prehistoric Culture History	3-1
3.1.1 Prehistory of the Upper Mohawk Valley	3-1
Paleo-Indian Period	
The Archaic Period	
The Early and Middle Woodland Periods	
The Late Woodland Period	
3.2 Historic Period	3-16
3.2.1 History of the Mohawk Valley and Oneida County	3-16
3.2.2 Historic Development Within the Area of Griffiss AFB	3-36
3.3 Literature and Site File Search	3-43
3.3.1 Griffiss Air Force Base, Oneida County	3-43
4. SITE DESCRIPTIONS	4-1
4.1 Prehistoric Sites	4-1
4.1.1 PCI Site 21	4-1
4.1.2 PCI Site 22	4-4
4.2 Historic Sites	4-4
4.2.1 Wright Settlement	4-4
PCI Site 1	
4.2.2 Former Old Floyd Road	4-5
PCI Site 2	
PCI Site 3	

4.2.3	Hamlet of Butternut and Pennystreet Road	4-6
	PCI Site 8	
	PCI Site 9	
	PCI Site 10	
	PCI Site 11	
	PCI Site 12	
	PCI Site 13	
	PCI Site 14	
4.2.4	Former Wright Settlement Road	4-8
	PCI Site 16: Site 16A and Site 16B	
	PCI Site 17: Site 17A and Site 17B	
	PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19: PCI Site 18/19	
	PCI Site 24	
4.2.5	PCI Site 7	4-10
4.2.6	PCI Site 15	4-10
4.2.7	PCI Site 20	4-11
5.	NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION CRITERIA, RESEARCH DESIGN AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS	5-1
5.1	National Register of Historic Places Evaluation Criteria	5-1
5.2	Definitions of Archaeological Sites	5-8
	5.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites	5-8
	5.2.2 Historic Archaeological Sites	5-9
5.3	General Research Approach	5-10
	Chronological Modeling	
	Settlement Patterns	
	Patterns of Resource Procurement	
5.4	Historic Contexts and Themes Relevant to Prehistory and History in the Area of Griffiss AFB	5-14
	5.4.1 Prehistoric Context and Themes	5-14
	5.4.2 Historic Contexts and Themes	5-15
5.5	Theoretical Orientation of This Study	5-19
	5.5.1 Prehistoric Sites Research	5-19
	5.5.2 Historic Sites Research	5-21
5.6	Research Questions and Data Sets	5-22
	5.6.1 Prehistoric Sites	5-22
	5.6.2 Historic Sites	5-23
6.	METHODS	6-1
6.1	Archival Research	6-1
6.2	General Field Methodology	6-2
6.3	General Laboratory Analysis	6-5
6.4	Specific Site Evaluation Techniques	6-5
	6.4.1 Prehistoric Sites	6-5
	6.4.2 Historic Sites	6-6

7.	ARCHIVAL RESEARCH	7-1
7.1	Archival Research: General Discussion and Findings	7-1
7.2	Historic Sites	7-9
7.2.1	Wright Settlement	7-9
	PCI Site 1	
7.2.2	Former Old Floyd Road	7-11
	PCI Site 2	
	PCI Site 3	
7.2.3	Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road	7-14
	PCI Site 8	
	PCI Site 9	
	PCI Site 10	
	PCI Site 11	
	PCI Site 12	
	PCI Site 13	
	PCI Site 14	
7.2.4	Former Wright Settlement Road	7-20
	PCI Site 16: Site 16A and 16B	
	PCI Site 17: Site 17A and 17B	
	PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19: PCI Site 18/19	
	PCI Site 24	
7.2.5	PCI Site 7	7-26
7.2.6	PCI Site 15	7-27
7.2.7	PCI Site 20	7-28
8.	RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	8-1
8.1	Prehistoric Sites	8-1
	PCI Site 21	
	PCI Site 22	
8.2	Historic Sites	8-15
8.2.1	Wright Settlement	8-15
	PCI Site 1	
8.2.2	Former Old Floyd Road	8-24
	PCI Site 2	
	PCI Site 3	
8.2.3	Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road	8-33
	PCI Site 8	
	PCI Site 9	
	PCI Site 10	
	PCI Site 11	
	PCI Site 12	
	PCI Site 13	
	PCI Site 14	
8.2.4	Former Wright Settlement Road	8-52
	PCI Site 16A	
	PCI Site 16B	
	PCI Site 17A	

	PCI Site 17B	
	PCI Site 18/19	
	PCI Site 24	
8.2.5	PCI Site 7	8-91
8.2.6	PCI Site 15	8-91
8.2.7	PCI Site 20	8-97
9.	ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATIONS	9-1
9.1	Lithic Analysis of Prehistoric PCI Sites 21 and 22	9-1
	Spatial Variation	
	Time	
	Raw Material	
	Assemblage Characteristics	
	Chipped Stone Reduction Trajectory	
9.1.1	PCI Site 21	9-8
	9.1.1.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 21	9-13
9.1.2	PCI Site 22	9-13
	9.1.2.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 22	9-22
9.2	Historic Sites	9-23
	Subsistence Group	
	Structural Group	
	Furnishings/Appliances Group	
	Weaponry Group	
	Clothing/Adornment Group	
	Personal Group	
	Activities Group	
	Transportation Group	
9.2.1	Wright Settlement	9-36
	PCI Site 1	
	9.2.1.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 1	9-40
9.2.2	Former Old Floyd Road	9-40
	PCI Site 2	
	9.2.2.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 2	9-43
	PCI Site 3	
	9.2.2.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 3	9-44
9.2.3	Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road	9-44
	PCI Site 8	
	9.2.3.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 8	9-44
	PCI Site 9	
	9.2.3.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 9	9-46
	PCI Site 10	
	9.2.3.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 10	9-49
	PCI Site 11	
	9.2.3.4 Evaluation of PCI Site 11	9-49
	PCI Site 12	
	9.2.3.5 Evaluation of PCI Site 12	9-53

PCI Site 13	
9.2.3.6 Evaluation of PCI Site 13	9-54
PCI Site 14	
9.2.3.7 Evaluation of PCI Site 14	9-54
9.2.4 Former Wright Settlement Road	9-54
PCI Site 16A	
9.2.4.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 16A	9-57
PCI Site 16B	
9.2.4.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 16B	9-58
PCI Site 17A	
9.2.4.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 17A	9-60
PCI Site 17B	
9.2.4.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 17B	9-62
PCI Site 18/19	
9.2.4.4 Evaluation of PCI Site 18/19	9-67
PCI Site 24	
9.2.4.5 Evaluation of PCI Site 24	9-70
9.2.5 PCI Site 7	9-71
9.2.5.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 7	9-71
9.2.6 PCI Site 15	9-71
9.2.6.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 15	9-73
9.2.7 PCI Site 20	9-73
9.2.7.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 20	9-73
9.2.8 PCI Site 21	9-75
9.2.8.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 21	9-75
9.3 Historic Landscapes	9-75
10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	10-1
10.1 Recommendations for National Register of Historic Places	
Eligibility	10-2
10.1.1 PCI Site 21	10-2
10.1.2 PCI Site 22	10-3
10.1.3 PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement)	10-4
10.1.4 PCI Site 2 (Former Old Floyd Road)	10-5
10.1.5 PCI Site 3 (Former Old Floyd Road)	10-5
10.1.6 PCI Site 8 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-6
10.1.7 PCI Site 9 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-6
10.1.8 PCI Site 10 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-7
10.1.9 PCI Site 11 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-7
10.1.10 PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-8
10.1.11 PCI Site 13 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-9
10.1.12 PCI Site 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road)	10-10
10.1.13 PCI Site 16A (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-11
10.1.14 PCI Site 16B (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-11
10.1.15 PCI Site 17A (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-12
10.1.16 PCI Site 17B (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-13
10.1.17 PCI Site 18/19 (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-14

10.1.18	PCI Site 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road)	10-15
10.1.19	PCI Site 7	10-16
10.1.20	PCI Site 15	10-17
10.1.21	PCI Site 20	10-17
10.2	Recommendation Concerning Historic Landscapes	10-18
10.3	Summary of Recommendations	10-18
11.	GLOSSARY	11-1
12.	REFERENCES CITED	12-1

VOLUME II: APPENDICES

Section	Page
List of Photographs	iii
A. PHOTOGRAPHS	A-1
B. ARTIFACT INVENTORY BY SITE, UNIT, AND LEVEL	B-1
C. GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE CHAIN OF TITLE RECORDS	C-1
D. SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG	D-1
E. ARTIFACT INVENTORY FROM PHASE I INVESTIGATION	E-1

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Section	Page
Figure 1-1.	Locations of archaeological sites identified during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955) 1-2
Figure 1-2.	Locations of archaeological sites identified during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955) 1-3
Figure 3-1.	Location of Principal Oneida Village Sites southeast of Griffiss AFB (Source: Pratt 1976). 3-14
Figure 3-2.	Oneida and Mohawk Villages, 1634 (Source: Gehring and Starna 1988:2). 3-15
Figure 3-3.	Siege of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler), 1777 (Source: Durant 1878:102) 3-21
Figure 3-4.	Revolutionary War sites in the vicinity of Griffiss AFB (Source: Ball and Ruby 1976) 3-22
Figure 3-5.	Map of Oneida County, 1829 3-26
Figure 3-6.	Map of Oneida County, 1852 3-30
Figure 3-7.	Map of Oneida County, 1874 (Source: Beers Atlas 1874) 3-32
Figure 3-8.	Map of Oneida County, 1907 (Source: Century Map Company 1907) . . 3-35
Figure 3-9.	Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1945 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a) 3-39
Figure 3-10.	Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1957 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a) 3-40
Figure 3-11.	Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1966 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a) 3-41
Figure 3-12.	Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1981 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a) 3-42
Figure 4-1.	Locations of Archaeological Sites Identified during Griffiss Air Force Base Phase I Survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. with Phase II Revisions for Sites 16, 17, 18, and 19 (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955) 4-2
Figure 4-2.	Locations of Archaeological Sites Identified during Griffiss Air Force Base Phase I Surveys by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. with no Phase II Revisions (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955). 4-3
Figure 6-1.	(Top) Examples of Typical Sampling Modules, Interval = 5-15 m.; (Bottom) Hypothetical Artifact Density Interpolations for Typical Modules Shown Above 6-7
Figure 7-1.	Location of structures in 1907 within GAFB boundaries with historic archaeological sites identified during the Phase I investigation highlighted. See Table-7-1 for property owners associated with identified properties (Source: Century Map Company 1907) 7-5

Figure 8-1.	PCI Sites 21 and 22: General Site Locations	8-2
Figure 8-2.	PCI Site 21: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units and Site Boundary	8-3
Figure 8-3.	PCI Site 21: Unit 1, West and North Wall Profiles	8-5
Figure 8-4.	PCI Site 22: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units and Site Boundary	8-7
Figure 8-4A.	PCI Site 22: Unit 1, Level 1 Floor Plan	8-9
Figure 8-5.	PCI Site 22: Unit 2, West and North Wall Profiles	8-10
Figure 8-6.	PCI Site 22: Unit 3, West and North Wall Profiles	8-11
Figure 8-7.	PCI Site 22: Unit 4, West and North Wall Profiles	8-13
Figure 8-8.	PCI Site 22: Unit 5, West Wall Profile	8-14
Figure 8-9.	PCI Site 1: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-16
Figure 8-10.	PCI Site 1: Unit 1, North Wall Profile, Feature 1 and Feature 1A	8-18
Figure 8-11.	PCI Site 1: Unit 1, Floor Plan (1.5 meter x 1.5 meter) Feature 1 and Feature 2	8-19
Figure 8-12.	PCI Site 1: Unit 2, East Wall Profile	8-21
Figure 8-13.	PCI Site 1: Unit 3, North Wall Profile	8-22
Figure 8-14.	PCI Site 2: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-25
Figure 8-15.	PCI Site 2: Unit 1, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 1 and Feature 2	8-26
Figure 8-16.	PCI Site 2: Unit 2, North Wall Profile, Features 1 and 2	8-28
Figure 8-17.	PCI Site 2: Unit 2, Floor Plan, with Possible Foundation Wall and Collapsed Rubble	8-29
Figure 8-18.	PCI Site 2: Unit 3, North Wall Profile	8-30
Figure 8-19.	PCI Site 3: Location of Above Ground Features	8-32
Figure 8-20.	PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features	8-34
Figure 8-21.	PCI Site 8: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-35
Figure 8-22.	PCI Site 8: Unit 1, West Wall Profile	8-37
Figure 8-23.	PCI Site 9: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-38
Figure 8-24.	PCI Site 9: (a) Unit 1, North Wall Profile; (b) Unit 2, West Wall Profile ..	8-40
Figure 8-25.	PCI Sites 10 and 11: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features	8-42
Figure 8-26.	(a) PCI Site 10: Unit 1, North Wall Profile. (b) PCI Site 11: Unit 1, West Wall Profile	8-43
Figure 8-27A.	PCI Site 12: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-45
Figure 8-27.	PCI Site 12: (a) Unit 1, North Wall Profile; (b) Unit 2, East Wall Profile ..	8-47
Figure 8-28.	PCI Site 13: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-49
Figure 8-29.	PCI Site 13: Unit 1, East and South Wall Profiles, Feature 1 (Foundation Wall)	8-50
Figure 8-30.	PCI Site 13: Unit 1, Floor Plan, Feature 1 (Foundation Wall)	8-51

Figure 8-31.	PCI Sites 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24: Location as Identified during Phase I Archaeological Survey	8-53
Figure 8-32.	PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19 and 24: Location of Shovel Test Pits	8-55
Figure 8-33.	PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19 and 24: Location of Concentrations, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features	8-56
Figure 8-34.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, West Wall Profile, Feature 13 (Stone Wall)	8-58
Figure 8-35.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, South Wall Profile, Feature 13 (Stone Wall)	8-59
Figure 8-36.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, Floor Plan, Feature 13 (Stone Wall)	8-60
Figure 8-37.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, West Wall Profile, Feature 14	8-62
Figure 8-38.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, South Wall Profile, portion of Feature 14	8-63
Figure 8-39.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, Floor Plan at 90 cm, Feature 14	8-64
Figure 8-40.	PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, North Wall Profile, Feature 15 (Stone Wall) and Feature 16 (Builder's Trench)	8-66
Figure 8-41.	PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, Floor Plan, Feature 15 (Stone Wall) and Feature 16 (Builder's Trench)	8-67
Figure 8-42.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 2, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 17	8-69
Figure 8-43.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 13, North Wall Profile	8-71
Figure 8-44.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, North Wall Profile, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris)	8-73
Figure 8-45.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, West Wall Profile, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris)	8-74
Figure 8-46.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, Floor Plan, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris)	8-75
Figure 8-47.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 4, East and South Wall Profiles, Feature 19 (Foundation Debris)	8-76
Figure 8-48.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 4, Floor Plan, Feature 19 (Foundation Debris)	8-77
Figure 8-49.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 9, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 20 (Stain)	8-79
Figure 8-50.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 9, Floor Plan, Feature 20 (Stain)	8-80
Figure 8-51.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall) and Feature 22 (Builder's Trench)	8-82
Figure 8-52.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Stratum 1, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall)	8-83
Figure 8-53.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Stratum 2, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall), Feature 22 (Builder's Trench) and Feature 23 (Charcoal Stain)	8-84
Figure 8-54.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Feature 21 (Stone Wall Foundation) and Feature 22 (Builder's Trench for Well [Feature 11] outside of Unit)	8-85
Figure 8-55.	PCI Site 24: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-87
Figure 8-56.	PCI Site 24: (a) Unit 6, North Wall Profile; (b) Unit 7, South Wall Profile	8-88
Figure 8-57.	PCI Site 24: Unit 11, East Wall Profile	8-89
Figure 8-58.	PCI Site 7: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-92
Figure 8-59.	PCI Site 7: Feature 1, a Filled Well (Above Ground)	8-93

Figure 8-60.	PCI Site 15: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-94
Figure 8-61.	PCI Site 15: Unit 1, West Wall Profile, Cistern/Well	8-96
Figure 8-62.	PCI Site 20: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Site Boundary and Physical Features	8-98
Figure 9-1.	PCI Site 22: (a-top) Biface from Unit 1, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum; (b-bottom) Biface from Unit 5, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum	9-3
Figure 9-2.	PCI Site 22: (a-top) Retouched Utilized Flake from Unit 5, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum; (b-bottom) Blade-like from surface between Units 1 and 2	9-4
Figure 9-3.	PCI Site 22: Biface from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-12/15 cm below datum	9-5
Figure 9-4.	PCI Site 21: (a-top) Utilized Flake from STP S6/W10, Stratum I, 0-17 cm below datum; (b-bottom) Utilized Flake from Unit 1, Stratum II, 22-29 cm below datum	9-9
Figure 9-5.	PCI Site 21: Quartzite Notched Flake from Unit 1, Stratum II, 29-34 cm below datum	9-10
Figure 9-6.	PCI Site 22: (a-top) Utilized Retouched Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum; (b-middle) Utilized Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum; (c-bottom) Utilized Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum	9-19

LIST OF TABLES

Section	Page
Table 7-1	1907 <i>New Century Atlas</i> : Listing of Sites within Griffiss Air Force Base Boundaries 7-3
Table 7-2	Map Correspondence: Historical Archaeological Sites 7-6
Table 9-1	General Tool Types 9-6
Table 9-2	General Debitage Types 9-8
Table 9-3	Debitage Analysis by Chert Flake from PCI Site 21 9-11
Table 9-4	Debitage Types from PCI Site 21 9-11
Table 9-5	Dorsal Scar Count, PCI Site 21 Debitage 9-12
Table 9-6	Platforms From PCI Site 21 9-12
Table 9-7	Debitage Analysis by Chert Flake from PCI Site 22 9-15
Table 9-8	Debitage Types from PCI Site 22 9-20
Table 9-9	Dorsal Scar Count, PCI Site 22 Debitage 9-21
Table 9-10	Platforms from PCI Site 22 9-21
Table 9-11	General Outline of Ceramic Types 9-30
Table 9-12	PCI Site 1 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-37
Table 9-13	Summary of Ceramic Data for PCI Sites by Unit 9-38
Table 9-14	PCI Site 2 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-42
Table 9-15	PCI Site 8 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-45
Table 9-16	PCI Site 9 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-47
Table 9-17	PCI Site 10 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-48
Table 9-18	PCI Site 11 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-50
Table 9-19	PCI Site 12 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-51
Table 9-20	PCI Site 13 Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-55
Table 9-21	PCI Site 16A Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-56
Table 9-22	PCI Site 16B Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-59
Table 9-23	PCI Site 17A Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-61
Table 9-24	PCI Site 17B Artifact Analysis Groups by Unit 9-63
Table 9-25	PCI Site 18/19 Artifact Analysis Group by Unit 9-65
Table 9-26	PCI Site 24 Artifact Analysis Group by Unit 9-69
Table 9-27	PCI Site 7 Artifact Analysis Group by Unit 9-72
Table 9-28	PCI Site 15 Artifact Analysis Group by Unit 9-74
Table 9-29	PCI Site 21 Artifact Analysis Group by Unit 9-76

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph	Page
Photograph 1. John Butts's residence moved from Griffiss AFB; original structure was located at the present PCI Site 1	A-1
Photograph 2. View of John Butts's original house complex (western end) facing northwest, at PCI Site 1	A-1
Photograph 3. View of John Butts's original house complex (northern end) facing northwest, at PCI Site 1	A-2
Photograph 4. Southwest corner of Foundation #4 at PCI Site 1, constructed of concrete blocks, facing west	A-2
Photograph 5. PCI Site 1: Unit 1 adjacent (north) to house foundation, note Feature 1 in top right corner and Feature 2 (pebble pathway) in foreground, facing north	A-3
Photograph 6. PCI Site 1: Unit 1, north, note Feature 1, facing north	A-3
Photograph 7. PCI Site 1: Unit 1 east wall, facing east, note Feature 1 and adjacent house foundation along north wall of unit	A-4
Photograph 8. PCI Site 1: Unit 2, north and east wall, facing northeast; note house foundation in right corner (east end)	A-4
Photograph 9. PCI Site 2: Rectangular cistern	A-5
Photograph 10. PCI Site 2: General view of barn complex	A-5
Photograph 11. PCI Site 2: Field crew at Unit 1, note Weapons Storage Area in background, facing south	A-6
Photograph 12. PCI Site 2: Unit 1 east wall, facing east	A-6
Photograph 13. PCI Site 2: Unit 2 (trench), note Feature 2 possible foundation, facing east	A-7
Photograph 14. PCI Site 2: Unit 2 (trench), note possible foundation, facing east	A-8
Photograph 15. PCI Site 2: Unit 2 (trench), note possible foundation, facing north	A-9
Photograph 16. PCI Site 3: View stone foundation, note rooms, facing southeast	A-9
Photograph 17. PCI Site 3: Square concrete cistern	A-10
Photograph 18. PCI Site 8: Unit 1, west wall at 88 cm below datum, facing west	A-10
Photograph 19. PCI Site 8: Unit 1, south wall at 88 cm below datum, facing south	A-11
Photograph 20. PCI Site 8: Unit 1, floor plan at 88 cm below datum, facing west	A-11
Photograph 21. PCI Site 9: View of Depression #2 located east of Pennystreet Road	A-12
Photograph 22. PCI Site 9: General site view, field conditions, and field crew, facing northeast	A-12
Photograph 23. PCI Site 9: STP #L-2 inside foundation, facing northwest	A-13
Photograph 24. PCI Site 9: Trench expanded from STP #L-1 to define possible feature, facing south	A-13
Photograph 25. PCI Site 10: Depression #1, located east of Pennystreet Road	A-14
Photograph 26. PCI Site 10: Depression #2, located west of Pennystreet Road	A-14
Photograph 27. PCI Site 11: Stone-filled depression located west of Pennystreet Road	A-15
Photograph 28. PCI Site 11: Unit 1, south wall, 60 cm below datum, facing south	A-15

Photograph 29.	PCI Site 11: Unit 1, west wall, 60 cm below datum, facing west	A-16
Photograph 30.	PCI Site 12: View of east wall of stone foundation with Pennystreet Road in background	A-16
Photograph 31.	PCI Site 12: Unit 1, east wall, facing east	A-17
Photograph 32.	PCI Site 13: Unit 1, Feature 1 in south wall, 85 cm below datum, facing south	A-17
Photograph 33.	PCI Site 13: Unit 1, west wall, facing north, note Feature 1 in south wall, 85 cm below datum	A-18
Photograph 34.	PCI Site 15: Close-up view of cinder block feature	A-18
Photograph 35.	PCI Site 15: Unit 1, west wall at 50 cm below datum, note cinder block feature in west wall	A-19
Photograph 36.	PCI Site 15: General view and field crew excavating Unit 1 at cinder block feature, facing northwest	A-19
Photograph 37.	PCI Site 15: Slope and bulldozed overburden (severe disturbance) just north of cinder block feature	A-20
Photograph 38.	PCI Site 15: Slope and bulldozed overburden (severe disturbance) just south of cinder block feature	A-20
Photograph 39.	PCI Site 16A: General view with Unit 1 (Feature 13) in foreground and Unit 8 in background, facing north	A-21
Photograph 40.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, Feature 13 (stone wall/ foundation) south wall, facing south	A-21
Photograph 41.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, 105 cm below datum, west wall, facing west	A-22
Photograph 42.	PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, 105 cm below datum, close-up of west wall, facing west	A-22
Photograph 43.	PCI Site 16A: View of stone-lined well	A-23
Photograph 44.	PCI Site 16A: Exposed house foundation, facing east	A-23
Photograph 45.	PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, Feature 15 (stone wall), east wall, facing east	A-24
Photograph 46.	PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, close-up of Feature 15 (stone wall), east wall, 55 cm below datum, facing east	A-24
Photograph 47.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 2, Feature 17, west wall	A-25
Photograph 48.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 2, Feature 17, 80 cm below datum, south wall	A-25
Photograph 49.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 2, base of structure 2, north wall	A-26
Photograph 50.	PCI Site 17A: Unit 12, east wall, 90 cm below datum	A-26
Photograph 51.	PCI Site 17B: Unit 4, south wall, Feature 19, note concrete rubble and cobbles (construction debris)	A-27
Photograph 52.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 9, west wall, facing west	A-27
Photograph 53.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 10, north wall, 38 cm below datum, facing north	A-28
Photograph 54.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, east wall, 21 cm below datum, stone foundation and edge (north) of Feature 11 (well), facing east	A-28
Photograph 55.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, east wall, Feature 23 (charcoal stain)	A-29
Photograph 56.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, north and west wall, Features 11 (well), 21 (house foundation), 23 (builders trench), facing northwest	A-29
Photograph 57.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, south wall, 75 cm below datum, Feature 21 (field designated Feature 1), stone foundation	A-30
Photograph 58.	PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, south wall, 75 cm below datum, Feature 21 (field designated Feature 1), stone foundation, and Feature 11 (well wall), facing west	A-30

Photograph 59. PCI Site 20: General view with Mohawk River in the background . . . A-31
 Photograph 60. PCI Site 21: General view with field crew preparing excavation unit . A-31
 Photograph 61. PCI Site 21: Unit 2, west wall, facing west A-32
 Photograph 62. PCI Site 21: Unit 4, west wall, facing west A-32
 Photograph 63. PCI Site 22: General view with Mohawk River in background A-33
 Photograph 64. PCI Site 22: Crew conducting excavations on bluff over-looking
 Mohawk River A-33
 Photograph 65. PCI Site 22: Unit 1, north wall A-34
 Photograph 66. PCI Site 22: Unit 2, west wall A-34
 Photograph 67. PCI Site 22: Unit 4, north wall A-35
 Photograph 68. PCI Site 22: Unit 5, north wall A-35
 Photograph 69. PCI Site 24: General view and crew conducting excavations A-36
 Photograph 70. PCI Site 24: Feature 12, stone-filled depression, facing northeast . . . A-36
 Photograph 71. PCI Site 24: Slit trench across Feature 12 (foundation) A-37
 Photograph 72. PCI Site 24: Unit 6, west wall, located south of Feature 12, facing
 west A-38
 Photograph 73. PCI Site 24: Unit 11, west wall, facing west A-38
 Photograph 74. PCI Site 22, possible netsinker from Unit 2, Stratum III, 14-23 cm
 below unit datum A-39

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1. INTRODUCTION

In September 1995, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) was contracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. of San Bernardino, California to conduct Phase II archaeological investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome, New York. During the Phase II program intensive archaeological investigations were conducted at two prehistoric sites and eighteen historic sites (Figures 1-1 and 1-2) which were identified during the Phase I survey of Griffiss AFB by PCI (Cinquino et al. 1995) in the Fall of 1994. These sites were determined potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Phase II investigation was conducted to provide recommendations for determining eligibility for each site for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Air Force is conducting these investigations to fulfill their obligations under Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A research proposal and work plan was prepared by PCI (Curtin and Cinquino 1995) and submitted to Tetra Tech, Inc. for their review on 6 October 1995. The plan presented the research design, field methodology and techniques which were followed during the field investigation. The plan was accepted and the field investigation was conducted between 15 October 1995 and 9 November 1995.

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 archaeologist Mr. Edward V. Curtin of the Skidmore Archaeological Survey of Skidmore College, and the assistant field director was Ms. Elizabeth S. Burt of PCI. All three were responsible for report writing and preparation. Mr. Curtin also served as Laboratory Director. Historic background and archival research, and informant interviews were conducted between October 1995 and February 1996 by Historian Mr. Mark A. Steinback and Ms. Burt. Field supervisor, Mr. Robert Hanley assisted with report writing and graphics, and Ms. Kerry Nelson conducted the lithic analysis. Ms. Inez Reed-Hoffman assisted with the historic artifact analysis.

Any 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. 1994b). During the investigation hazardous materials and/or potentially hazardous materials were identified at PCI Site 3. After consultation with the installation environmental staff and Tetra Tech, Inc., the area was determined to be contaminated and excluded from further survey.

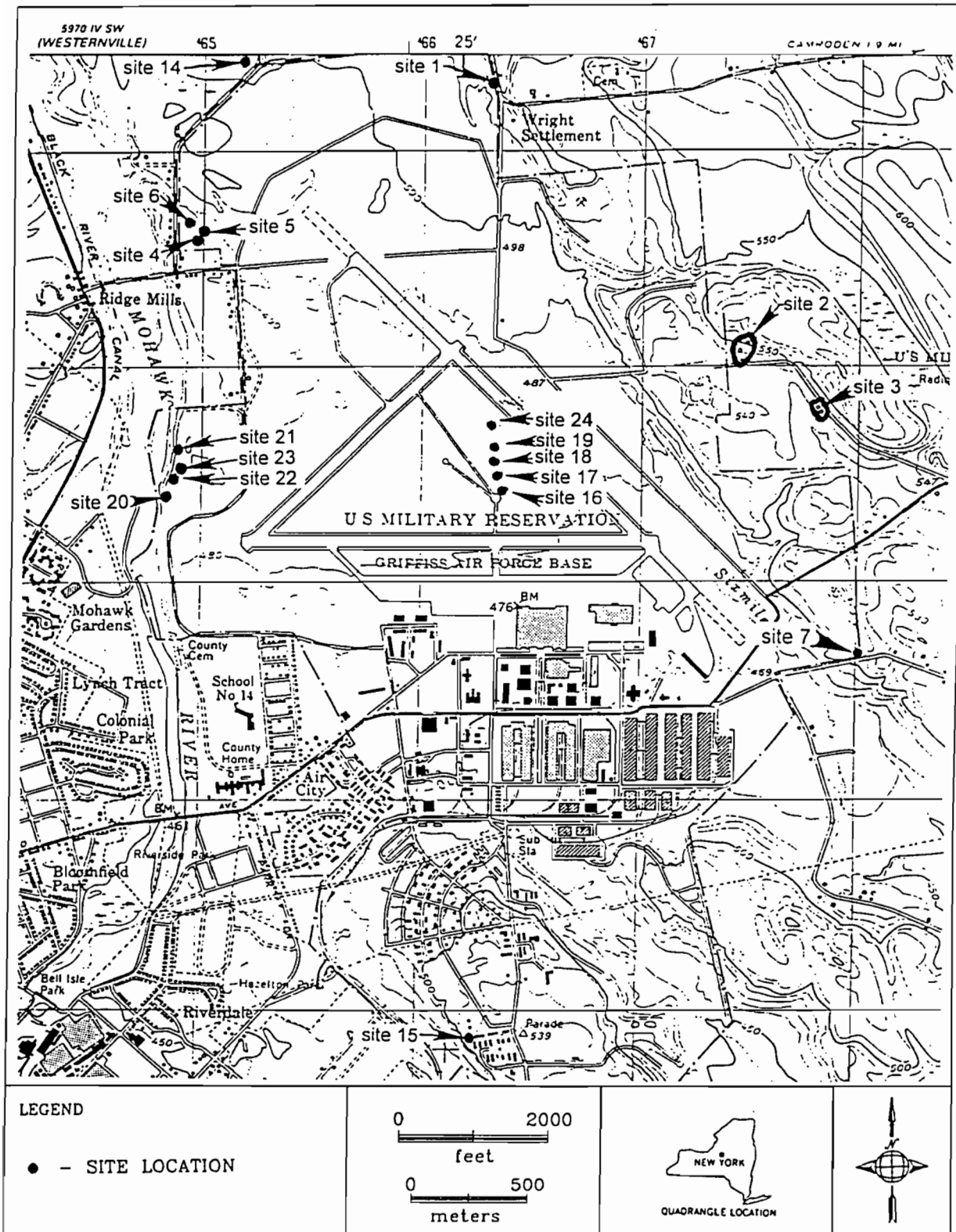


Figure 1-1. Locations of archaeological sites identified during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955).

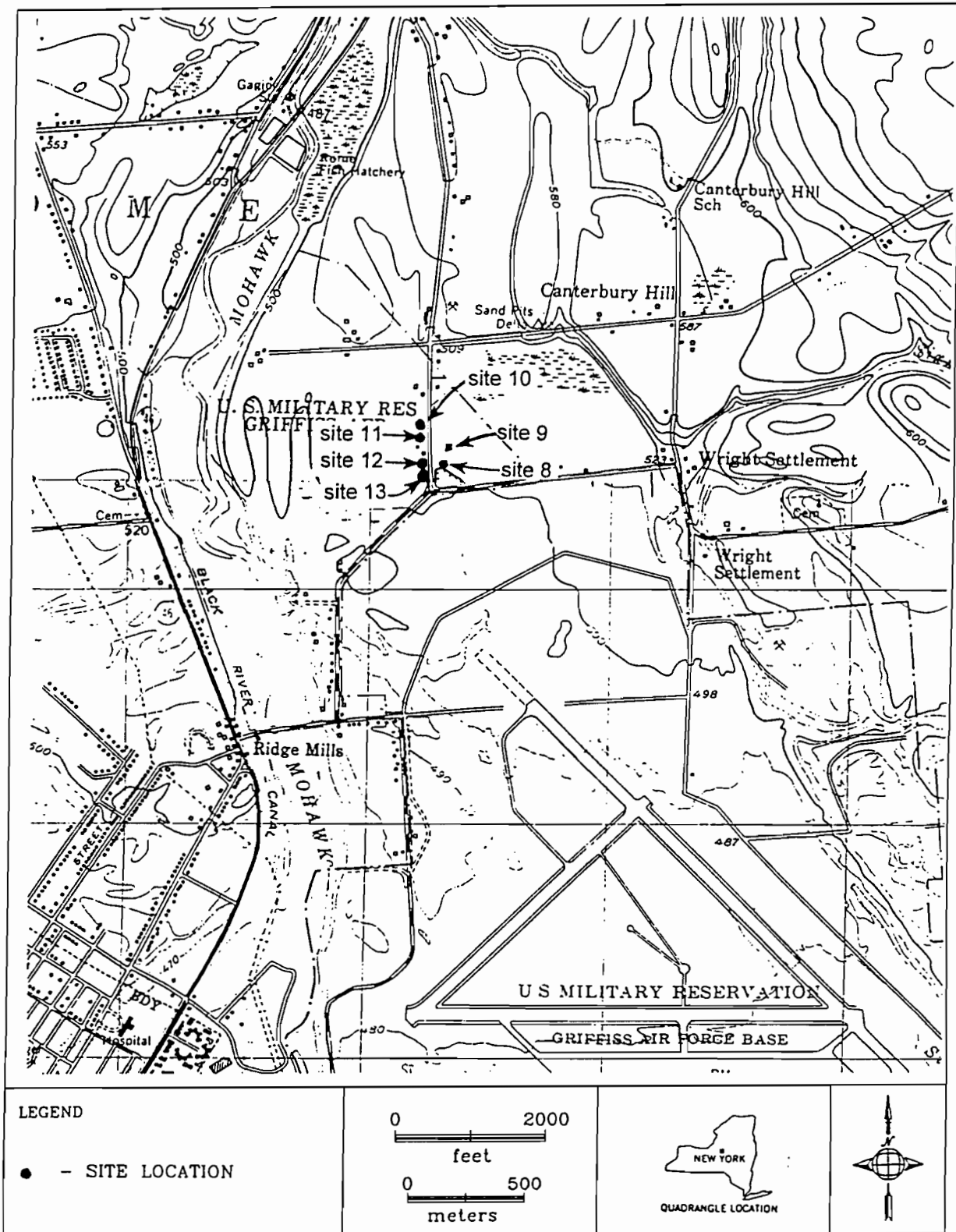


Figure 1-2. Locations of archaeological sites identified during Griffiss AFB Phase I survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955).

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2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

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 floodplain, 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.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE. On the western boundary of Griffiss AFB is the Mohawk River with its floodplain. Also, the area south of Griffiss AFB is largely composed of the river, its floodplain 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 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. 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.

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 has rocky loam.

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 AFB, 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).

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 Euro-American land clearing was monumental during the nineteenth century. The associated erosion then probably caused changes in the floodplain, with thick alluvial deposits in some portions of the floodplain as well as the loss and redeposition of other portions. 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 Euro-American 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.

3. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

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 of Samuel de Champlain into northern New York) 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 1986; Greenhalph 1853).

The period of most concern in this essay, from 9500 B.C. to 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.

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 Corditaape 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).

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 1996; 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 subregions. 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 1996). 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 1996).

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 et al. 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 1996; 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:

[T]hese 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.

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 et al. (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.

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 in 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 (Figure 3-1). 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

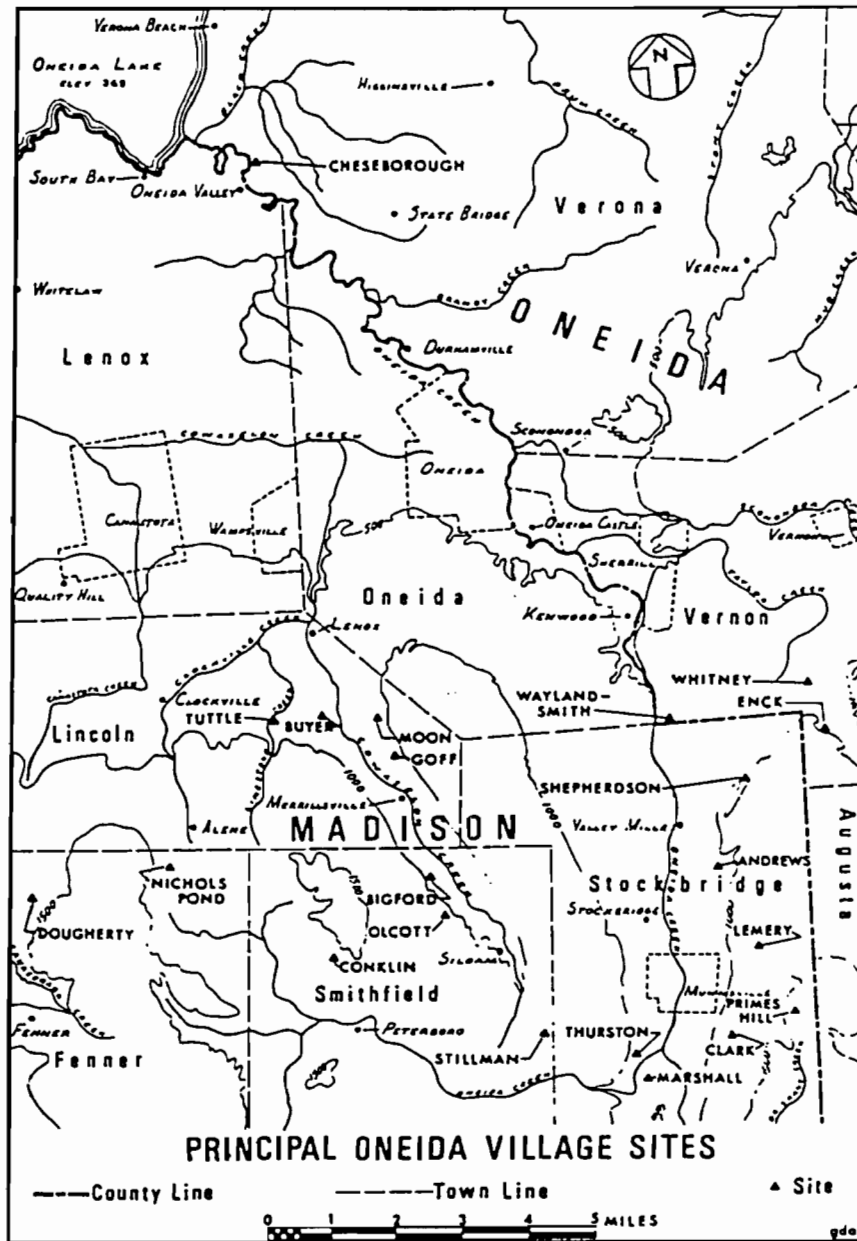


Figure 3-1. Location of Principal Oneida Village Sites southeast of Griffiss AFB (Source: Pratt 1976).

pattern. The Oneida communities joined again by the early seventeenth century (Figure 3-2), 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.

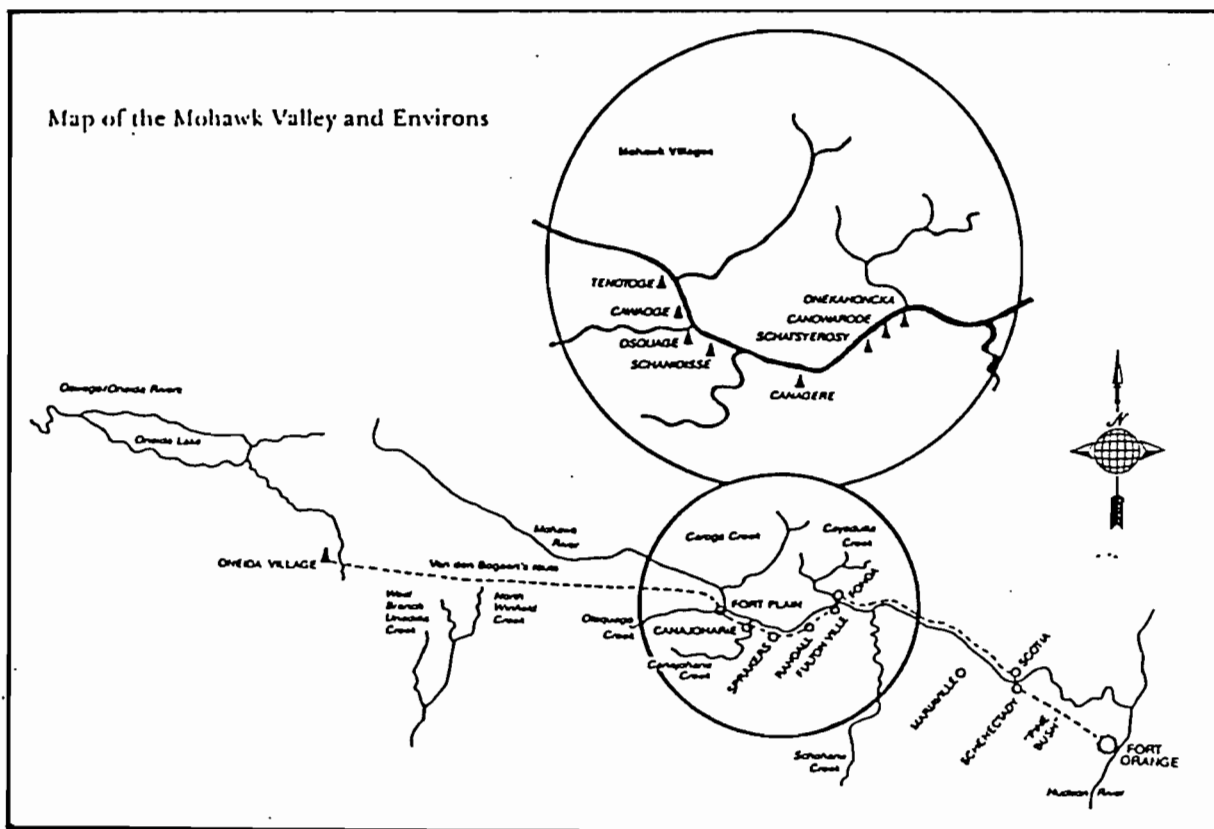


Figure 3-2. Oneida and Mohawk Villages, 1634 (Source: Gehring and Starna 1988:2).

3.2 HISTORIC PERIOD

by Mark A. Steinback

3.2.1 HISTORY OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY AND ONEIDA COUNTY. 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 Native Americans 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 engendered the enmity of the Iroquois by engaging them in a bloody skirmish (Trigger 1978:344-347; Durant 1878:36-38; Lenig 1977a:26-27). Also in that year, the Englishman Henry Hudson, working 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. Near this location Dutch merchants, recognizing the potential value of the area to supply a variety of pelts 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 for control 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 Netherland by offering grants of land with feudal privileges and the title of Patroon to any person who would establish a settlement of over fifty families 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 Rensselaerswyck in the area around Fort Orange (Albany) (Gehring and Starna 1988:xiii-xiv; Kim 1978:6). Before the English peacefully took control of New Netherland in 1664, the Dutch had established settlements in Rensselaerswyck, along the lower and mid-Hudson valley, and on the flood plains along the Mohawk.

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 (Trigger 1978:347-350; Gehring and Starna 1988:xix; Lenig 1977a: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 1896a:3; Oberon 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 (Figure 3-2). Although he traveled 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 1977a: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 1896a: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 influence with 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 attempting to convert 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 New York 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 hostilities with the French in the 1750s at or around the Oneida Carrying Place included 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 1896a:22). French strategists also cast their eyes towards the Mohawk valley during the 1750s. However, 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), 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; 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. Historically, 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 already 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 had only minor effects in New York, in areas near what would become the city of Buffalo. Nevertheless, lands belonging to the Iroquois had been granted to colonials without the Iroquois' consultation, although the grantees subsequently had to secure title to those lands from the Iroquois. 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 3-3 and 3-4). Tradition holds that during the first days of 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

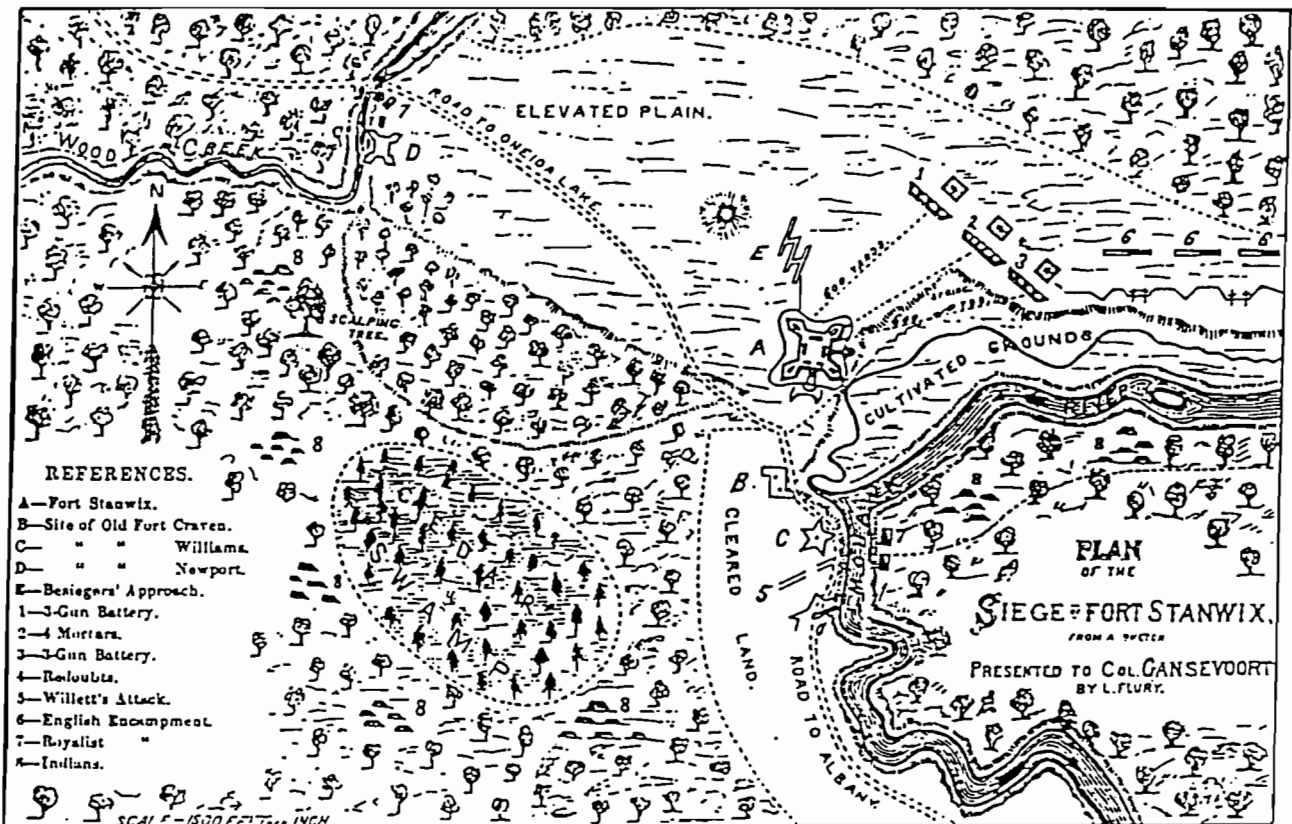


Figure 3-3. Siege of Fort Stanwix (Fort Schuyler), 1777 (Source: Durant 1878:102).

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 1896a:512; Cookingham 1912:39).

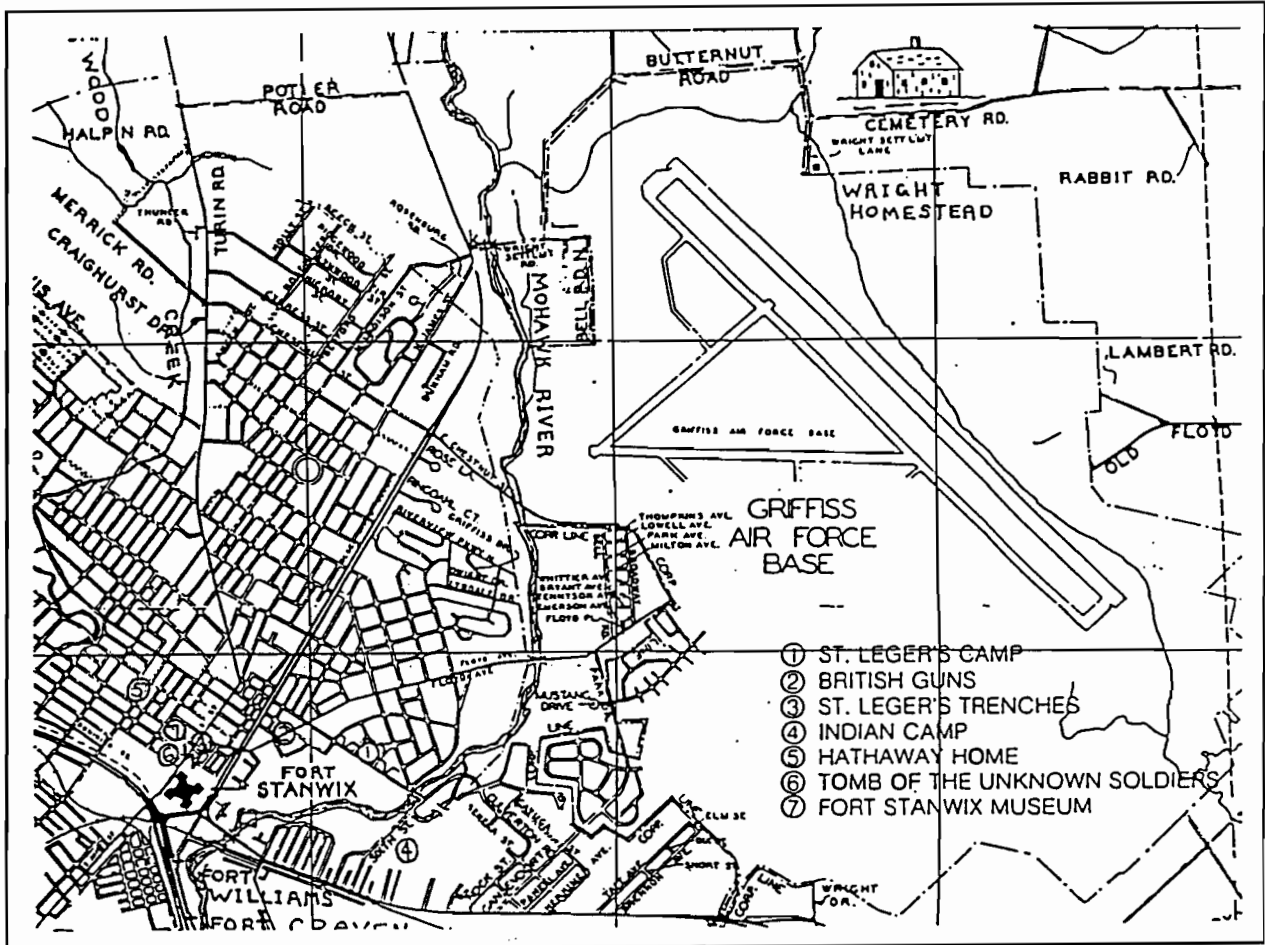


Figure 3-4. Revolutionary War sites in the vicinity of Griffiss AFB (Source: Ball and Ruby 1976).

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 30 November 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 to 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 the expense 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 1896a: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 tiny 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, southeast 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 1896a: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 1896a: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 1,500 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 (or 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 (Figure 3-5). 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, Sr., 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 1896a: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, Sr., 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.

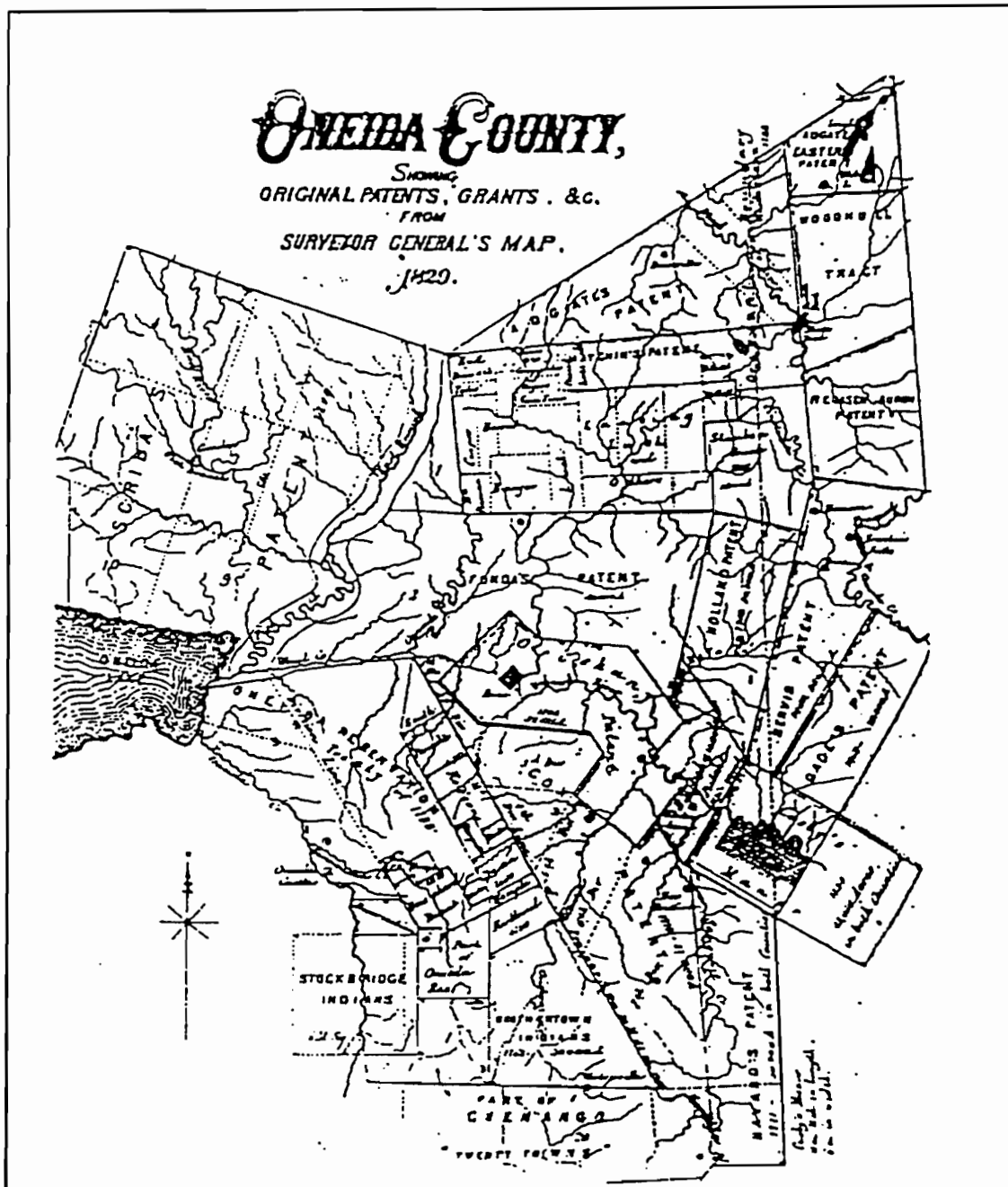


Figure 3-5. Map of Oneida County, 1829.

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 1896a: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 both Rome and Oneida County. The completion of the canal between Wood Creek and the Mohawk River in 1797 and improvements by 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 1896a: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 provided healthy competition to the businesses dependent on the canal route. Although more expensive than the canal route, the turnpike connected Utica at the Mohawk with areas to the west. 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 1896a: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 (Figure 3-6). 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 1896a: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 1896a: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 and provided an alternate route to the west. 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 1896a: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.

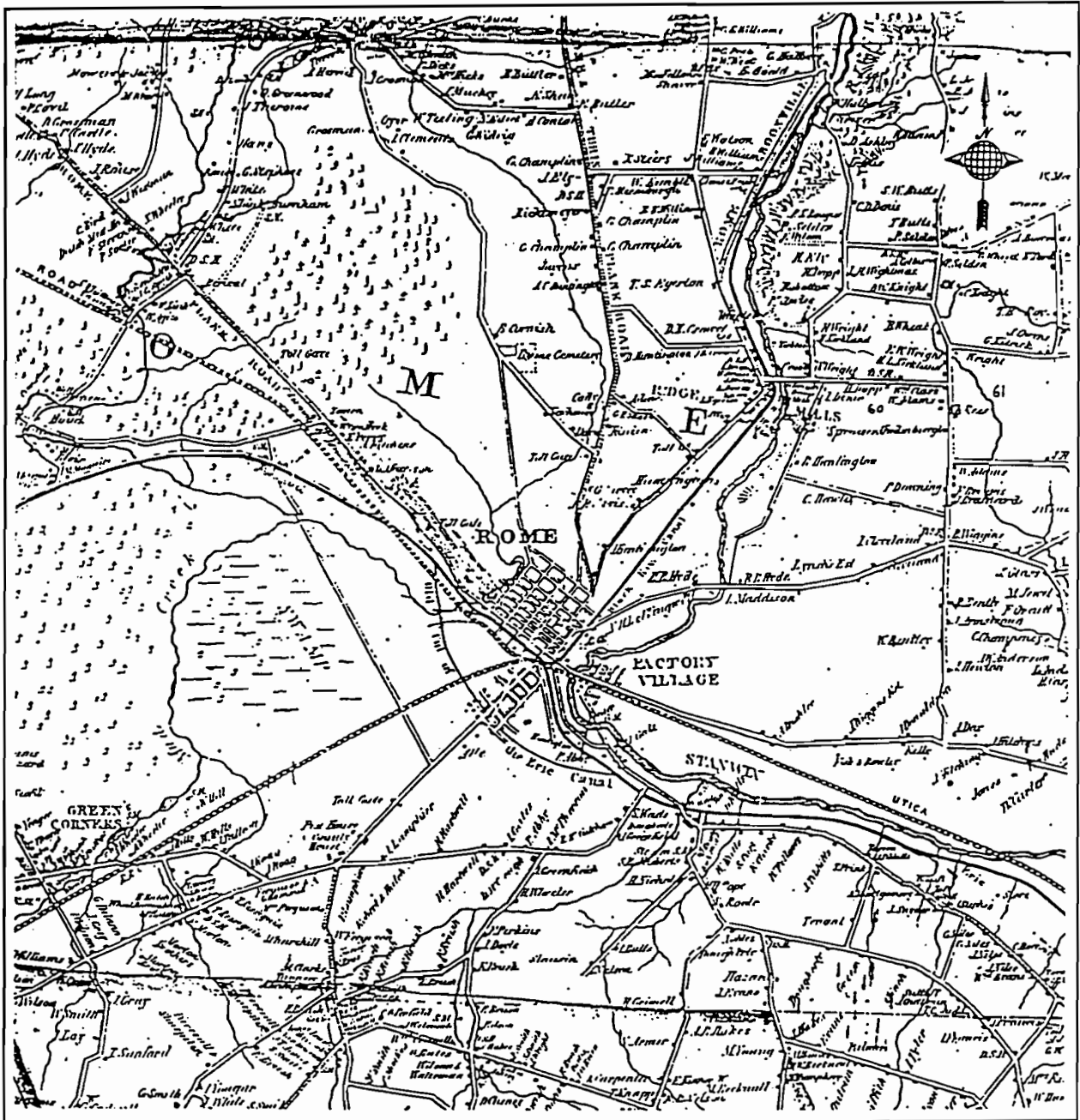


Figure 3-6. Map of Oneida County, 1852.

As the transportation and communication networks of Oneida County and Rome improved and became more varied, groups of immigrants different from the original New England 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 and conditions of certain elements of the population. While local historians like Pomroy Jones, Samuel Durant and Daniel Wager detailed the formation of these kinds of organizations and their memberships, they did not delineate the reasons or motivations for the founding members to form such organizations. 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 varied, 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 (Figures 3-6 and 3-7). 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 travelers 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 Midwest 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

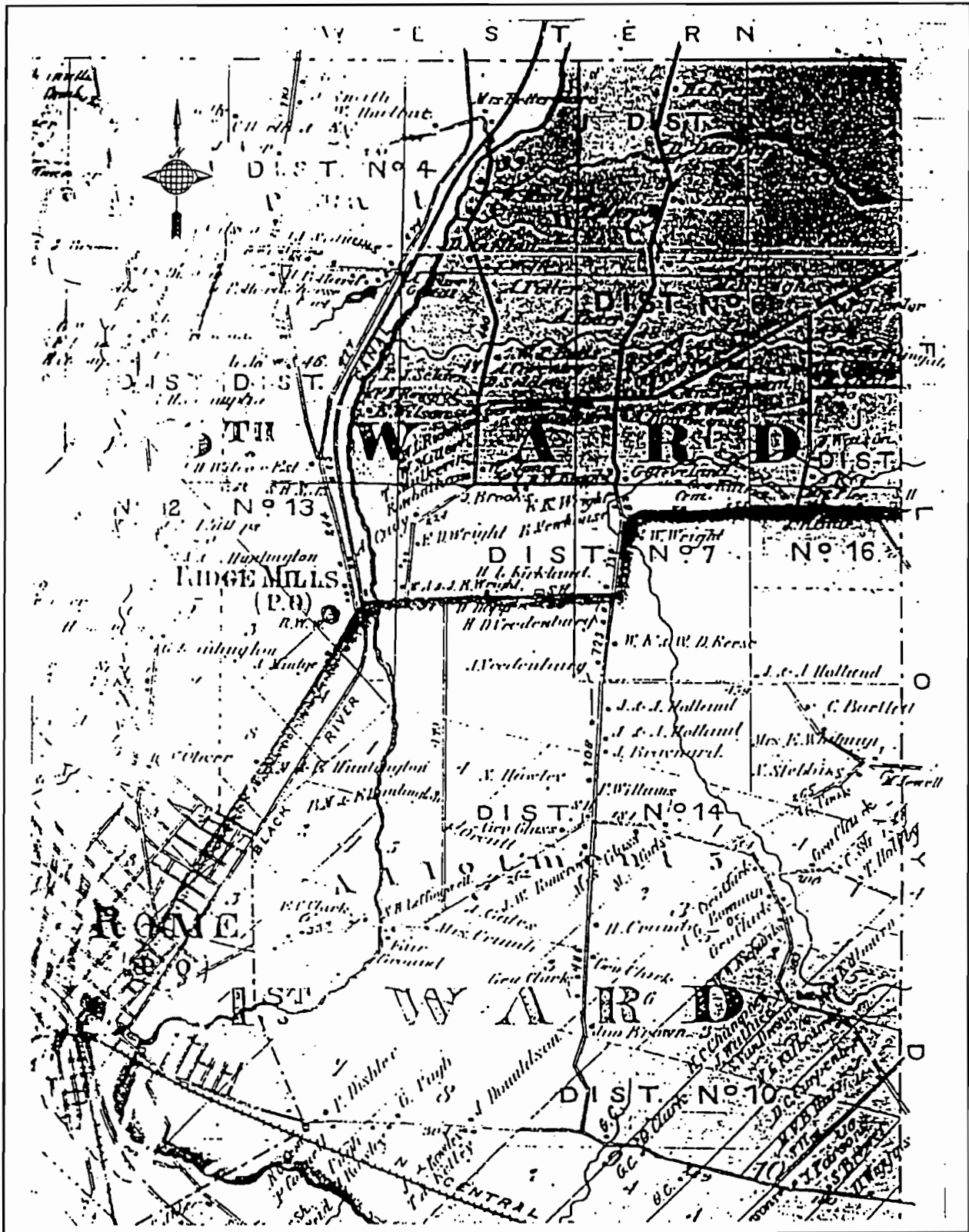


Figure 3-7. Map of Oneida County, 1874 (Source: Beers Atlas 1874).

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 percent 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 sawnills, 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). However, a new era of industry was on the horizon. 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 1896a: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 1896a: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 War], largely through the competition of the products of the great West, and partly through the general depreciation of rural real estate values" (Wager 1896a: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, 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 1896a: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 (Figure 3-8), 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

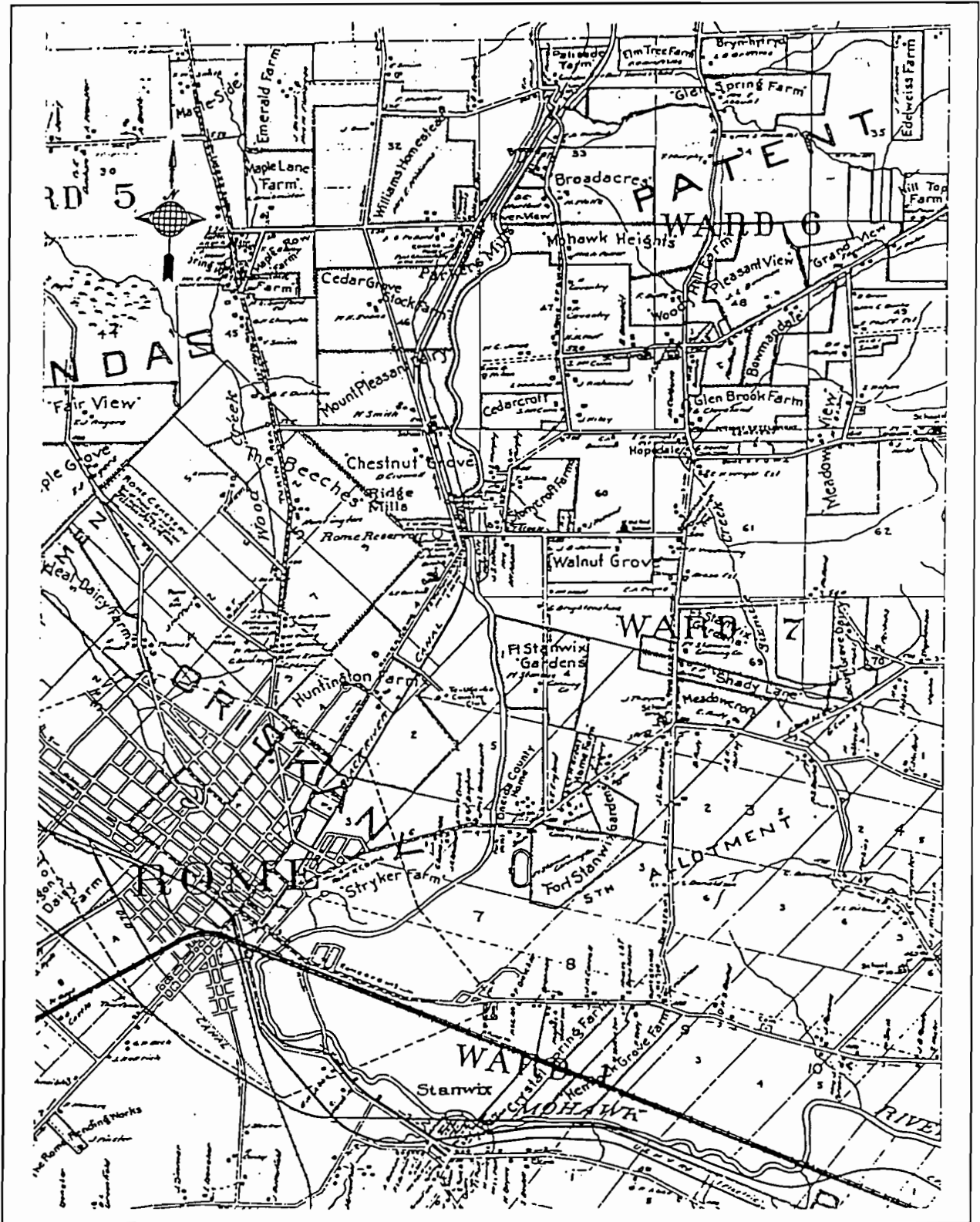


Figure 3-8. Map of Oneida County, 1907 (Source: Century Map Company 1907).

materials; and furniture. Those endeavors 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 (Crisafulli 1977a:50-52, 1977b:105-112; Wright 1977:230-233; Stanley 1994:1-11; U.S. Department of the Air Force 1991).

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 generally 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 current project area did develop as an alternate settlement for homesteaders 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 settlements in the region which would become Oneida County. The project area was first permanently settled in 1789, when Ebenezer Wright, Sr., 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 Congregational Church (detailed above).

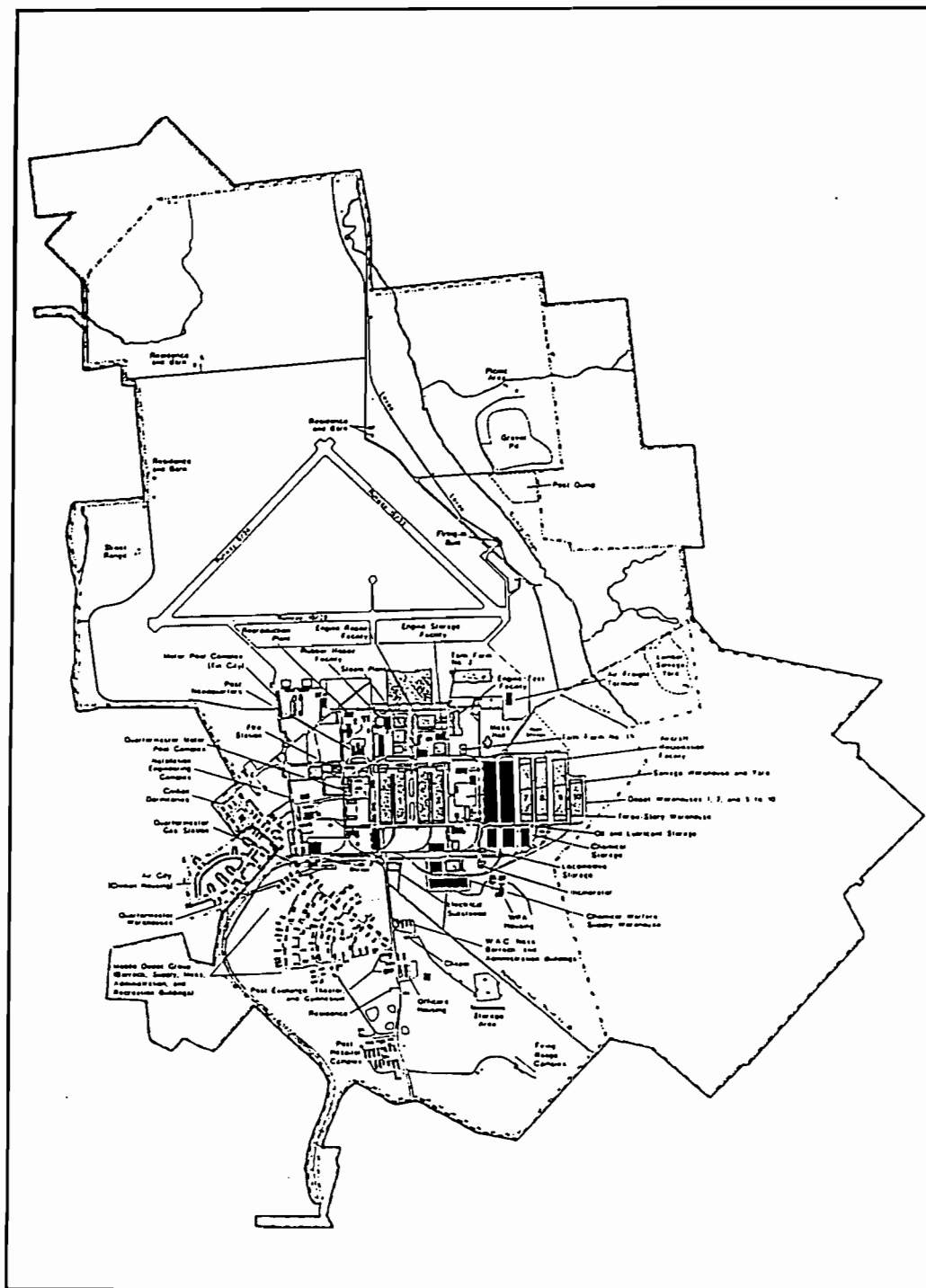
In 1800 a dam was constructed across the Mohawk at Ridge Mills to provide power for nascent rural industries, including a gristmill, a sawmill, a woolen or satinet factory, a carding machine, and a blacksmith shop. While these industries were located outside the project area at Ridge Mills, they did provide the rural products and related services which enabled Wright Settlement to develop as a farming community and maintain connections to the larger 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. The 1851 Jones inventory of industries located within the Town of Rome 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). 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 (Figure 3-6). 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 (Figure 3-8). 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 *New Century Atlas* 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 I, 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 purchase 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, some 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 (Figure 3-9 and Appendix C). 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 (Crisafulli 1977a:50-52).

The base, called the Rome Air Depot and covering 2,000 acres of land, was activated for service on 1 February 1942. Its original mission was to store, maintain and ship equipment for the Army Air Force's Material and Services Command. On 17 September 1948, 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. In the late 1950s the base underwent another 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 (Figure 3-10). 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 3-11). In the 1980s the base accommodated air launched Cruise missiles. At its height in the early 1990s the base employed over 8,000 people on its nearly 4,000 acre complex (Figure 3-12). With the close of the Cold War, Griffiss Air Force Base became a casualty of Defense Department downsizing with the Secretary of Defense announcing in 1993 that the base would be realigned under a plan to restructure American military bases. On 15 November 1994, with the base in the process of shutting down its operations, the last flight left Griffiss Air Force Base (Crisafulli 1977b:105-112; Wright 1977:230-233; Stanley 1994; U.S. Department of the Air Force 1991).

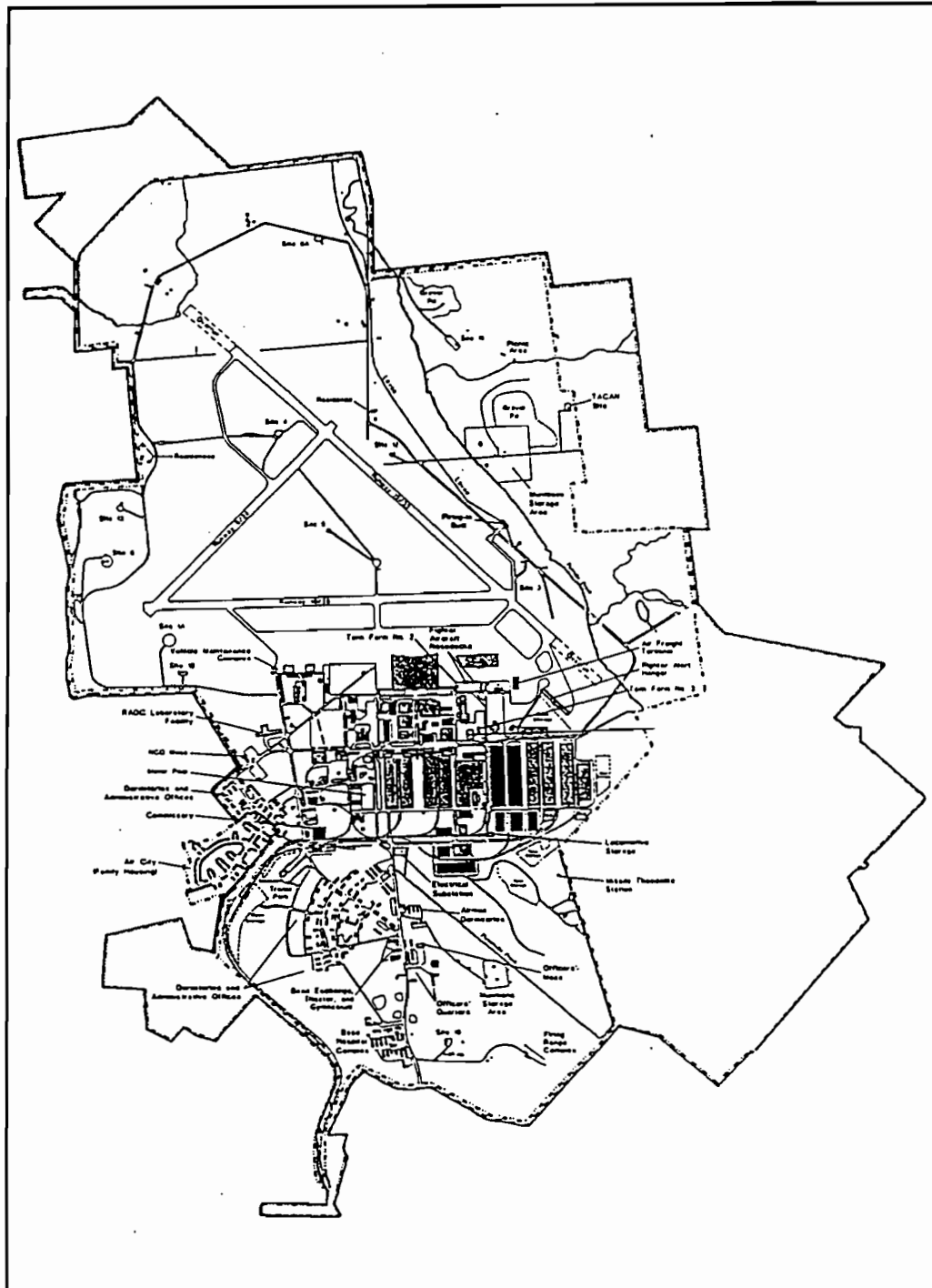


LEGEND





- Existing Buildings/Facilities
- Buildings/Facilities Removed Since 1945
- Base Boundary (1945)
- Base Boundary (1931)

SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200

Figure 3-9. Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1945 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).



LEGEND

-  Existing Buildings/Facilities
-  Buildings/Facilities Removed Since 1957
-  Base Boundary (1957)
-  Base Boundary (1994)

SCALE IN FEET


Figure 3-10. Griffiss AFB Reference Map, circa 1957 (Source: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1994a).

3.3 LITERATURE AND SITE FILE SEARCH

3.3.1 GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, 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), Peebles Island, New York; the New York State Museum (NYSM) in Albany, New York; 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 in Rome; the Oneida County Clerk's Office in Utica, New York; the Rome Historical Society in Rome, New York, and the Lockwood Library at the State University of New York at Buffalo. 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 before the intensive Phase I archaeological investigation was conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. in the Fall of 1994 (see Cinquino et al. 1995). The only other cultural resource investigation conducted at Griffiss AFB was a cursory study in association with a hazardous waste investigation by Law Environmental, Inc. in 1994. 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:Figure 8).

Within one mile of Griffiss AFB there are two identified archaeological 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 feet south of the installation along the northwest side of Three Mile Creek (Atlantic Testing 1984). Two prehistoric sites were located in the project area near the Mohawk River during the Panamerican Consultants, Inc. investigation in 1994 (Cinquino et al. 1995).

The Wright Settlement was identified as an historic settlement located along the northern portion of the installation. 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, which was known as Cleveland Corners (see the discussion of historic maps and land ownership above). 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-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 (Photograph 1 in Appendix A). John Butts moved from Canterbury, Connecticut in 1803 and died in the house in 1820 (E. Stevens Wright, personal communication 1994).

4. SITE DESCRIPTIONS

The following discussion is based on the results of the Phase I archaeological investigation and site evaluation (Cinquino et al. 1995) and appropriate updates from the Phase II investigation. The purpose of this discussion is to present a description of each site based on the previous archaeological investigations. General prehistoric and historic overviews were presented in Section 3, and additional site descriptions based on historic and archival data are presented in Section 7 of this report. Detailed descriptions of the Phase II results are presented in Section 8. The 1852 *Map of Oneida County* is presented as Figure 3-6, the 1874 *Map of Oneida County* from the Beers Atlas as Figure 3-7, and the 1907 *New Century Atlas* as Figures 3-8. All of these figures are referenced throughout this section.

Two prehistoric and eighteen historic archaeological sites were identified and recommended for Phase II site evaluation during the Phase I archaeological investigation conducted at Griffiss Air Force Base (Cinquino et al. 1995). The prehistoric sites appear to be small camps, residential sites or activity locations. The majority (16) of the historic sites appear to represent farmsteads or features associated with farmsteads, although one site is an apparently isolated cistern or well, and one is an historic period dump site. The site descriptions are discussed in detail below. All site locations are presented in this section on Figures 4-1 and 4-2.

4.1 PREHISTORIC SITES

Two prehistoric sites, designated PCI Sites 21 and 22, were documented during the Phase I reconnaissance survey. They are located on a wooded terrace or bluff overlooking the Mohawk River (Figure 4-1). This part of Griffiss AFB had been set aside as a family camping and picnic area which was in use until the closing of the base in the fall of 1995. There is also evidence of cross-country ski trails which cut through the woods of ash, maple, oak, hickory and pine. To the north of the prehistoric sites an earthen mound of disturbed soils and brush was observed.

4.1.1 PCI Site 21. This site was initially identified in two shovel tests from which two prehistoric flakes were recovered. The site is located on a bluff overlooking the Mohawk River. Historic materials found in one test are considered an anomaly, and presently isolated with no associated context. Phase II 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.

4.1.2 PCI Site 22. Initial surface investigations and shovel testing identified this potential hearth site of fire-cracked rock, one chert flake and a possible argyllite flake. This site is situated on the very edge of a bluff and it is possible that part of the site has

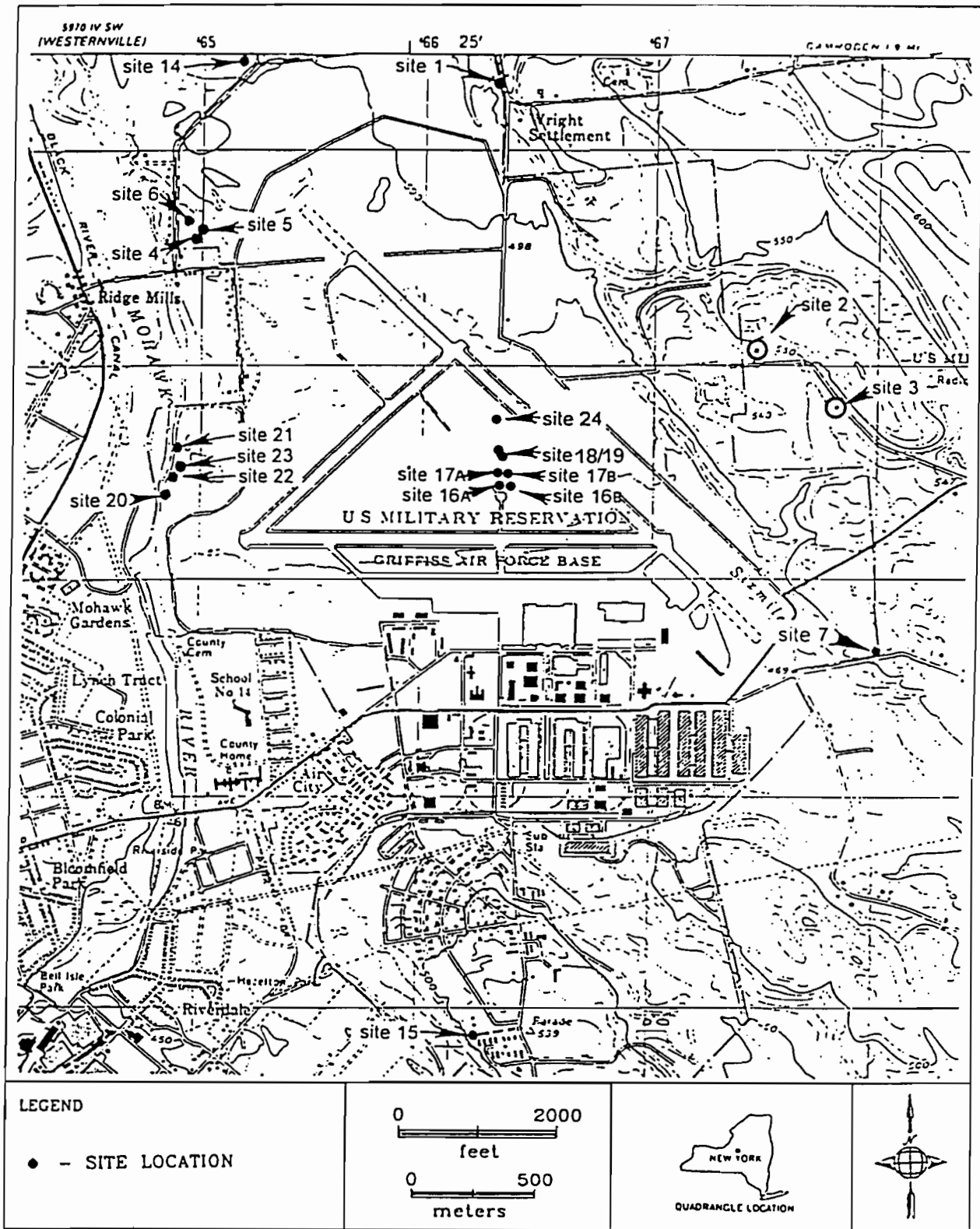


Figure 4-1. Locations of Archaeological Sites Identified during Griffiss Air Force Base Phase I Survey by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. with Phase II Revisions for Sites 16, 17, 18 and 19. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955.)

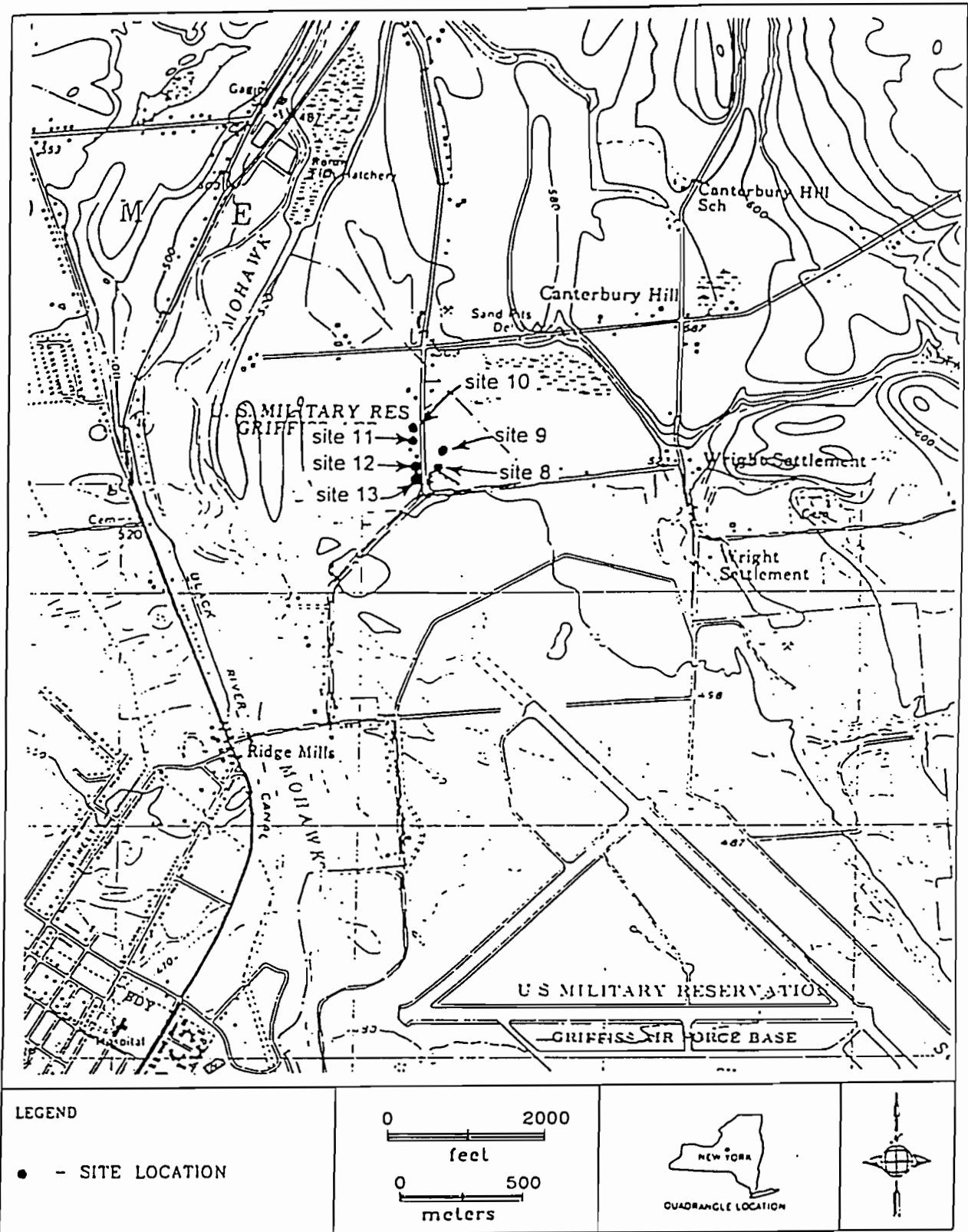


Figure 4-2. Locations of Archaeological Sites Identified during Griffiss Air Force Base Phase I Surveys by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. with no Phase II Revisions. (Source: USGS, Westernville Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series, 1955.)

eroded away. Visual inspection from the top of the bluff could not identify any potential cultural features over the edge of the bluff.

4.2 HISTORIC SITES

Eighteen historic sites (Figures 4-1 and 4-2) which were identified as meriting additional investigation are described individually below. Of these sites, 15 sites can be placed in the following groupings based on their potential associations with historic settlements (See Section 7 for additional discussion):

PCI Site 1: Wright Settlement;
PCI Site 2 and PCI Site 3: Former Old Floyd Road;
PCI Sites 8 through 14: Hamlet of Butternut and Pennystreet Road;
PCI Sites 16 through 19, and PCI Site 24: Former Wright Settlement Road.

The remaining three sites PCI Site 7 (chimney and foundation), PCI 15 (cistern or well) and PCI 20 (dump) have yet to be associated with any particular historic settlements.

4.2.1 WRIGHT SETTLEMENT.

PCI Site 1. PCI Site 1 (Figure 4-1) was identified as a farmstead complex comprised of three foundations constructed of mortar, fieldstone and concrete. They appeared to represent a house with possible additions and outbuildings, one being a barn with an adjacent silo. The complex was situated on wooded land of oak and secondary growth hardwood immediately east of Six Mile Creek and bordered on the west by Wright Settlement Road. During the Phase II archaeological investigations a fourth foundation of cement block construction was identified between the barn and the other outbuilding, but its use was not evident. The majority of artifacts recovered during the Phase I testing were associated with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Documentation on the farmstead was provided by E. Stevens Wright, an adjacent property owner and local historian. This site is present on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps. Historical research indicates that settlement is known to have occurred in this area since the late eighteenth century with the founding of Wright Settlement. The first or second owner of the house is believed to have been Gideon or John Butts by 1815 (Wright, personal communication 1994). 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. The house site remained in use into the twentieth century, as indicated by the 1907 atlas which indicates the house site was then 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 Air Force had the house/barn, and possibly a shed, moved across the road. The 1955 U.S.G.S. Rome, N.Y. Quadrangle 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.

4.2.2 FORMER OLD FLOYD ROAD.

PCI Site 2. Although little in the way of artifacts were recovered, historic site PCI 2 (Figure 4-1) was identified during the Phase I walkover in a wooded area directly north of the Weapons Storage Area. The immediate area adjacent to the Weapons Storage Area interior fence is a mowed grass field. However, directly on the outside of the perimeter fence the land is covered with secondary growth hardwoods, especially oak trees and pines. It is in this wooded area where the remains of Site 2 were encountered.

As initially identified, 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. Approximately 35 meters southwest of the barn foundation, part of a stone foundation was exposed. In an attempt to identify potential yard deposits the Phase II archaeological investigation placed shovel tests and excavation units south of the stone foundation. Access to this area was possible during the Phase II investigations due to the closing of the Air Force Base and the removal of nuclear warheads from the Weapons Storage Area.

The PCI Site 2 farmstead is present on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps. The 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) indicates that J. Holland had a house in the vicinity of PCI Site 2. The 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) indicates that PCI Site 2 was owned by J. and A. Holland at the time of that compilation. In the 1907 atlas (Figures 3-8), the property is owned by A. Holland.

PCI Site 3. PCI Site 3 (Figure 4-1) is located behind the Weapons Storage Area and approximately 740 meters southeast of PCI Site 2. 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. Within the stone foundation there appears to have been subdivisions or possibly rooms. 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.

Phase II archaeological investigations at PCI Site 3 were planned but not undertaken. Upon arrival at the site for testing, visual inspection revealed that much of the vegetation was dead in the immediate area of the site. Concerns regarding possible contamination of the vegetation and soils prevented further investigations in this area.

Maps of the area indicate that houses were in the area of PCI Site 3. This site appears in the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic atlases. 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 was part of the "Locust Grove Dairy."

4.2.3 HAMLET OF BUTTERNUT AND PENNYSTREET ROAD. Large depressions were identified as seven sites (PCI Sites 8-14) during the Phase I field survey in the Northern Clear Area. This area is located north of the northwest end of the runway and across Butternut Road at the intersection with Pennystreet Road. The landscape encompasses mowed open fields, and a plowed field on the east side of Pennystreet Road. The west side landscape 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. Two of the sites (PCI Site 8 and PCI Site 9, Figure 4-2) were situated east of Pennystreet Road, and the other five sites (PCI Sites 10-14, Figures 4-1 and 4-2) were located west of Pennystreet Road. Some of these sites were clearly associated with foundations, rubble, or nineteenth century artifacts. They can be related to homesteads and farms found on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps, and their proximity suggests that these structures were part of the rural farming community.

PCI Site 8. This site was identified as Depression #1 on the east side of Pennystreet Road during the Phase I archaeological survey. It is located in what was once a farm field that is mowed by the Air Force. Artifacts recovered from initial shovel tests in the vicinity of the depression uncovered late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century artifacts. No architectural features were uncovered during the Phase II archaeological investigations.

Historic research reveals that PCI Site 8 is located on 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) as being the property of L.H. Wightmar. The 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) indicates that it was the property of W. Jones. The 1907 atlas (Figure 3-8) indicates that this property was then owned by J. Riley.

PCI Site 9. PCI Site 9 was identified as Depression #2 on the east side of Pennystreet and is situated on a small grassy knoll in an open field. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I archaeological survey included creamware fragments and pearlware potentially dating the site from the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Archaeological excavations conducted during the Phase II did not uncover any architectural features.

Maps indicate that in the vicinity of 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.

PCI Site 10. Site PCI 10 identified as Depression #1 and Depression #2 during Phase I investigation is located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. They are just south of a tree and property line. Depression #2 was identified approximately 14 meters west of Depression #1. The field survey also identified concrete slabs and a rubble mound. A house and two outbuildings are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site.

The Phase II archaeological investigation revealed that Depression #2 was a circular hole with metal sides and, consequently, may have been a sunken 55-gallon drum which may or may not have served as a well lining. No architectural features were identified in the vicinity of Depression #1.

PCI Site 11. PCI Site 11, identified as Depression #3 during Phase I investigation, is located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. A cement wall found between 10 and 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 PCI Site 11, as well as in the vicinity of PCI Site 10.

PCI Site 12. PCI Site 12, identified as Depression #4 on the west side of Pennystreet Road during the Phase I archaeological investigation, comprised a cellar hole and visible fieldstone foundation at the end of a driveway. A large willow tree was north of this driveway and foundation. A variety of ceramic artifacts were recovered from shovel tests during the Phase I survey, including transfer-printed whiteware, earthenware, redware, and stoneware. A house and one outbuilding are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site.

PCI Site 13. PCI Site 13 located west of Pennystreet Road was identified as Depression #5 during the Phase I survey. It is associated with an old driveway. During the Phase II archaeological investigation a fieldstone and cement foundation were located under a deposit of fill. Adjacent to the foundation was a small circular depression which had a metal lining. This may have been a buried 55-gallon drum that may or may not have been used as a lining for a well.

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., the 1907 *New Century Atlas*) in the vicinity of this site and PCI Site 12.

PCI Site 14. PCI Site 14 is the last site located west of Pennystreet Road. The Phase I survey identified the site as a shallow depression with no cultural material associated with it. Archaeological investigations conducted during the Phase II reconnaissance at PCI Site 14 neither investigation identified any architectural features nor recovered any cultural materials associated with this site. The historic maps do not indicate any structures in the vicinity of this site.

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 identified the properties as owned by Rowbatham, T. Mulkerin and W. Miller. The 1907 atlas indicated that this area was then occupied by S. McCurn and L. Williams.

4.2.4 FORMER WRIGHT SETTLEMENT ROAD. Five historic sites designated PCI Sites 16 through 19, and 24 (Figure 4-1) were identified during the Phase I investigations in the area known as the Triangle. The Triangle area is entirely enclosed by Griffiss Air Force Base's extensive runway complex. Prior to construction of the runways (ca. 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. This area 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.

PCI Site 16: Site 16A and Site 16B. The Phase I archaeological investigations (Cinquino et al. 1995) identified a concentration of eight features at PCI Site 16. All of the features were located in an open grass area with brush and small trees. These features were identified during the phase I investigation as follows:

- 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;
Feature 8, a rock-lined depression.

Results of the Phase II archaeological investigations of shovel tests and excavation units indicate that there were two distinct and unrelated archeological deposits and artifact concentrations. Therefore, based on the results of this investigation, PCI Site 16 was divided into Site 16A and Site 16B. PCI Site 16A represents the artifact cluster in the western section of original Site 16, and PCI Site 16B is located in the eastern section of the originally designated Site 16. Site 16A includes Features 1 through 6, and Site 16B includes Features 7 and 8.

PCI Site 17: Site 17A and Site 17B. This site was initially defined by Feature 9, a rock-lined depression situated in an open grassy area with weeds and reforested pine trees. The results of the Phase II archaeological investigations revealed that there are two distinct artifact clusters within the original PCI Site 17 which are unrelated and in separate locations. Based on these results PCI Site 17 was divided into two distinct sites 17A and 17B. Feature 9 containing fieldstone and concrete was incorporated into PCI Site 17B which appears to have a modern artifact deposition. Site 17B was part of the easternmost section of the original PCI Site 17. PCI Site 17A appears to contain early nineteenth century artifacts and is located within the westernmost portion of original PCI Site 17.

PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19: PCI Site 18/19. During the Phase I archaeological investigations PCI Site 18 was identified by Feature 10, a rock-lined depression and possible a foundation, and PCI Site 19 identified by Feature 11, a rock-filled depression. They were located in an open grassy field with weeds and reforested pine trees. Subsequent subsurface testing during the Phase II investigations indicated an artifact concentration in the vicinity of Feature 10 (a shallow depression) and an artifact cluster at PCI Site 19 associated with a fieldstone foundation and a well (Feature 11). There does not appear to be a discrete boundary between Site 18 and Site 19 and, in fact, may temporally overlap.

PCI Site 24. PCI Site 24 was reported as a stone-lined depression, possibly a well, during Phase I archaeological testing. It is located in the northern part of the Triangle amid pine trees used as part of reforestation and sound barriers near the eastern runway. Surface and subsurface inspection during Phase II revealed that the stone-filled depression was actually part of a filled-in cellar hole with fieldstone walls. Artifacts recovered at PCI Site 24 are associated with the late-eighteenth century to early- or mid- nineteenth century.

Artifacts from test pits and excavation units associated with the Phase II testing of PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18, 19 and 24 are sufficiently frequent and early in age to indicate that the features likely correspond to a part of the nineteenth century settlement pattern apparent on the 1852 and 1874 county maps. These maps show five sites in this vicinity in 1852 and 1874, and two sites in 1907. Thus, a general concordance exists between archaeological data and expectations generated from the map research. Of interest is the possibility that the two clusterings of Sites 16A and 17A, and Sites 16B and 17B may represent sites located on either side (Sites 16A and 17A on the western side and Sites 16B and 17B on the eastern side) of former Wright Settlement Road which ran south from Wright Settlement through the area now known as the Triangle. 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 and excavation units (see discussion below) verify the use of the area during the early nineteenth century. Five houses labeled P. Williams, J. Braynard, A. Vredenburg, J. and A. Holland, and J. and A. Holland are present on the 1874 Beers Atlas.

4.2.5 PCI SITE 7. PCI Site 7 (Figure 4-1) was identified in the southeastern section of Griffiss AFB 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 this area is a small base facility, and to the southeast is a wetlands. 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.

An historic site, PCI Site 7 consisted of traces of architecture, namely a fieldstone chimney and, in another location nearby, a foundation and enclosed cement floor. The foundation had numerous 55-gallon drums piled on it. Artifacts found at this site include small pieces of window glass and tar paper. During the Phase II investigations the primary focus was the area of the fieldstone chimney since the 55-gallon drums on the foundations were leaking unknown substances. This site does not correspond to any locations recorded on historic maps.

4.2.6 PCI SITE 15. PCI Site 15 (Figure 4-1) was identified during the initial Phase I walkover survey as an oval cinder block feature. It is located on the edge of a ridge which appears to have been bulldozed. Vegetation on the edge and below the ridge includes large oak trees. To the east of the feature is a mowed grass lawn which is adjacent to a parking lot off of Crescent Drive. The feature is 1.75 meters by 1.5 meters, with cinder blocks measuring 20 centimeters by 20 centimeters by 40

centimeters. No cultural material was found in, on, or around this cinder block feature during initial testing. Phase II archaeological investigations revealed that an overburden of fill was present around the feature with predominantly twentieth century materials. No structures were identified on historic maps for this area.

4.2.7 PCI SITE 20. PCI Site 20 (Figure 4-1), located on a wooded bank overlooking the Mohawk River, was identified as a modern or possibly recent historic dump. The deposit as defined on the surface was approximately 5 meters in diameter and defined vertically to an approximate depth of between 10 to 18 centimeters below surface. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigation were predominantly post-1950s but may have dated slightly earlier. The dump may initially relate to the World War II era at Griffiss AFB. Other materials present may be from the industrial community including canning factories dating from the late-nineteenth century to the 1940's.

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5. NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION CRITERIA, RESEARCH DESIGN, AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The criteria for evaluation of National Register eligibility (Section 5.1) are presented in conjunction with important research questions (Section 5.6) and relevant New York State historic contexts (Section 5.4). Guidance is obtained from the National Register of Historic Places bulletins. This 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, Section 3 of this report 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 syntheses by Ritchie (1969) and Ritchie and Funk (1973), and the overview edited by Trigger (1978), that substantially inform the archaeological resource preservation planning process (Butler 1987) in New York State. Similarly, the historic background contained in Section 3 explicates historical information relevant to this study, so that appropriate historical contexts identified for application in New York State may be considered.

5.1 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION CRITERIA

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation are briefly discussed in this section. These criteria will be evaluated for each of the 21 archaeological sites assessed during the Phase II study. For a more detailed discussion consult various National Park Service (NPS) Bulletins (e.g., NPS Bulletins 15, 16A, 24, 36, 39, etc.).

For a cultural resource to be considered for eligibility to the National Register it must be 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) listed below:

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) Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant 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).

All the criteria will be applied to each of the 21 archaeological sites evaluated. In applying Criterion A, a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events:

- A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history, and
- A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation [NPS Bulletin 15, page 12].

In applying Criterion B:

- *The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within a historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that person gained importance within his or her profession or group [NPS Bulletin 15, page 15].*

Applying Criterion C to the portion related to architectural styles and construction practices, a property must clearly illustrate through distinctive characteristics, the following:

- *The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,*
- *The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,*

- *The evolution of that class, or*
- *The transition between classes of resources [NPS Bulletin 15, page 18].*

A property can also be significant under Criterion C,

- *For historic adaptation of the original property ... not only for the way it was originally constructed or crafted, but also for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time [NPS Bulletin 15, page 19].*
- *Represents the work of a master if the property ... expresses a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft [NPS Bulletin 15, page 20].*
- *Expresses high artistic value, for example, ... if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal [NPS Bulletin 15, page 20].*

Criterion D has two requirements which must be met to qualify for eligibility:

- *The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. For example, if it has been used as a 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 (NPS Bulletin 15, page 21).*
- *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 that challenge existing theories; or priority areas*

identified under a State or Federal agency management plan (NPS Bulletin 15, page 21).

In applying Criterion D, 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 (NPS Bulletin 15).

The information the archaeological site yields, or will yield, must be evaluated within an appropriate historic context; and how the potential information will affect the definition of the context. The sources of appropriate historic contexts include the state planning process, but may include other well formed designs to contribute to theoretical or substantive knowledge (Butler 1987).

The archaeological site 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. It 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).

Integrity is defined as *the ability of a property to convey its significance* (NPS Bulletin 15, page 44). To merit eligibility a property must be significant and must also have integrity. Seven aspects or qualities of integrity which are recognized by the National Register are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A description of each aspect is briefly described as follows:

- *Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.*
- *Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.*
- *Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.*
- *Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property.*
- *Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.*
- *Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.*
- *Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (NPS Bulletin 15, page 44-45).

Generally, under Criterion D, the most important aspects of integrity to understand the property's significance and its essential physical features focus primarily on the location, design, and materials (NPS Bulletin 15, page 48-49). In defining the essential physical features of an archaeological site to meet eligibility under Criterion D, *integrity is based upon the property's potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions, such as those identified in the historic context documentation . . .* (NPS Bulletin 15, page 46). Section 5.4 below presents specific historic contexts.

Historic landscapes have potential for listing to the National Register. This includes rural landscapes (NPS Bulletin 30) and designed landscapes (NPS Bulletin 18). The potential of Griffiss Air Force Base to contain historic rural or designed landscapes is discussed in Section 9.3. A detailed evaluation, which found no historic landscapes, was also presented in the Phase I report (Cinquino et al. 1995). A brief discussion of historic landscapes and National Register criteria is presented below.

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 an 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 (NPS Bulletin 18, page 3).

Rural historic landscapes also may qualify for listing to the National Register of Historic Places as an 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).

As noted, landscapes were assessed during the Phase I investigation (Cinquino et al. 1995:145, 148-149), following these guidelines and the appropriate National Register criterion, where applicable, including archaeological data potential, and integrity of resource and setting.

5.2 DEFINITIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The key observational unit for considering these criteria with respect to cultural resources within this study is the archaeological site. Therefore, minimal definitions of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are provided here. These definitions depend upon the spatial nature of the data, a continuing theme for framing hypotheses regarding archaeological sampling, site boundaries, human behavioral variation and the physical integrity of archaeological data. These operational definitions were developed for the Phase I (site discovery) study already reported, but continue to have utility as we ask whether the discovered archaeological sites have the potential to yield information important to the interpretation of history or prehistory. These are definitions and concepts pertinent to the consideration of National Register eligibility.

5.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites. 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. Snow and Starna (1986) state 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 (Snow and Starna 1986), it is appropriate to use operational definitions of what constitutes an archaeological site. Therefore, the minimal definitions 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. Although the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) and the New York State Archaeological Council (NYAC) have no specific density requirements for site size, in other areas of the country, three artifacts within a 50 square meter area is often considered an archaeological site versus a stray or isolated find.

5.2.2 Historic Archaeological Sites. 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 definition 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 construction 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 of house or other sites on historic maps, although the history of site abandonment, differential disturbance and new construction may result in a degree of dissonance between the archaeological pattern depicted at the Phase I survey level, and individual maps or map composites.

Phase II survey data, which provide information on site boundaries, internal site structure, and chronology are necessary to resolve these issues. As with prehistoric sites, National Register criteria must be evaluated by identifying whether the archaeological sites have the potential to yield additional important information based on the data collected, the relationship to pertinent research questions, and the basic extent and integrity of the archaeological deposits. In addition, documentary research may aid in identifying how important the information is, based upon whether it is available from non-archaeological sources as well. However, historical archaeology often provides unique information regarding people whose lives were not documented, or were inaccurately documented.

5.3 GENERAL RESEARCH APPROACH

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 historical 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 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 Paleo-Indian 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: The sequence of early settlement and subsequent growth of local communities and economies in the Rome, New York, area is a topic in need of archaeology-assisted chronological modeling in order to distinguish between competing hypotheses of slow or rapid economic development, depending upon the sufficiency

of early transportation infrastructure. The Western Inland Lock Company's early, combined river, canal and lock system linked the Rome vicinity with ports in the Hudson valley (this report, Section 3), but its replacement by the Erie Canal in 1825 may have made possible a degree of transportation and commerce enabling the development of certain important local industries, such as stoneware potteries, for the first time (Ketchum 1987). This hypothesis can be examined by applying a chronology based upon English ceramic types with well-established manufacture dates to a study of archaeological contexts containing early domestic pottery comprising red earthenware typically made from local clay, and stoneware varieties made from New Jersey and New York City clays. The stoneware can be tracked chronologically according to slip variation, so that pre-1810 stoneware often can be distinguished from stoneware produced after the 1825 Erie Canal opening.

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 a 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 intra-site 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, since 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 United States 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 research priorities embodied in state planning for this region of New York State (Snow and Starna 1986) emphasize study of the "total settlement system." This concept incorporates the small, apparently light artifact density sites discovered on the Mohawk River bluff at Griffiss Air Force Base. The characteristics of these sites in terms of size, artifact density, activity types and the degree of logistical organization of the lithic technology would aid interpretation of land use systems that include variable mobility strategies. The two prehistoric sites in question will represent similar or different components within total settlement systems that may also include other settlement types, and possibly more sedentary land use strategies.

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. Some of these sites could represent the homes of slaves, immigrants, or others among the rural poor, or ethnic populations such as the Dutch, German, African-American, or historic American Indian populations (Deetz 1977; Feder 1994). Many others at Griffiss Air Force Base may represent regional variants of Anglo-American culture, such as farm families from the New England states and the Hudson valley (this report, Section 7). The nature of 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.

Patterns of 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, non-locally 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 non-local 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. 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 African-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 local variations in the domestic ceramic industry related to local markets and infrastructure (Ketchum 1987; Turnbaugh 1985). Both data sets indicate unexpected or undocumented material culture acquisition mechanisms.

5.4 HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND THEMES RELEVANT TO PREHISTORY AND HISTORY IN THE AREA OF GRIFFISS AFB

The *Historic Contexts and Themes* discussed in this section are derived from the contexts identified through the state planning process in New York. This process has developed a sequence of prehistoric periods and research issues for the Mohawk drainage (Snow and Starna 1986), as well as a set of post-1609 historic contexts.

5.4.1 Prehistoric Context and Themes. The prehistoric context identified by Snow and Starna (1986) is one of two regional contexts for prehistory in New York State; the other being the upper Hudson drainage prehistoric context developed by Bender and Curtin (1990). These two studies are concordant in many respects, particularly in their findings that the information available from archaeological surveys and excavations within these regions is both limited and unevenly distributed across each region and its environmental variability. For the upper Mohawk drainage surrounding Griffiss Air Force Base, it is fair to conclude that preserved archaeological information is under-represented within the existing site inventories and scientific literature. Information on intersite variation particularly is under-represented, making the regional prehistoric context's emphasized goal of preserving and studying elements of the complete settlement system an obtainable but unsatisfied objective.

Review of the regional prehistoric context (Snow and Starna 1986), as well as more recent information including Snow (1994), and the updated contextual information developed in Section 3 of this report shows the extent of information applicable to the study of upper Mohawk drainage prehistory. Most broadly, information needs include adequate survey and site examination to identify what kinds of archaeological sites occur in the local area, and whether these include Late Woodland village sites, which are conspicuously absent from the existing site inventories. The presence or absence of local Late Woodland village sites is key information for both the reconstruction of upper Mohawk area prehistory, and the relationship of this prehistory to the development of, and relationship between the Oneida and Mohawk Iroquois nations.

Another area of general interest relates to the earlier phases of prehistory, and is framed according to the most basic questions of archaeological systematics:

- ▶ Are the better known periods such as the Late Archaic and the later part of the Middle Woodland also well represented locally?
- ▶ Are the poorly understood periods such as Paleo-Indian, Early -Middle Archaic, Early Woodland and the early part of the Middle Woodland represented within the local area sufficiently to be studied there?

- ▶ How may information on the local prehistory affect these general issues? Can the assumptions of cross dating be validated, and if not, what are the implications for reordering the prehistoric sequence? Should chronologies or settlement models be refined?

Snow and Starna (1986:10-11) make specific comments upon the importance of studying variation among archaeological sites. For example, they state that:

All of the major research problems appropriate for ... study depend upon the development [of] an analysis of data on a regional scale. It is likely that some of the necessary information will be developed by concerted academic research programs already in operation. Some will also come as a consequence of public archaeology projects carried out under existing historic preservation regulations.

And,

A broad and comprehensive areal site survey has been instituted ... and provides the basis for future work. Much additional work needs to be done. For example, upland areas, especially along tributary streams of the Mohawk River, require intensive survey. We can begin to make unbiased statements about overall settlement patterns only after careful controlled investigations of this type are completed ... systematic excavation must be carried out on an appropriate sample of known sites. These should be directed at sampling the total settlement pattern.

Snow and Starna (1986) go on to outline a series of goals to accomplish the sampling of the total settlement pattern, including total excavation of some sites and sampling experiments in order to refine strategies for future, partial site excavation. The emphasis on "total settlement pattern" includes a variety of archaeological sites of different sizes and settlement pattern functions. For the entirety of Mohawk drainage prehistory, these may include various hunter-gatherer household, settlement, seasonal aggregation and special activity sites, as well as farmstead, hamlet, village, hunting, fishing, gathering, or ritual sites of the early horticultural populations. The *Historic Context's* emphases on study of the constituent elements of entire sites, and the development therefrom of effective sampling strategies, are concordant with significant themes in Northeastern archaeological research (Bender and Curtin 1990; Curtin 1992; Curtin and Kramer 1990; Dekin 1980; McManamon 1981, 1986; Sterud 1977; Sterud, McManamon and Rose 1978; Thomas 1986; Versaggi 1981, 1987), as well as the archaeology of other regions, particularly those which had mobile, small scale societies (for example, see Binford 1987; Newell and Dekin 1978; Thomas 1975). The theoretical orientation adopted in the present study (below, Section 5.5) is specifically responsive to this Mohawk drainage State Plan *Historic Context* goal for prehistory.

5.4.2 Historic Contexts and Themes. Cultural evidence encountered in the project area includes historic foundations and associated late eighteenth through

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 developed 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 agricultural and 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 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 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 initial pioneering and nineteenth century development of local rural communities. The historic contexts/study units for investigation relevant to the project area are listed below.

1. Elaboration of the development of transportation (1609-1939):

- early roads and development of hotels/taverns servicing travelers—one of the earliest roads in Oneida County connected Wright Settlement to Lynchville (Rome)—this road may have passed through several areas discussed in the present study;
- 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 of Ridge Mills and Wright Settlement until shortly after the Civil War.

2. Agricultural history and development of rural communities (c.1785 - 1939):

- 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;

- Grains (c.1785-1939) -- expected resources to be found include sheds, barns and related implements detailing the economic and technological development of the region;
- 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 hop culture;
- Livestock and poultry (c. 1800-1939) -- expected resources to be found include barns, stables, coops, and pens which again reinforce socio-economic relationships in the area.

3. Community planning and development:

- 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):

- 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):

- 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 broad category which can reflect the changing values and potential conflicts inherent in settled, stratified communities

existing within 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:

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

8. World War II era (1941-1947):

- The role of Griffiss AFB in national military build-up and period of development associated with World War II.

The project area has the potential to reveal significant information on the development of rural communities and the patterns of life inherent in small nineteenth century settlements. The age and apparent farmstead function of most of the historic period archaeological sites under investigation at Griffiss Air Force Base leads to a selection among the potentially relevant historic contexts. The contexts most relevant for most of the historical archaeological sites include:

- *Elaboration of the development of transportation (1609-1939)*, particularly due to the potential importance of the Erie Canal for the shipping of stoneware clay and other commodities, and its role in the degree of economic self-sufficiency or interdependence of local communities;
- *Agricultural history and the development of rural communities (c. 1785-1939)*;
- *Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885)*;
- *Community planning and development.*

The archaeological sites that yield information demonstrating the foundation of rural farmsteads during the late eighteenth through early nineteenth century were

involved in the Post-Revolutionary Expansion, and the nature of their household economies is associated with local agricultural history and the development of rural communities. These related processes of expansion and development were no doubt influenced by available transportation infrastructure.

Subsequent nineteenth century historic trends involve the local area in transformations that altered the nature of farming and the relationship between the rural and urban processes. Evidence of these transformations may be present at early sites that continued to be occupied through the nineteenth century, as well as at other sites founded after the pioneering and canal eras, c. 1784-1825 and 1825-c. 1860.

In order to establish a broad foundation for the study of the processes summarized in the most relevant historic contexts, the theoretical orientation developed below emphasizes the relationship between economic conditions of the pioneer farmsteads, transportation infrastructure, local pottery production and ceramic consumption patterns.

5.5 THEORETICAL ORIENTATION OF THIS STUDY

This study's theoretical orientations for prehistoric and historic archaeology are derived from the research questions concerning chronological modeling, settlement patterns, and patterns of subsistence and resource procurement (Section 5.3), as well as the New York State Plan Historic Contexts and Themes for the prehistoric and historic periods (Section 5.4). Research questions including settlement patterns for prehistoric archaeology, and chronology building and patterns of resource procurement for historical archaeology are particularly germane for this report. The theoretical orientations are developed in the two following sections according to specific considerations suited to cultural differences and the nature of anticipated archaeological data, respectively, for the concerned prehistoric and historic sites. Although sensitive to cultural and methodological differences, both discussions broadly develop the themes of economic differentiation and integration at socially appropriate scales.

5.5.1 Prehistoric Sites Research. For New York State prehistory, it is pervasively true that most social, cultural, and economic activity took place in small societies ranging in size from perhaps less than two hundred people to probably no more than a couple thousand people. Even the most sedentary of these populations, the Iroquois tribes of the fifteenth century (A.D.), were mobile for a variety of economic pursuits, including hunting, fishing, gathering, trapping, trading, raiding, and diplomacy. The frequency or intensity of these activities varied seasonally, with large portions of the population moving to temporary, smaller settlement for activities that included fishing and the late fall-early winter deer harvest. These typical northern Iroquoian

seasonal economic patterns are summarized by Fenton (1978), among others (Bradley 1987; Gehring and Starna 1988; Snow 1994). General models of earlier prehistoric societies emphasize even greater mobility, particularly for the pre-agricultural populations (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow and Starna 1986). Fundamentally, the use of different environments was necessary to sustain the society during all periods of Native American prehistory in the Northeast. Human adaptation was to the landscape within which these environments occurred, the cultural configuration and history of that landscape, and systems of knowledge and logistics.

Significant travel routes such as the upper Mohawk valley were substantially involved in the mobility patterns of the Iroquois as well as earlier peoples. As described in Section 2 of the present report, the physical environment of the project area is differentiated into several kinds of locations having different ecologies or showing ecotonal characteristics, including the Mohawk River floodplain, the bluffs overlooking the Mohawk River, the Mohawk's tributaries, and the nearby upland plains and hills. Human communities adapting to this varied environment through hunting-gathering-fishing, or mixed horticultural-hunting-gathering-fishing strategies would need to move between these areas in some fashion in order to integrate the available (and seasonally fluctuating) resources into the human economy. These small societies often would differentiate into varied co-residential and work performance groups [*structural poses*, according to Gearing's (1962) terminology; see also Leacock (1954); Wilmsen (1974)] on some basis in order to procure, process, and transport resources important to the immediate group and the larger population. Similar, ethnographically documented strategies for northern Iroquoians are reported by Fenton (1978), while prehistoric social differentiation and seasonal, large group aggregation are discussed by Ritchie and Funk (1973). Social strategies of resource distribution and consumption tend to reintegrate the situationally or structurally differentiated groups of the small society. The processes of economic differentiation and integration will leave archaeological fingerprints in a suite of sites or site components having different characteristics, including variable size, different artifact implement assemblages, different artifact density or frequency characteristics, variable artifact conditions, and artifact assemblages differentially suited to mobile and sedentary phases of social and economic activity (Binford 1979; Nelson 1991).

As identified in the Phase I archaeological survey report for this project (Cinquino et al. 1995), the two, identified prehistoric archaeological sites are small, light artifact density sites within a single environmental setting, the bluff on the east side of the Mohawk River. The archaeological questions involving these sites include: how does the archaeological information reflect the (1) work or activity patterns, and (2) logistical considerations of mobility involving the strategic use of each site? To the extent that these patterns vary between the two sites, the bluff setting will be identified as functionally either limited or multiversant within a larger, potentially diachronic, prehistoric land use system.

5.5.2 Historic Sites Research. A combination of documentary evidence (this report, Section 7) and archaeological data (Cinquino et al. 1995) shows that the initial, historic period settlement of the sites under consideration for this study occurred soon after the American Revolution. A reasonable *terminus post quem* is 1784. Subsequently, an increasing number of farmsteads were established and businesses were opened. Population increased initially through continued immigration, but within a generation, budding off by the grown children of pioneer households also contributed substantially to the establishment of new rural sites.

A significant economic event of the early nineteenth century was the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, which allowed a great increase in commerce between Oneida County and the Hudson estuary ports at Albany and points south, which in turn had access to ocean shipping. According to Ketchum (1987) a notable effect on the Oneida County economy was the ability to ship stoneware clay from the New Jersey-New York City vicinity to Oneida County. It is believed that previously, only local, redware clays were available, and potters were not common in the area. Ketchum records a transformation in the local ceramic industry with the quick opening of several stoneware potteries in Rome as well as Utica and Westmoreland. The heyday of these small businesses was approximately 1825 to 1850, by which time the potteries had closed in Rome and most other local communities, except for Utica. Utica, on the other hand, witnessed the growth of a substantial, long term ceramic industry.

This argument may be affected by the earlier operation of the Western Inland Lock Company system (1797-1825), which used a combination of river and short canal transportation. Ryan (1981) reports that a piece of inscribed "china" commemorating Utica was dated 1824. If china (presumably ironstone or whitewear) was produced in the Mohawk valley before the opening of the Erie canal, then local potteries were being supplied with exotic, white clay at a relatively earlier date.

More generally, stoneware production in New York State went through periods of development in which stoneware manufacture became well-established in many small, Hudson valley shops during the late-eighteenth century to early-nineteenth century, and then became a factory industry mass producing wares at a much smaller number of centers. This process was paralleled by an initial period of innovation and experimentation in the small shops, with subsequent standardization as the larger factory type production developed. Circa 1800, stoneware was characterized by a variety of exterior treatments, including brown and gray with shades between; a variety of interior slips, including dark brown and dark grey brown, often with sparkling, silvery lusters; and paste, combining mixtures of the expensive white clays from near the mouth of the Hudson River with the cheap local red clay. The later, more standard stoneware is made more exclusively from white clay, has a grey exterior, and a uniform, chocolate brown, Albany slip, introduced 1810-1820.

Significant theoretical questions for archaeology in the Rome, New York, area include the ways in which the locality was integrated into the economic processes involved with initial settlement and homesteading, and the commerce made possible by the opening of the Erie Canal. Fundamental issues include whether the local population was initially differentiated into self-sufficient households, or integrated within the local economy; and whether economic integration changed in any substantial way after the opening of the Erie Canal. Household consumption of specialized craft production, such as locally produced pottery, should be a measure of socio-economic integration. Archaeological fingerprints are provided by the differentiation of the domestic ceramic industry into centers of redware and stoneware production; the subsequent development of standardized, Albany slipped, grey saltglazed stoneware production; and the integration among these processes and local consumption patterns provided by the opening of the Erie Canal. In particular, Albany slipped stoneware was not available before 1810 or possibly 1820, and clay for its production in Oneida County may have been prohibitively expensive before 1825. Of course, if there is archaeological evidence suggesting stoneware production before 1825, then conventional theory is challenged, and interdisciplinary historical and archaeological research should develop a more complex or alternative model of the availability of stoneware and its local, economic significance.

Parallel information sets regarding local economic integration include the different subsistence patterns indicated by variation in faunal remains including bone butchering patterns and marine shellfish consumption; and the consumption of other commodities manufactured outside the upper Mohawk valley during the early settlement period, such as kaolin pipes and cut nails.

5.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND DATA SETS

The Phase II research questions are derived from the project research design (this section, above). They are summarized below. The data sets specified in the this section are necessary in order to answer these questions. A primary goal of the Phase II survey is to identify whether the prehistoric and historic archaeological sites yield, or are likely to yield data relevant to answering these questions.

5.6.1 Prehistoric Sites. Research questions for evaluation of the prehistoric sites are based on the hypotheses that prehistoric archaeological sites will vary because different activities were performed at different places in the environment, and because technologies are organized to facilitate mobile land use strategies. Therefore, the research questions involve the nature of the activities that occurred at the sites, and how the sites are associated with prehistoric land use. Phase I survey data imply that the sites are small, with light artifact densities, suggesting that they represent mobile aspect of the total settlement system. Therefore, the following research questions are germane:

1. What are the ranges of activity performed at each site?
2. How may each site be related to the total settlement system of which the upper Mohawk valley was a part?
3. Do both sites show a similar pattern of activity and settlement system function, or do they differ, indicating the diversity of ways the Mohawk River bluffs were integrated into land use strategies?

The data sets to answer the prehistoric sites research questions include:

1. A spatial sample of each site to show the presence or absence of differential artifact density, and the spatial distribution of artifact densities. This data set bears on whether the sites are indeed small, light density sites typical of mobile population segments. Suitable spatial data sets include regularly spaced shovel test pits executed at a tight interval, as well as large excavation units confirming density characteristics;
2. Controlled samples of implements indicative of at least partial ranges of on-site activities (i.e., to the extent artifacts were deposited at the site rather than removed for use elsewhere). These artifacts are amenable to typological and use-wear characterizations. A relatively broad variety of activities typically would occur at more sedentary, residential sites, while a more focused range of specific activities related to available resources, or the logistical preparation or maintenance of transportable gear would take place at short-term camps (Binford 1980);
3. Controlled samples of debitage (chipping waste) in order to identify whether artifacts were primarily being manufactured or repaired at the sites, or whether both kinds of work were being performed. Typically, more sedentary sites have larger amounts of manufacturing debris, while the small camps of mobile population segments have greater amounts of small, repair debris (Binford 1979; Nelson 1991).

5.6.2 Historic Sites. Research questions for the evaluation of historic sites are based upon two competing hypotheses. One alternative hypothesis is that the late-eighteenth century to early-nineteenth century society in Wright Settlement, Butternut and the nearby communities and rural farmsteads was relatively undifferentiated, insulated and self-sufficient on the frontier prior to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. The other is that during the early settlement period, economic roles differentiated, households and new businesses quickly became interdependent, and

commerce facilitated by pre-Erie Canal infrastructure enabled these developments. Relevant research questions include:

1. Is there archaeological evidence of pre-1825 occupation at the historic domestic sites?
2. What is the evidence that local households consumed locally produced commodities in the periods 1784-1825 and 1825-1850?
3. To what extent did local households consume commodities produced outside of the local area before 1825?
4. To what extent may local craft specialists, particularly potters, have imported raw material prior to 1825?

The answers to these questions are relative to interpretations of degree of consumption, and of goods acquired through trade in comparison to goods brought to the pioneer homesteads during immigration. Nonetheless, trends in the innovation and standardization of American ceramic production (outlined earlier in this chapter) allow the identification of data sets through which the research questions can be addressed. Other, English-manufactured ceramic types augment these data with respect to chronology and economic integration with the world economy. Other kinds of manufacturing and goods, such as nails, iron implements, kaolin pipes, and wine and case bottle fragments may provide corroborative or anomalous information. Necessary data sets include:

1. Archival information on the households in question, as well as contextual census and other primary source data. This information would detail to the extent possible the time of household immigration to, or establishment of the site, the occupations of the inhabitants, and other economic information;
2. Archival or other source information on the pre-Erie Canal Western Inland Lock Company's waterway, as well as the development of local ceramic and other manufacturing;
3. Field data on the kinds of archaeological contexts preserved at the archaeological sites;
4. Archaeological data on the age of initial site occupation;
5. Archaeological data on the period of site occupational history;

6. Representative artifact samples, particularly containing domestic and foreign produced ceramics, and ceramic types that provide adequate temporal data.

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6. METHODS

The methods employed for the Phase II site evaluation study emphasized archival research as well as archaeological field investigations within an explicit, spatial sampling approach. Specific methods used in archival and field research are described in this section.

6.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

For the purpose of this report, archival and library research was performed to provide a context of information from which to arrange and interpret relevant archaeological site material uncovered during the current investigation. Specific documentary records were consulted in order to support historic contexts identified by the New York State Historic Preservation Office and regional research questions of general importance to New York State archaeology relevant to the project area. These documentary sources included local histories, historic maps and atlases, oral histories, previous research, census data and property records. The goal of the Phase II survey is to provide information sufficient to evaluate archaeological sites for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. An essential component in determining eligibility is demonstrating the site(s) significance to the history, archaeology or culture of a community, a state or a nation. Background and archival research efforts were designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the cultural and historic contexts of the study area. Conducted to assess the cultural sensitivity of the project area, these research efforts support field work endeavors and provide a foundation and a functional/cultural/historical context to aid in the analysis and understanding of recovered artifactual remains. "Historic context means information about the period, the place, and the events that created, influenced, or formed the backdrop of the historic resources" (*NPS Bulletin 29*, page 2; see also Glossary, this report).

General and specific documentary records were consulted to acquire information with which to determine the importance of the archaeological information recovered during field testing. Moreover, it is believed that the archaeological data uncovered during this investigation provide unique information about people whose lives were inadequately documented. The interplay between documentary records and archaeological data contributes significant information regarding the identification and clarification of site boundaries, and augments the relevant historic contexts to understand the project area. It also allows the site assessments within the project area to include local and regional chronologies, subsistence/settlement systems, and established theoretical contexts. Specifically, archival research attempted to ascertain household composition and ethnicity for site-specific property owners and note variations over time, to determine the type(s) of crops grown on the farm or the focus of a particular farm (e.g., fruit farm, dairy farm, etc), and to trace the transfer of property

showing the development and character of community.

This research involved visits to several institutions including the New York State Library and Archives (Federal census records and historic maps), the State University of New York University at Albany Research Library (special documentary collections, relevant local histories, and historic atlases), the Oneida County Clerk's Office in Utica (deed and property records), the Rome Historical Society (gazetteers, city directories and vertical file entries), the New York State Museum (site files, local and regional histories), the New York State Historic Preservation Office (site files and National and State Registers of Historic Places), the University at Buffalo Lockwood Library (census records and research materials) and the Erie Canal Museum (photographs and miscellaneous notes). Knowledgeable local informants were also interviewed during the course of this research, including E. Stevens Wright, local historian, Sgt. Mark Stanley, Wing Historian for Griffiss AFB, and Ann Swanson and Eunice Brady of the Rome Historical Society.

Property and deed records were searched with the goal of constructing a history of the change in ownership. This research involved visiting the Oneida County Clerk's Office in Utica, New York. The initial step included discussions with Mr. Jim Kogut of the Tax Mapping Office to review tax maps for site specific properties and related initial deed cards for the city of Rome in order to obtain lot referral numbers. The card files listed the "U.S. Government" as property owner and did not include a reference to previous owners or lot numbers. This may have been done for security reasons. The next step was to meet with Mr. Christopher Burch of the County Clerk's Map Room in order to review the map collection for Griffiss Air Force Base and ascertain property lot numbers. He referred the researchers to the County Clerk's Office Land Notices and Deed Records Division. This office contained specific deed and property records. Records for properties from circa 1875 to the present were located on the third floor, and records for properties from 1791 to 1912 were located on the second floor. Mr. Zeb Watkins, Director of Records Management for Oneida County Clerk's Office Records Division, provided assistance in this detailed work for properties dating to the early nineteenth century.

6.2 GENERAL FIELD METHODOLOGY

The Phase II field archaeology sampling design employed facilitates the investigation of research questions derived from the theoretical orientations discussed in Section 5 by providing reliable recovery of necessary data sets. These data sets are composed both of *artifacts* and *spatial distributions of artifacts*. The spatial data provide contexts for the identification of analytical units such as those described as "episodes" by Versaggi (1981) or "concentrations" by McManamon (1986). In both cases, analytical units are defined as spatial units within which artifacts are more likely

to occur than in other areas sampled. Once such spatial analytical units are defined by the presence or frequency of artifacts in contiguous spatial samples (such as evenly spaced shovel tests of an appropriate distance interval), they can be examined for the homogeneity or heterogeneity of attributes such as time, raw material, or activities, as indicated by the artifacts they contain (Newell and Dekin 1978; Versaggi 1981). Operationally, heterogeneous, spatial concentrations of artifacts can be subdivided, and the segments compared in order to test the hypothesis that homogeneity for one or more attributes may occur at finer grained scales (Newell and Dekin 1978). Eventually, hypotheses regarding these basic analytical units are specified at spatial scales concordant with ethnographic or ethnoarchaeological models of human behavior (Thomas 1986).

However, in the archaeological resource management process, increasing hypothesis testing through further data collection moves the research project from Phase II to Phase III levels of effort. Nonetheless, it is appropriate to use Phase II spatial data to present hypotheses amenable to testing during Phase III investigations as a continuation of an ongoing research program, should Phase III investigations be required.

The present Phase II study uses evenly spaced shovel test grids in order to aid site boundary definition and differential artifact and context distributions across sites or localities. In addition, some of the excavation units test the hypothesis that the areas defined as spatial concentrations of artifacts using shovel tests indeed yield additional artifacts of sufficient quantity to be recognized as areas within archaeological sites. These areas are productive for the recovery of specific artifactual information, such as the ceramics necessary to understand historic site chronology and economic activities. Ultimately, controlled excavation units can be used to determine whether archaeological contexts, such as distinct stratigraphic zones within an excavation unit, produce, or are likely to produce, archaeological data that are substantially homogeneous with respect to specific attributes, such as temporal or cultural affiliation or activities. It is reasonable to attempt to retrieve these kinds of data during Phase II survey when other conditions, such as site boundaries and general artifact and feature frequency parameters are satisfied. This level of effort is attempted in the present study to assist evaluation of site significance.

Field investigations have used a combination of shovel test grids and larger (1 by 1 meter) excavation units to (1) define or refine site boundaries; (2) discover artifact concentrations, middens, features, and potentially important stratigraphy; (3) examine features; (4) recover additional information on artifact quantity and variety; and (5) establish the physical integrity, or lack thereof, of archaeologically important strata.

The execution of objectives 1 through 5 above was accomplished through a multi-stage sampling design (Redman 1973) incorporating both probabilistic and

judgmental components (Redman 1987). The multi-stage sampling design includes:

1. An initial stage of shovel testing to identify boundaries, provide spatial overviews, and address specific excavation tasks generated from the Phase I archaeological investigation (Cinquino et al. 1995). The initial shovel test grids were deployed in conjunction with excavation units placed over, or adjacent to, archaeological soil anomalies or architectural features that had been identified during the Phase I investigation.
2. A second stage of sampling selectively employed a reduced shovel test grid interval, and deployed additional excavation units based upon preliminary shovel test results.
3. Upon occasion, trenches approximately a shovel's width wide and of variable length (as at PCI Sites 8, 9, and 24), or trench shaped units such as a .5 by 2 meter unit (e.g., at PCI Site 2) were used to identify suspected architectural or other features. Such trenches were used infrequently, in situations where shovel tests or one by one meter units did not yield expected information, but trench geometry could provide optimum, additional guidance concerning feature locations. The trenches removed previously disturbed topsoil to expose stone features or explore for soil anomalies. In all cases, trenches were positioned to intercept, rather than extensively expose anticipated features, and were hand excavated to minimize disturbance.

Shovel test pits conformed to the standards of the New York Archaeological Council (1994:5,10). Circular and approximately 40 centimeters in diameter, shovel test pits were excavated to culturally sterile soil. The information collected was directed to the discovery and recording of archaeological sequence and evidence of substantial disturbance, if present. Stratigraphic and artifact discovery records were made for all shovel test pits.

Excavation units measured 1 by 1 meter, with few exceptions justified in Section 8. The units were excavated to culturally sterile subsoil, unless unusual conditions prevented this (e.g., tests adjacent to a deep well). Appropriate profile drawings, soil stratigraphic, and artifact discovery records were kept for all excavation units.

Archaeological features were drawn in plan, and sampled, sectioned, and profiled as necessary to interpret their context, contents, functions, and integrity. All soils from shovel tests and excavation units were passed through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Conceptual plans and considerations of these operations are discussed in Section 6.4, while actual execution of the sampling designs is reported in Section 8.

6.3 GENERAL LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All laboratory work and analyses were conducted in the laboratory of the Skidmore Archaeological Survey, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York. The collections from the Phase I and Phase II surveys are temporarily curated in the laboratory of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Depew, New York. Laboratory methods included cleaning, identifying and inventorying artifacts while preserving provenience through all stages of treatment. Cleaning consisted of washing or dry brushing as appropriate. Conservation measures have included appropriate handling, packaging and storage, and when necessary, stabilization through microenvironmental control within packaging. This work was guided by pertinent literature, including Bandes (1984), Bleed and Nickel (1989) and Cronyn (1990).

Artifacts, ecofacts, and specimens have been identified by type. Classification and analyses have been directed to interpretation and research designed to evaluate the potential of sites to yield important information. Analyses have included quantification of types and attributes, metrical measurement, or weighing, depending upon the type of material and the questions being asked regarding the artifacts. For example, chipped stone artifacts have been analyzed according to microwear evidence as well as formal attributes and weight conducive to the study of lithic manufacturing and maintenance. American made ceramic types of the late eighteenth-early nineteenth centuries have been identified both by type and according to slip, glaze and color attributes sensitive to temporal and technological variation. Bone has been described according to observable butchering techniques, providing insight into the suitability of data likely to occur at the sites for dietary and economic analysis. Other materials have been classified according to standard typologies and terminology, and quantified in Appendix B. More detailed descriptions of approach and interpretation are found in Sections 8 and 9.

6.4 SPECIFIC SITE EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

The excavations have included a combination of shovel test pits (STPs) and 1 by 1 meter units. The locations of STPs and units has been guided by the following specific site evaluation techniques, but were selected according to specific site characteristics, depending upon general characteristics of (1) either prehistoric or historic sites; (2) the quality of information regarding site size and boundaries; (3) the extent to which features have already been identified; and (4) the need to discover aspects of internal site structure.

6.4.1 PREHISTORIC SITES. The prehistoric sites identified (PCI Sites 21 and 22) are both small sites, and each is less than twenty meters in diameter or length. However, this site size is considered modal for hunter-gatherer adaptations in New

York State, and may be concordant with early agricultural sites in the Mohawk drainage (Lenig 1965; Snow 1994). It was assumed that PCI Sites 21 and 22 are (1) more extensive than the one or two test pits that initially defined them; and (2) internally differentiated, with corresponding activity differentiation related to specific events of work or material discard. Therefore, each prehistoric site was explored with tight interval (5 meter) shovel testing to aid boundary identification and develop the hypothesis of spatial differentiation. The shovel tests were employed in grid-type sampling modules (Figure 6-1) centered on previously identified artifact locations. Subsequent, 1 by 1 meter excavation units were placed to collect information on hypothetical artifact concentrations or artifact density variation.

6.4.2 HISTORIC SITES. Most of the historic sites are either well-defined historic farmsteads (PCI Sites 1, 2, 3 and 12), or features probably related to historic farms depicted on nineteenth century maps (PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24). Two other historic sites are different, including PCI Site 15, a cistern, and PCI Site 20, an historic dump. One site (PCI Site 7) suspected of being an historic farmstead proved to be a modern activity area.

The specific field techniques applied in evaluation of these sites included variations of a single approach: (1) the excavation of grids of shovel test pits and (2) the placement of 1 by 1 meter excavation units based upon the locations of identified features, middens, artifact concentrations, or stratigraphy important to interpretation of historic site formation processes. The extent to which 1 by 1 meter excavation unit locations were selected varied depending upon how well the sites could be defined through the Phase I and multi-stage Phase II surveys. Based upon prior experience with upstate New York, eighteenth and nineteenth century farmsteads (Curtin 1987, 1994b, 1994c), and general method and theory literature of the eastern United States (Deetz 1977; Feder 1994; South 1977), it is clear that important information relating to chronology, activities, discard patterns, and site formation is likely to be obtained by excavating adjacent to the exterior of foundation walls, particularly at "frontyard" and "backyard" locations. To the extent possible, each historic farmstead house foundation was selected for one or two such excavation units, depending upon foundation identification, and orientation to historic roads. Variations of this protocol are reported in Section 8.

Shovel test pit grids at 15 meter intervals were used to identify site boundaries and explore for other site characteristics (see examples, Figure 6-1). Where individual sites were well defined, these grids were approximately centered on the site or its central feature (the apparent house location). Where numerous sites occur with weak or variable individual site identification based upon Phase I information, continuous grids of STPs were employed to provide (1) more clear boundary information, based upon declining artifact densities, and (2) the locations of incidentally discovered features or artifact concentrations. Where more information could be obtained by

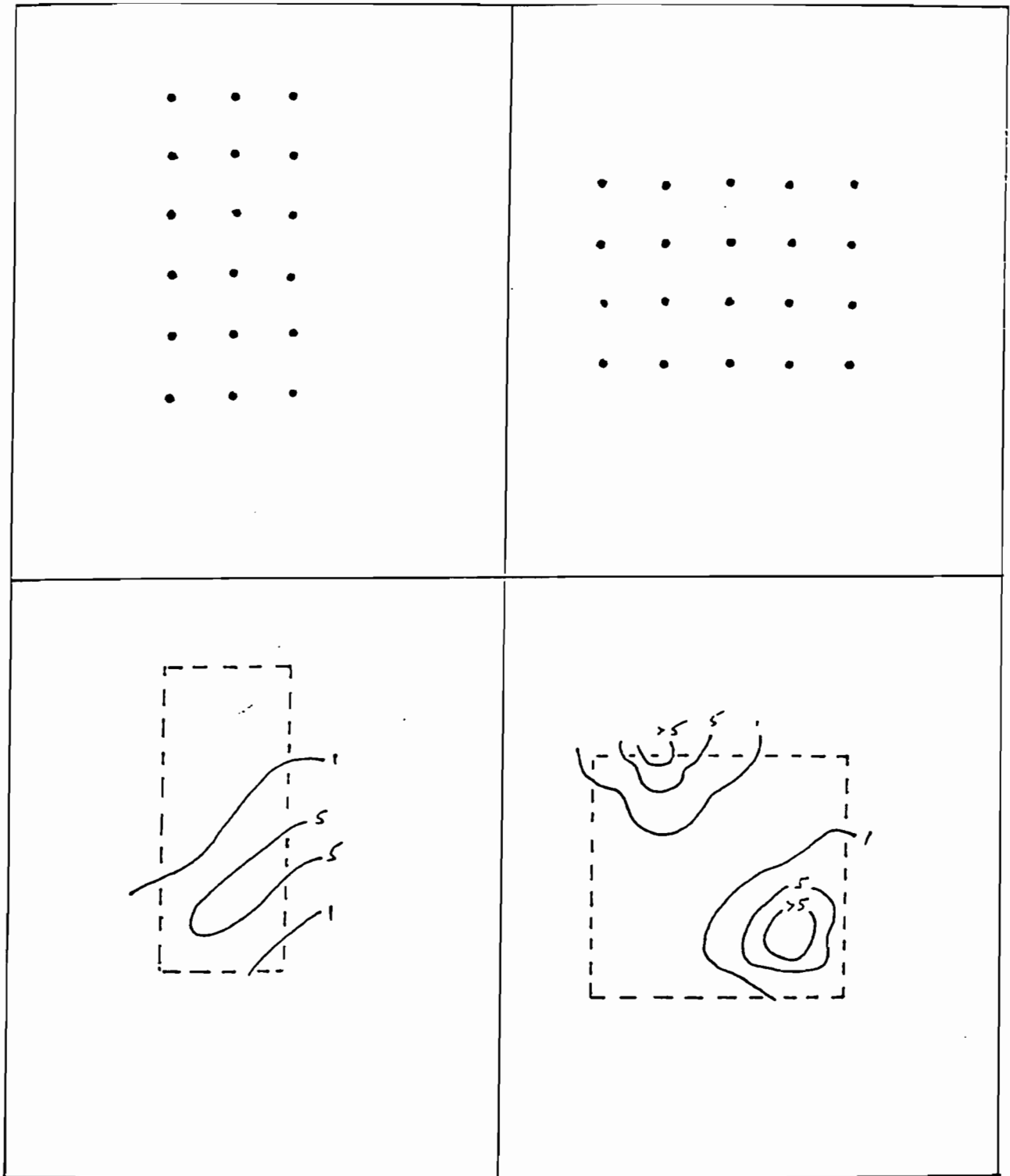


Figure 6-1. (Top) Examples of Typical Sampling Modules, Interval = 5-15 m
 (Bottom) Hypothetical Artifact Density Interpolations for
 Typical Modules Shown Above

tighter interval shovel testing, limited numbers of judgmentally placed shovel tests, or 7.5 meter interval shovel test transects were employed.

Following all shovel test sampling, other 1 by 1 meter excavation units were placed to collect information from features, middens, artifact concentrations, or stratigraphy. In general, two to four 1 by 1 meter units were excavated per site, although fewer were excavated when shovel testing or apparent feature locations did not provide guides for unit placement.

At the non-farmstead sites (PCI Sites 15 and 20) a similar general approach was used, but entailed less excavation, since these sites appear to be isolated, discrete entities without substantial architecture, and because after initial Phase II testing, they failed to yield artifacts or features suitable as data sets related to the project's research questions.

7. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

7.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH: GENERAL DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

Designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the cultural and historic contexts of the study area, background and archival research was conducted to support regional research questions of general importance to New York State archaeology and historic contexts identified by the New York State Historic Preservation Office. (See Section 5.3 above for discussion of historic contexts and themes relevant to the historic development of the area of Griffiss Air Force Base.) Specific documentary records were also consulted in order to provide a foundation and a context with which to analyze relevant archaeological site material uncovered during the current investigation. These documentary sources included local histories, historic maps and atlases, oral histories, previous research, census data, and deed and property records. The interplay between documentary records and archaeological data contributes significant information regarding the identification and clarification of site boundaries, augments the relevant historic contexts to understand the project area, and allows for an assessment of the relationship of the sites in the project area within local and regional chronologies, subsistence/settlement systems, and established theoretical contexts.

Specifically, archival research attempted to compile a history of each as well as a profile of site occupants, noting variation over time. Preparation of site histories attempted to ascertain such information as: household composition and ethnicity for specific occupants and/or property owners, the type(s) of crops grown on the farms or the focus of a particular farm (e.g., fruit farm, dairy farm, etc), and the transfer of property occupancy/ownership over time, showing the development and character of the community. Moreover, documentary research attempted to provide information to help determine how the sites relate to the larger history of the community, and how they illustrate themes or trends important to the community, state or region. As noted, cultural evidence encountered in the project area included historic foundations and features with associated artifacts ranging in date from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Cultivating its own rural-industrial base over the course of the nineteenth century, the study area developed as an alternate community for settlers chafing under the restrictive leasing system utilized in what would become the city of Rome. The discussion of each historic site seeks to describe the history of that property as it relates to the history of the community in order to provide a context for understanding the archaeological information uncovered during field investigations.

Nineteenth century and early twentieth century census records were analyzed in conjunction with historic maps to establish a "snapshot" of the project area at specific intervals throughout its historic occupation. Historic maps were culled to compile a roster of relevant names associated with properties in the project area that were

identified as containing archaeological sites. Federal census records were examined for years contemporaneous with the appropriate historic maps. Since early census records do not identify the addresses corresponding to names listed as head of household, ward districts were used to narrow the search for appropriate names. In addition, prior to 1850, census records did not include country or state of origin. Therefore, where sites were determined to exist through current archaeological fieldwork, the 1850, 1870 and 1910 Federal censuses were scrutinized to collect specific information on household composition and ethnicity for property owners identified on historic maps of 1852 (Figure 3-6), 1874 (Figure 3-7) and 1907 (Figure 3-8), respectively. Table 7-1 presents the list of sites uncovered during archaeological investigations within Griffiss Air Force Base boundaries as compared to property owners depicted on the 1907 *New Century Atlas*. Map number references in Table 7-1 are plotted on Figure 7-1, the 1907 *New Century Atlas*. Table 7-2 summarizes the historic archaeological sites and the specific map references on which the names of the respective property owners occur.

An intensive effort was made to collect census information on all identified property occupants, however, in some cases, the handwriting of the census enumerator was illegible or relevant names could not be identified in a particular census. As a result, 100 percent positive identifications were impossible. The 1910 census was especially sloppy, smeared, and generally poor in terms of readability. For many census entries, country and/or state of origin was listed as was value of real estate holdings. All available information was recorded. Differences in name spelling reflect inconsistencies between historic documents, and were left as is. Further, deed and property records located at the Oneida County Clerk's Office in Utica and those records provided by Griffiss AFB were examined to trace the transfer of property ownership.

Section 3 of this report details the general history and development of the project area and the city of Rome. Information presented in that section will not be repeated here; however, several points will be recounted to provide a context for the discussion of the specific site. The early founders of Wright Settlement, or New Fairfield as the area was originally called, came from Connecticut around 1790, and brought their very large families with them. Ebenezer Wright, Sr., had six children, Thomas Wright had ten children and Willet Ranney, Sr., had nine. As these children grew up, some of them purchased or inherited land in the vicinity of their parents. Wright Settlement, Butternut and the intersection of Floyd Road and Wright Settlement Road, which became known as Cleveland Corners (Figure 3-8), matured into more prominent nodes of settlement (Wager 1896b:3-5). Generally, by the early years of the nineteenth century most, if not all, of the property in the project area had been parceled out to prospective owners.

During the early- to mid-nineteenth century, the population of land owners in the project area was still distinguished by heads of families who listed Connecticut as their state of origin, although the incidence of landowners claiming New York birth was

Table 7-1
1907 New Century Atlas: Listing of Sites
within Griffiss Air Force Base Boundaries

Map Number (Figure 7-1)	Name	Comment
1	J. Richmond	PCI Site 9
2	J. Riley	PCI Site 8
3	L. Williams	PCI Sites 10-11
4	S. McCurn	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	PCI Site 1
10	Kirkland Tavern	Site destroyed by runway
11	1792 Congregational 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

**Table 7-1 (continued)
1907 New Century Atlas: Listing of Sites
within Griffiss Air Force Base Boundaries**

Map Number (Figure 7-1)	Name	Comment
19	Reese Estate	Site destroyed by runway
20	H. Vredenburg	Site destroyed by runway
21	Ft. Stanwix Canning Co.	PCI Sites 16A-18/19, 24
22	E.H. Grems "Shady Lane"	PCI Sites 16A-18/19, 24
23	J. Thayer	Site destroyed, runway/hangars
24	School #14	Site destroyed, runway/hangars
25	J. Parry	Site destroyed, runway/hangars
26	No name	Site destroyed, runway/hangars
27	D. Rudy	Site destroyed, runway/hangars
28	H. & R. Holtoy	Site destroyed, 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, buildings
32	M. Streeter	Site destroyed, runway, buildings
33	H. S. Bedell	Site destroyed, runway, buildings
34	C. Barnard	Site destroyed, runway, buildings, grading
35	J. Mahl/"Locust Grove Dairy"	PCI Site 3
36	A. Holland	PCI Site 2

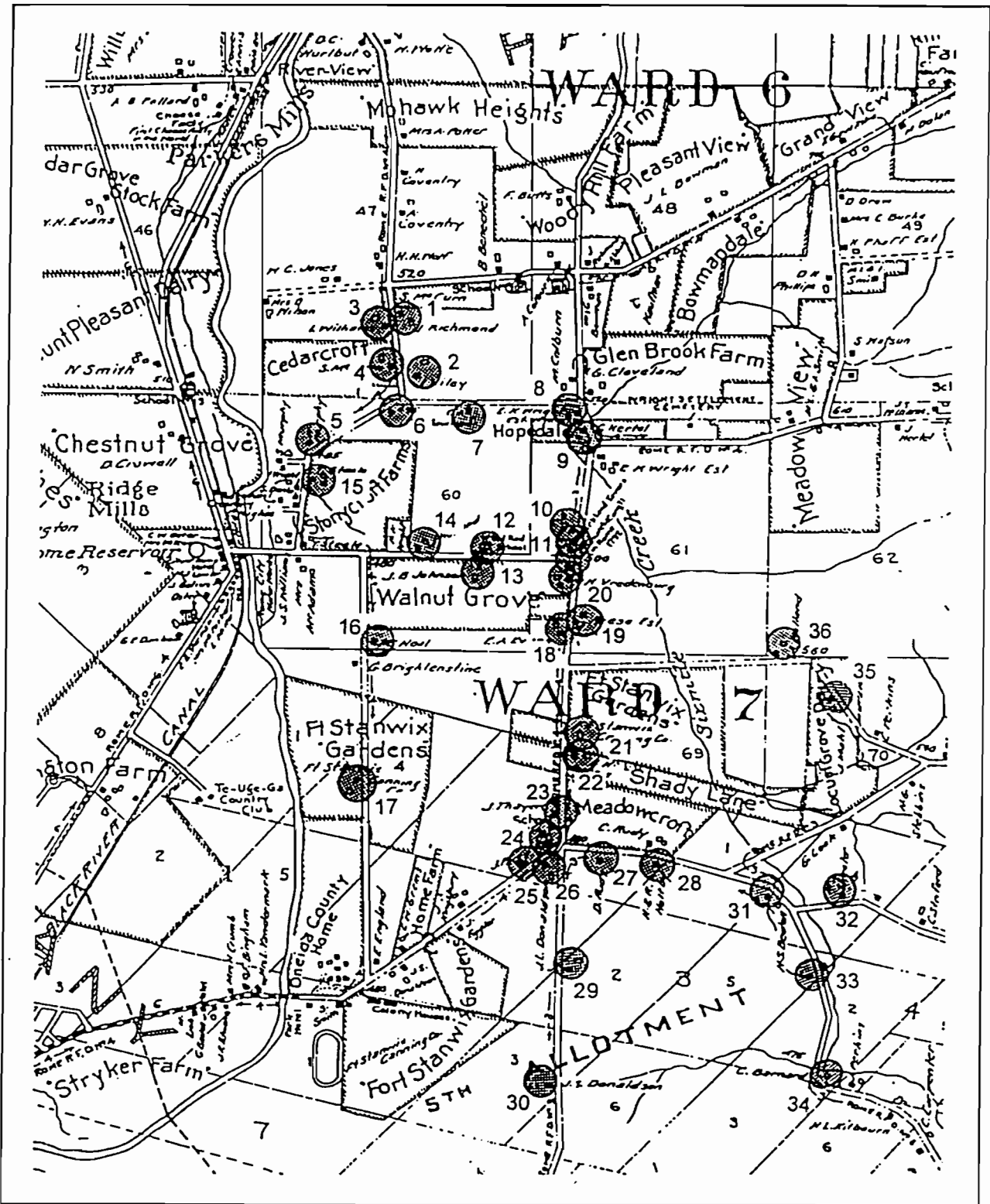


Figure 7-1. Location of structures in 1907 within GAFB boundaries with historic archaeological sites identified during the Phase I investigations highlighted. See Table 7-1 for property owners associated with identified properties (Source: Century Map Company, 1907).

Table 7-2 Map Correspondence: Historical Archaeological Sites

PCI Site Number	Map References
1 (Wright Settlement)	1852: B. Wheat 1874: B. Newhouse 1907: C. Hertel -- "Hopedale"
2 (Former Old Floyd Road/ Weapons Storage Area GAFB)	1852: J. Holland 1874: J. and A. Holland 1907: A. Holland
3 (Former Old Floyd Road/ Weapons Storage Area GAFB)	1852: J. Bartlett 1874: C. Bartlett 1907: J. Mahl -- "Locust Grove Dairy"
8 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road/Northern Clear Area GAFB)	1852: L. H. Wightmar 1874: W. Jones 1907: J. Riley
9 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road/Northern Clear Area GAFB)	1852: Not present 1874: W. L. Richman 1907: J. Richmond
10-13 (Hamlet of Butternut/ Pennystreet Road/Northern Clear Area GAFB)	1852: Robottam, H. Dopp, H. Ely 1874: Rowbatham, T. Mulkerin, W. Miller 1907: S. McCurn, L. Williams
16-19, 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road/Triangle GAFB)	1852: J. Brainard, F. Briggs, P. Downing, name unknown, 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. -- Ft. Stanwix Gardens

becoming common. As noted above, the 1850 census was the first Federal enumeration to list country or state of origin for individuals responding to the queries. In many instances, male and female family heads would list Connecticut or Massachusetts as their state of origin, but the children would be listed with New York designated as their state of origin. Moreover, several family heads claimed either England or Wales as their country of origin. By the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, German and Irish surnames predominant the ward's census lists. However, by the time the United States government began to purchase property to construct the air base, property holders of Eastern European

ethnicity peppered the deed records. Czech and Polish names were clearly distinguishable on available records. The 1910 Federal census depicted an interesting settlement pattern: While the city of Rome attracted a large population of Italian immigrants, according to the census roster, Italians were not represented in large numbers as landowners on the other side of the Mohawk River (Appendix C; U.S. Government Census Office 1910).

Mid-nineteenth century landowners tended to have either very large families or boarders. Most families examined had at least four children, and, of those, many families had more. For example, the Rowbothams had nine children and the Elys had seven in 1850. Those families with fewer children supplemented their family labor force by taking on boarders, usually from either Ireland or Germany, although several families had Welsh boarders, which may have reflected ancestral ties or other links of blood or marriage. One can speculate that the medium and large farms of Wright Settlement and Cleveland Corners required numerous hands to ensure that all the chores were completed. However, if these large families, or those supplemented by boarders, tended to be somewhat self-sufficient or self-contained, they were still tied or linked to the outside world by economic necessity (U.S. Census Office 1850; Cinquino et al. 1995:35-40).

Religious organizations can be avenues for fostering community integration or, at the very least, for disseminating information of community-wide interest. Founded in 1800 by Ebenezer Wright, the First Congregational Church had 807 members by 1837. While some of this number can be attributed to an influx of like-minded relatives arriving from Connecticut, New England farm families tended to be fruitful. And, one would expect a church of this size to surely have some ability to organize community-wide endeavors, especially with a general increase in the evangelical fervor infecting the community during the 1820s and 1830s.

Completed by 1825, the Erie Canal alternately modified or reinforced commercial influences engendered by early rural industries. The canal not only provided an avenue for outside, non-resident influences to enter the community, but strengthened local entrepreneurial endeavors engendered by early canal activities of the Western Inland Lock Company. Moreover, after a number of years, the agrarian society prevalent during the pioneer era became specialized enough to support a number of processing plants—saw and flour mills, tanneries, blacksmitheries, a cheese factory—generally located near the Mohawk River and Ridge Mills. The local grains and hides these facilities processed could be distributed to and bartered with town dwellers down river in Lynchville/Rome or dispersed more broadly to markets both east and west with the introduction of the canal. With a rudimentary exchange economy established, more sophisticated and adventurous merchants could specialize in different mercantile or service-oriented pursuits, like hotels or saloons (U.S. Census Office 1850; Ryan 1981:5-17; Section 3, this report).

By 1870 the size of families had decreased, as did the incidence of families housing boarders. Most farm families surveyed were headed by older males who listed only three or four children still in the home. In addition, not only did the number of households utilizing boarders appear to decline, but the number of boarders living in local homes also declined with a household only having one or two boarders, if they had any. And by 1910, farm families had few children in the home. The one exception was the German-born Mahl family, which listed seven children in the household. The decrease in household size can have several explanations (U.S. Census Office 1870, 1910).

Historic maps seem to indicate that farm size varied during the nineteenth century—while some farms subdivided, some grew larger. In any case, the incidence of new names increased during the course of the nineteenth century and it seems there were more farm residences. If farms were smaller, fewer workers would be needed to perform necessary farm chores, or several farms could work together for mutually beneficial ends. Even if farm size remained the same, the post-Civil War years were marked by a general increase in mechanization of farm life as new machines were invented to assist the farmer. This trend would also result in the need for fewer laborers to work the farm. Moreover, the decline in family size and the number of boarders may reflect the ability of laborers to move about more easily to service several farm families during the year, while maintaining an independent domicile closer to Rome or Ridge Mills. Finally, the decline may reflect a change in the type of agriculture undertaken by the farm. Historic maps indicate an increase in the existence of specialty farms—dairy, chicken and pig farming. Perhaps, dairy farming and other stock farming require fewer workers or a less consistent, full-time work force over the course of a year than grain or mixed farming (Anonymous 1852; Beers 1874; Century Map Company 1907; U.S. Census Office 1870, 1910; Crisafulli 1977a; Ryan 1981:155-165).

At mid-century, the age of farm couples tended to be between the early fifties to early thirties, with the median age in the forties. Male family heads were almost always older than their female counterparts, in some cases by a decade or more. However, by 1870, farm family couples tended to be older, as one might expect. While the older sons and daughters left the household to seek their fortunes, farmer parents tended to keep the "home" farm, resulting in family heads in their seventies and sixties, well past child bearing age. Since land was already occupied and cultivated by their parents generation, older children had to set up their own stakes elsewhere in order to make a living. This phenomenon helps explain the historic tendencies of settled communities to age (if immigration by outsiders does not occur) and a pioneering spirit forming or replicating in new communities at some distance from organized settlement (Lockridge 1970; Innes 1983; Dykstra 1968). If the land did change hands, it was usually to a new owner who was in his fifties or forties. Occasionally, an older son would be the recipient. In general, men and women in their twenties did not become heads of household in this farming community. By the turn of the twentieth century almost all the farms under scrutiny had changed owners

and families. In one case several farms belonged to a corporate owner—the Fort Stanwix Canning Company (U.S. Census Office 1850, 1870, 1910; Ryan 1981:155-165; New Century Map Company 1907).

Some census entries listed the value of real estate or personal value, which in several instances in the 1850 census were considerable sums—\$3,500 and \$4,000. In all listed cases except one, the value of real estate was over \$1,200, with most entries over \$2,100. By 1870, the value of real estate listed for most farmers was over \$6,000, with most entries over \$10,000. This seems to indicate that while the number of farms may have increased, farms in general were large enough to be very successful. Perhaps farmers cleared and brought more land under the plow. The figure for the value of real estate was not listed on the 1910 Federal Census (U.S. Census Office 1850, 1870, 1910).

Farming became the leading activity of the region once the land had been cleared and permanent settlements took hold, as in areas like Ridge Mills, Wright Settlement and Cleveland Corners. As transportation links to the fertile growing lands of the Midwest and the Great Plains developed and increased after 1825 (Figure 3-6) and intensified further after the Civil War, cattle raising and dairying became more profitable and began to replace grain production for the farmers of the upper Mohawk valley. Over 500,000 acres were devoted to livestock in Oneida County in 1879. As a result, by 1900 Oneida County was rated first in the annual production of cheese and dairy products. By 1907 the farms in the vicinity of Wright Settlement were mostly family-owned operations that grew grains (corn, potatoes, and oats), local vegetables (tomatoes, peas, and beans), and fruit (apples and pears). These farms, consisting of family residence, barn and several outbuildings, would range in size between 50 and 150 acres with a percentage devoted to dairy cows, hogs or poultry (Cinquino et al. 1995:39-41; Crisafulli 1977a; Century Map Company 1907:162-166). However, the development of the village of Rome into a city would serve as a magnet for the relocation of rural industries and people, especially after 1865. On the 1910 Census, one member of the dairy-farming Mahl family listed her occupation as "telephone girl." If the rural areas around the city of Rome were ever considered isolated, they would no longer be so (U.S. Census Office 1910; Scott 1945:17-19; Ryan 1981:5-10).

7.2 HISTORIC SITES

7.2.1 WRIGHT SETTLEMENT. The area north and east of the city of Rome on the east bank of the Mohawk River remained sparsely settled and undeveloped until after the Second Property Line Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784), when pioneers from New England brought their families west to establish homesteads. The project area was first permanently settled in 1789, when Ebenezer Wright, Sr., and several of his sons undertook a daily journey up the Mohawk River to clear 196 acres of forest land he had 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. Like many

pioneer families in the area, Ebenezer Wright cultivated corn, potatoes, and other subsistence crops on his farm, where he constructed a log house. However, the entrepreneurial Wright endeavored to create a rural community in the area by first establishing a tavern on his property in 1796, and, later, with members of his family, by erecting a dam across the Mohawk River near what would become Ridge Mills. He also organized the First Congregational Church, the first religious society in the Town of Rome (Section 3.2.1, this report).

The mills at Ridge Mills processed local grains and hides which were probably distributed to and bartered with town dwellers down river in Lynchville/Rome. The mills themselves could have served as a focal point for local farmers to barter their goods among themselves. With a rudimentary exchange economy established, more sophisticated and adventurous merchants could specialize in different mercantile or service-oriented pursuits (Youngs 1984:6-7; Durant 1878: 371-372; Scott 1945:17-18; Cinquino et al. 1995:35-40; Ryan 1981:5-17).

As early as 1797, residents of the area had access to long distance trade opportunities with the completion of Western Inland Lock Company canal between Wood Creek and the Mohawk. These nascent mercantile exchanges intensified as a result of local and national economic changes, like the completion of the Erie Canal through Rome in 1825 and the city's subsequent development as a regional center of manufacturing, transportation and commerce. While the village of Rome grew into an industrial city, Wright Settlement became more and more a rural community based on medium- and large-sized farms producing foodstuffs for the burgeoning city to the south and the larger national market. "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'" (Scott 1945:17). Single-owner/ operator farms seem typical of the medium-sized grain and dairying farms in Wright Settlement during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

PCI Site 1. This site was present on historic maps from 1852 (Figure 3-6), 1874 (Figure 3-7) and 1907 (Figure 7-1). Historic research indicates that settlement is known to have occurred in this area since as early as the late eighteenth century with the founding of New Fairfield (Wright Settlement). The first or second owner of a house once on the site is believed to have been Gideon or John Butts by 1815 (E. Stevens Wright, personal communication 1994). The 1852 *Map of Oneida County* showed a house site of B. Wheat in the approximate area. The 1850 Federal census listed the Wheat household as consisting of the 65 year-old Benjamin Wheat as family head whose occupation was listed as farmer and whose real estate was valued at \$1,600. The relationship of the other Wheats listed in the census to Benjamin is less certain. There were three females and two males listed in the household. It may be safe to assume that four of these people were children to Alissa Wheat, age 37, the next oldest individual, since the other four were listed as attending school and were Caroline (age 16), Lucy (14), Albert (10) and George (8) (U.S. Census Office

1850:92). Since Alissa and Benjamin had the same last name, Alissa could have been either Benjamin's daughter-in-law, who had moved home with her children after the death of her spouse, who would have been one of Benjamin's sons or nephews. Or, Alissa could have been Benjamin's young wife, and the children were Benjamin's.

The later Beers Atlas (1874) illustrated the site occupied by a house owned by B. Newhouse. Child's Gazetteer (1869:276) remarked that Benjamin Newhouse was a farmer who leased 500 acres on lot 58. The Newhouse household as listed in the 1870 Federal census appeared more traditional, consisting of Benjamin Newhouse (age 53) and his wife Rebecca, three years his junior, and their children. The census listed Benjamin's occupation as farmer with a personal value of \$2,000. His wife's occupation was listed as "keeping house," she listed no personal value in monetary terms. They had three children—Patricia (age 23), Ida (18) and Frances (14)—the youngest of whom was in school. Newhouse also listed three youthful boarders residing in his household who worked, presumably for him, as farm laborers. Arthur Frost (age 16) from Michigan, Patrick Murphy (age 25) from Ireland, and Fred Macker (also age 25), a New Yorker (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:18-19).

The site remained in use as a farm into the early twentieth century. Called "Hopedale," the farm was owned by G. Hertel (See Table 7-1 and Table 7-2), according to the 1907 *New Century Atlas*. Mr. Hertel purchased the farm 1 March 1899 from Mary L. and Priscilla Bielby, to whom it was willed by Benjamin Newhouse, who had purchased the farm from Benjamin Wheat. The Hertel household in 1910 consisted of George (age 35) as a dairy farmer married to Millie or Minnie (also age 35), whom he married in 1895. They had three children, Louise Margaret (age 9), Isabelle Marie (7) and G. Arthur (5). The census listed George Hertel of German descent and that he was born in the United States. The ethnicity of his wife was not listed, but her maiden name was Verseumer, which hints of Germanic origins (Century Map Company 1907:164; U.S. Census Office 1910:245B). Growing peas and potatoes, Hopedale contained 38 acres all subject to the plow. Hertel's dairy consisted of Holstein cows, and he dabbled in raising Chester white swine. While there was no timber land on the property, the farm was dotted with four wells located at the buildings to furnish an abundant supply of water (Century Map Company 1907:164). Keough's Directory confirmed George Hertel's occupation as farmer (1901:192).

The Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records indicates that George and Wilhelmina Hertel sold the land to the U.S. government on 31 December 1941 (Appendix C).

7.2.2 FORMER OLD FLOYD ROAD.

PCI Site 2. This site is present on the 1852 (Figure 3-6), 1874 (Figure 3-7), and 1907 (Figure 7-1) historic maps (See Table 7-2). The 1852 Oneida County map indicated that J. Holland had a house in the vicinity of the site. The 1850 census

listed John Holland in the ward covering the land where the site is located on the 1852 map. Listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$1,950, John Holland, age 58, was an immigrant from England who had not learned to read or write. He was married to Ann, four years his junior, who was also born in England. At that time they had three male children living in their household: John (age 27) who was also born in England, and James (12) and Alison (9) who were born in New York (U.S. Census Office 1850:89).

By the compilation of 1874 Beers Atlas, the site was owned by J. and A. Holland. Child's Gazetteer (1869:273) listed James and Allison (spelled as "Alison" in the 1850 census) Holland as farmers of 120 acres on lot 62. The 1870 Federal census still listed the Holland household as headed by father John, then age 77, and still listed John's occupation as farmer, but Ann Holland no longer appeared. She had probably died during the intervening years. John's real estate had appreciated to a value of \$18,000, a tidy sum for an illiterate immigrant at that time. He listed his personal value at \$2,500. Brothers James and Allison, aged 29 and 27, respectively, still lived in the household, and would soon take over the farm, which had expanded to the west and included land near the intersection of Wright Settlement Road and Floyd Avenue. Three laborers were listed as living in the Holland household. English-born Lucy Watson was listed as a housekeeper. Seventy-one years old, she was assisted by a 45 year-old domestic servant from New York whose name was illegible on the census record. The household was completed by Chris Goodhare a seventeen year-old laborer, born in New York (U.S. Census Office 1870, Ward 5:5).

In 1907 the property was owned by A. Holland. Allison Holland acquired the family farm from his brother, James, in 1887, when James married Mary Cortis in that year (Century Map Company 1907; Rome Historical Society Vertical Files, Books #7 and #38). In Keough's 1901/02 Directory, A. and J Holland are confirmed as farmers (1901:193). The 1910 Federal census was silent on the Holland brothers. While James Holland had died in 1907, his German-born widow, Mary (age 66), was listed as living on her own income (U.S. Census Office 1910:245B). Allison Holland could not be located in either historical directories or census records.

According to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records John F. Teuscher, Jacob Teuscher and Alice Teuscher acquired a portion of the northern section of the property from Mary Holland on 21 July 1911. The U.S. government acquired this property from the Teuschers on 6 February 1942. On the eastern portion of the Holland property in the vicinity of the site, Barbara and Dymytro Koczan acquired a portion of the property from John and Mary Fedyna on 22 December 1923 and a portion of the property from Andrew and Esther Nahorniak on 19 July 1923. The U.S. government acquired the property on 2 May 1957 (Appendix C; Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 1039, page 420).

PCI Site 3. This site appears on the 1852 (Figure 3-6), 1874 (Figure 3-7) and 1907 (Figure 7-1) historic maps (Table 7-2). The 1852 Oneida County map indicated

that J. Bartlett had a house in the area of the site. The 1850 census listed the Bartlett household as a fairly large one. Labeled as head of the household, John Bartlett, age 50, was described as a farmer, whose real estate was valued at \$4,000. With his wife Anna, one year older, they had five children still counted in the household. The oldest, Christopher (age 25) was also described as a farmer, while Emily (age 21) and Sophia (20) probably assisted around the house. The two youngest, George (14) and Adeline (13), attended school (U.S. Census Office 1850:89). John Bartlett purchased the property from George and Henry Huntington in the early 1840s (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 877, page 393).

By the compilation of 1874 Beers Atlas, C. Bartlett occupied the land. A C. Bartlett was listed in Child's Gazetteer as a farmer of 80 acres on lot 70 (1869:269). The 1870 census described a Christopher Bartlett, age 42, as a farmer married to Eveline, two years younger, who listed her occupation as housekeeper (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:8). They did not have any children or boarders. Despite the discrepancy in the expected age of Christopher Bartlett between the 1850 Federal census and the 1870 Federal census, as the oldest son, Christopher probably inherited or purchased the property from his father, John.

In 1907, the land belonged to J. Mahl and was a part of the "Locust Grove Dairy" (Table 7-1). The 1910 Federal census listed John Mahl as a 56 year-old German immigrant who became a citizen in 1881. Described as a farmer, John Mahl had been married for 29 years (by 1910) to Fredericka Mahl, age 49. She, too, was a German immigrant who became a citizen in 1881. They had seven children in their household at the time. The oldest, a son William, age 24, was a milkman with his own route, perhaps delivering milk from his father's cows. The oldest daughter, Anna (age 19), worked as a "telephone girl" in an office, perhaps an operator for one of the early phone companies or a local business. The next oldest were boys who worked as laborers on the family farm—John (age 17) and Frederick (16). The youngest three probably attended school: Frieda (age 15), Karl (13) and Walter (9) (U.S. Census Office 1910:267). Keough's *1901/02 Directory* confirmed John Mahl as a farmer (1901:195). In the advertising section of the *New Century Atlas*, Mahl advertised himself as a "milk dealer" (Century Map Company 1907:152).

Deed records in the Oneida County Clerk's Office state that John and Katarzyna Bankowski purchased the land from the bank in September 1914. As stipulated in the deed record, the Bankowskis had to pay off the remainder of the Mahl mortgage. Joseph and Frances Gleba purchased the property in 1919. According to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, Charles T. Baker acquired a portion of the property from Joseph and Frances Gleba on 26 July 1927, while Steve Krychowski acquired a portion of the property from Edmund and Wanda Czaplinski on 13 September 1947. Paul and Sophie Krychowski acquired both tracts in November 1952. The U.S. government acquired the property on 2 May 1957 (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 877, page 393; Appendix C).

7.2.3 HAMLET OF BUTTERNUT/PENNYSTREET ROAD. Situated between Wright Settlement, Ridge Mills and Canterbury Hills, three of the earliest settlements established in the area, the farmsteads along Pennystreet Road date back to the late eighteenth century. Seven archaeological sites were identified in this area. Remains of a rural farming community, these sites consist of large depressions with associated foundations and nineteenth century artifacts which can be related to homesteads and farm structures on the 1852, 1874 and 1907 historic maps (Table 7-2). Due to the illegibility of many entries in the census records, few of the owners of these sites could be located. As a result, tracing changes in land ownerships and household composition was problematic. Sketching the changes in property holders or occupancy on the eastside of Pennystreet Road was fairly straightforward. However, noting the changes in property holding on the west side of the street was more difficult since the records regarding the transfer of ownership for that side of Pennystreet Road are confusing and contradictory.

The transfer of property just west of Pennystreet Road and the landowners discussed below suggest the general contours of property relations in the Wright Settlement/Ridge Mills areas when compared to the more confusing property transactions along the road. The original owner of this area was a Wright, according to both local historian Daniel Wager (1896b) and the Oneida County Clerk's Office. The legible deed records began with Francis D. Wright before the Civil War. F.D. Wright was listed as living along Butternut Road, southwest of Pennystreet Road on the 1874 Beers Atlas. Upon Francis's death, Samuel A. and Anna Elizabeth Wright acquired the property on 28 June 1879. On 11 November 1919, their heirs, Charles G. Wright et al., sold the land to Helen A. Hubbard, who in turn sold the tract to Ola B. Jones on 5 September 1923. The U.S. Government acquired the property on 10 November 1977 (Oneida County Clerk's Office Deed Liber 384, page 106, Liber 766, page 78, Liber 824, page 64; Appendix C).

PCI Site 8. Corresponding to Depression #1, PCI Site 8 is located on the east side of Pennystreet Road. On the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6), the site is in the vicinity of property occupied by L.H. Wightman (or L.H. Wightmar, as depicted on the map). In his discussion of the early development of the lands in and around Wright Settlement, Daniel Wager stated that Moses Wright, who was a son of Thomas Wright, one of this area's original settlers, leased 100 acres on Penny Street from a Mr. Clinton. This tract was afterwards owned by Silas Wightman, and appears to be in the vicinity of the property owned by L.H. Wightmar (1896b:5). A Lawrence Wightman and family was listed in the 1850 Federal census in the section of that census where many names for Wright Settlement occur. A Connecticut native, Wightman listed his occupation as farmer whose real estate was valued at \$2,500. Wightman was also married to a Connecticut woman named Elizabeth, who was 47 years old in 1850. Wightman did not list his age for the census enumerators. Three children lived in the household, all of whom were born in New York—Harriet (age 22), Ellen (18) and Johnathan (12), who attended school (U.S. Census Office 1850: 88-89). Child's Gazetteer (1869:280) listed two Wightmans—a Jonathan (or

Johnathan?), who lived on lot 70 and worked as a carpenter and a joiner; and a Joshua, who lived on lot 7 and farmed thirty acres. From other records, lot 70 appears to be in the Wright Settlement/Pennystreet Road area.

The 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) depicted the property in the hands of W. Jones. Only limited information could be ascertained regarding W. Jones. The Oneida County Clerk's Office records that William W. and Catherine L. Jones purchased the land from Benjamin Wolf, Jr., 1 March 1873, and sold it to George Wolfe, who was listed as a farmer, on 31 March 1891. Benjamin Wolf, Jr., acquired the property from George W. and Mary A. Chadwick in May 1866, who had purchased the property from the Paris Furnace Company. The records were too illegible to determine how and from whom the Furnace Company acquired the property (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 489, page 112; Liber 332, page 263-264; Liber 270, page 163). It is unclear how or if the furnace company acquired the property from Wightman. The 1907 atlas (Figure 7-1; Table 7-1) indicated that this property was then occupied by J. Riley, who might have been a renter. The records were similarly silent on J. Riley. Census records and historic city directories and gazetteers were scrutinized for these individuals but no (legible!) record could be found for either entry.

However, according to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, the heirs of Allen P. Coventry acquired the land on 2 January 1919 from Maude Heilig, heir of George Wolfe. Lyndon B. and Lillian D. Jones acquired the land from the Coventry heirs on 11 June 1948. The U.S. government acquired the land on 5 August 1957 (Appendix C).

PCI Site 9. Depression #2 is located on the east side of Pennystreet Road. This house site first appeared on the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7), and was identified as belonging to W.L. Richman. Since this site and PCI Site 8 are both on the same (east) side of Pennystreet Road and in close proximity to each other, the possibility exists that this property and that of PCI Site 8 were both owned at one time by L.H. Wightman and occupancy may have originated in the late eighteenth century (Figure 3-6). Then, sometime between 1852 and 1874, the property was divided and sold. Census records and historic directories were examined, but no references to W.L. Richman could be discovered. However, the 1907 atlas (Figure 7-1; Table 7-1) identified the property with J. Richmond. Keough's *1901/02 Directory* listed James Richmond as a farmer (1901:199) and the 1910 Federal census described the 55 year-old James Richmond as a farmer, whose wife, Jennie, is also 55. A grandson Emory Abbuhl (age 2) was also listed in the household (U.S. Census Office 1910:245A). Perhaps Richman is a corruption of Richmond and W.L. Richman is James Richmond's father or other relative?

According to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, Elsie Taft acquired the property from Emory Abbuhl, teenage heir of James G. and Jennie C. Richmond on 2 February 1922. Martin Bunal acquired the property from Elsie Taft on 22 October 1971. The U.S. government acquired the land on 4 January 1978 (Oneida

County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 777, page 268; Appendix C).

PCI Site 10. The northernmost site on the west side of Pennystreet Road, PCI Site 10 consists of two depressions (Depressions #1 and #2) as well as a concrete slab. A house and two outbuildings were found on historic maps in the vicinity of the site which overlaps with PCI Site 11. Site 10 is in the vicinity of the property owned by H. Ely on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6), W. Miller on the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) and L. Williams on the 1907 New Century map (Figure 7-1; Table 7-2).

As noted above, the Pennystreet Road area was one of the earliest areas settled near Wright Settlement, and parcels along Pennystreet Road were purchased by the sons of Thomas Wright, one of the original Wright Settlement pioneers. This site may have been part of the original tract purchased by Moses Wright. The earliest map record available (the 1852 *Map of Oneida County*) noted that the property was owned by H. Ely. The 1850 Federal census listed 27 year-old Henry Ely, as a farmer, with a 26 year-old wife, Mary Ann, and four young children—Walter (age 6), Emily (5), Eben (3) and Molly (2) (U.S. Census Office 1850:93). Twenty years later, in the census of 1870, Ely was listed as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$6,000 and whose personal value was listed at \$1,000. Mary Ann's occupation was listed as keeping house. At this enumeration, they had five different children in the household—making a total of at least nine offspring. These children were: Michelle (age 20), Mary (18), David (17), Fanny (11), and Millie (9). The last three attended school (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:9). *Child's Gazetteer* (1869:271) reported Henry F. Ely as a farmer of 67 acres.

Nonetheless, four years later, according to the Beers 1874 Atlas, this property was owned by W. Miller. Census records and historic directories were examined, but references to W. Miller could not be found. However, according to deed records in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, William N. Miller purchased the land from Irvin E. Finster on 15 October 1870. The record did not state how Finster acquired the property (Liber 1024 page 40).

The 1907 *New Century Atlas* depicted the property in the hands of L. Williams (Table 7-1). In 1910, Luther Williams was described as a fifty year-old dairy farmer, who emigrated from England and became a citizen in 1879. His wife, Mary, also fifty years old, was born in Wales and was not listed as attaining citizenship. They had no children living with them at that time (U.S. Census Office 1910:245B). *Keough's 1901/02 Directory* listed a Luther Williams as a milkman on Cemetery Road (1901:203). This reference may indicate a possible residence away from the business farm, or, more likely, a son who had previously left the household. The latter possibility is reinforced by Oneida County Clerk's Office deed records which cite a will indicating that a Luther Williams was an heir to Luther and Mary Williams (Liber 1024, page 40). The date that older Williams acquired the property from Miller could not be determined.

Deed records clear up some of the confusion generated by the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, which described Luther and Mary A. Williams as acquiring property along Pennystreet Road in the vicinity of the PCI Site 10 from Irvin E. Finster on 1 April 1870 and 15 October 1870. These dates are wrong, and are the dates that Finster sold the property to W. Miller. When the Williamses acquired the property is uncertain. However, if the Luther and Mary Williams are the same landowners as the landowners depicted on the 1907 atlas, they would have been about ten years old at that time (1870). Lawrence T. Corr acquired both sections from the Williams's on 3 December 1941. But again the Griffiss records are misleading, since Corr acquired the land from Luther Williams the younger and the heir, not Luther the elder. The U.S. government acquired part of this property from Corr on 9 September 1977 and part from Charles Hicks on 4 January 1978 and 8 June 1978 (Oneida County Clerk's Office Deed Liber 1024, page 40, Liber 2052, page 589; Appendix C).

PCI Site 11. Depression #3 is located on the west side of Pennystreet Road. A cement wall located fifteen feet from the depression may be associated with it. A house and two outbuildings are found on historic maps in the vicinity of the site which overlaps with PCI Site 10 (Table 7-2). Since there appears to be some overlap between this site and PCI Site 10, this property could have passed through the hands of the individuals listed above for PCI Site 10 or could have belonged to a different set of individuals. Property owners and occupants for PCI Site 10 are discussed above. Property owners and occupants for PCI Site 12 are discussed below.

PCI Site 12. Depression #4 is located west of Pennystreet Road. A cellar hole and field stone foundation are visible in the depression. A house and one outbuilding are found on the historic maps in the vicinity of this site and PCI Site 13 (Table 7-2). This site corresponds to properties owned by H. Dopp on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6). By 1874, the Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) identified the property as owned by T. Mulkerin. The 1907 Atlas (Figure 7-1) indicated that this area was then owned by L. Williams and S. McCurn. Daniel Wager in his discussion of the early development of Wright Settlement stated that "John Wright, son of pioneer Thomas Wright, leased of Mr. Clinton 100 acres on Penny Street, that embraced the fifty acres east of the highway and afterwards known as the Gates place and fifty acres west of the highway known many years ago as the Waters place and later as the Henry Dopp farm" (1896b:5).

The 1850 Federal census listed Henry Dopp as an 81 year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$1,200. According to the census, the household included his son Daniel, age 54, who was described as a farmer with real estate valued at \$360. Daniel's two children are also listed as living in the house—a daughter named Denig(?) (age 26), and a son, Daniel (13), who attended school. Three foreign-born boarders were also cited in the census as living in the household. The two German laborers, Nicholas Closier (age 33) and John Anders (age 38), are somewhat older than one would expect for laborers, unless they were relatives of some kind. The third

boarder was an Irish woman named Mary Livsey (age 18) who, one would expect, assisted around the house (U.S. Census Office 1850:90).

The 1874 Beers Atlas depicted the property in the hands of T. Mulkerin. Census records and historic directories were examined, but references to T. Mulkerin could not be found. The 1907 atlas (Table 7-1) indicated that this area was then owned by either L. Williams or S. McCurn. The uncertainty is derived from the incomplete locational correspondence between historic maps and archaeological site depictions. While the confusion associated with records regarding L. Williams is discussed above, records regarding S. McCurn are discussed below. In any event, records regarding property transfer on the west side of Pennystreet Road are confusing at best. The Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records lists property in the vicinity of this site as acquired by *Daniel* McCurn from Thomas Mulkerin on 31 October 1871, which contradicts information associated with the Beers 1874 Atlas. However, the Griffiss records are incorrect. Oneida County Clerk's Office deed records indicate that Thomas Mulkerin purchased the property from Henry Ely 31 October 1871. John McCurn purchased some or all of the property on 16 March 1898. This property was acquired by Arthur B. and Ola B. Jones on 9 August 1935 from Daniel McCurn, representing his deceased brother, Stephen. It was then acquired by Duane D. Jones on 21 March 1937. A contiguous piece of property was acquired from Arthur Jones and wife by Hubert and Agnes Jones on 1 October 1952. The U.S. government acquired the property from Duane Jones on 5 August 1957 and Hubert and Agnes on 20 September 1977 (Oneida County Clerk's Office Deed Liber 317, page 368, Liber 565, page 287, Liber 976, page 153; Appendix C).

PCI Site 13. Depression #5 is located west of Pennystreet Road and is associated with an old driveway. According to local historian E. Stevens Wright, the chimney of a house that was once there was hit by an airplane in the 1950s. A house and one outbuilding are found on the historic maps (Table 7-2) in the vicinity of this site and PCI Site 12.

This site is depicted as owned by Robottom on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6). The 1850 Federal census recorded Thomas Rowbotham as a 54 year-old England-born farmer with a wife, Isabella, 43, also English. The Rowbothams had eight children: the five oldest children were born in England and the three youngest were born in the United States. Of the four oldest males, the two older were listed as "laborers"—John (age 25) and William (23)—while the two younger males were listed as "farmers"—Robert (age 21) and Thomas (15). The census listed one English-born daughter, Jane (age 19). In addition, the Rowbothams had three American-born children—James (age 11), George (3) and illegible (8). The household also contained a laborer, H. Mitchel (age 21), who was born in Connecticut (U.S. Census Office 1850:95). The Beers Atlas of 1874 (Figure 3-7) identified the property as still owned by a Rowbatham.

The 1870 Federal census portrayed several changes in the composition of the Rowbotham household. First, the name was spelled differently, with the "w" dropped. Second, the oldest female's name was then Sarah, not Isabella, although the age range and country of origin was consistent with the 1850 census record. She listed her occupation as "keeping house," which seems to imply marriage, but perhaps she was a sister. Thomas Robotham, then 70, was listed as a farmer, with real estate valued at \$600 and personal value listed as \$200. Three children were listed as members of the household, all of whom New York born: Eunice (age 27), George (23), a farm laborer, and Jane (12), "attending school" (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:9). Perhaps Eunice is the illegible name which appeared on the 1850 census? Thomas Rowbotham was listed in Child's Gazetteer as a farmer and owner of five acres, but his address was listed as the nearby Ridge Mills, perhaps the nearest post office (1869:279). Historic maps suggest that Rowbotham property may be a little farther south of this archaeological site location, more consistent with PCI Site 14. PCI Site 13 may be more consistent with the Mulkerin property.

The 1907 atlas (Figure 7-1; Table 7-1) depicted the owner of this property as S. McCurn, who called his farm "Cedarcroft." The atlas characterized Cedarcroft as "a fine dairy" with 50 of its 73 acres consisting of meadow and grazing land. "[D]ifferent products are raised, corn, potatoes, oats, etc." and "[t]he building consists of a dwelling, horse and cow barn, all in excellent repair." However, the atlas entry added some confusion to the discussion. First, the owner was cited as Stephen *McCuen*, not McCurn, and the atlas reported that "[t]he present owner settled here 34 years ago [circa 1873] purchasing the farm from Henry Ely" (Century Map Company 1907:164). This information either contradicts the Beers Atlas of 1874, which listed neither McCuen, McCurn nor Ely as property owners, or the 1852 Oneida County map, which listed Ely as the owner of property more north of Cedarcroft's 1907 location. Moreover, census data suggests that Stephen McCurn or McCuen was only about twelve years old in 1874. Oneida County Clerk's Office deed records indicate that John McCurn purchased property from Thomas Mulkerin on 16 March 1898. Perhaps the McCurns had been renting from Mulkerin for a number of years before accumulating enough money to purchase the land outright, with Stephen inheriting the land from his father?

Keough's *1901/02 Directory* listed two McCurns: Daniel, a farmer, and Stephen, a teamster (1901:196). However, while these people may not be the individuals in question, the names are consistent with information drawn from the 1910 census, which listed a family called *McEuen*. The McEuens consisted of dairy farmer, Stephen (age 49), as household head, his brother, Daniel (age 34), a laborer, and their sister, Mary (age 26) (U.S. Census Office 1910:245A). Adding more confusion, the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records states that property in the vicinity of PCI Site 13 was acquired by Daniel McCurn from Thomas Mulkerin 31 October 1871. That discrepancy was discussed above. In any event, Arthur B. and Ola B. Jones acquired that property on 9 August 1935. Also, Ola B. Jones acquired contiguous property from Helen A. Hubbard on 5 September 1923. Duane Jones

acquired the property from Arthur and Ola on 21 May 1937. The U.S. government acquired the Jones tract on 5 August 1957 (Appendix C).

PCI Site 14. This site, also known as Depression #6, is located west of Pennycast Road (Figure 7-1). No remnants of a foundation or rubble are visible. Although no specific map references exist for this site, the property is near enough to PCI Site 13 to have records consistent with the property discussed above. This site's proximity to Site 13 suggests that PCI Site 14 might be related to the Rowbotham or McCurn properties previously described. However, the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records state that the U.S. government acquired property in the vicinity of this site from Silas and Harriet Murphy 15 August 1936. These records also indicate that this property had been in the Murphy family since at least the end of the nineteenth century. The Griffiss records cite a chain of Murphys back to 1894 and the 1907 New Century Atlas (Table 7-1) depicted a Murphy as occupying a nearby property (Appendix C).

7.2.4 FORMER WRIGHT SETTLEMENT ROAD. Five sites were located in the area which corresponds to the path of the former Wright Settlement Road. While this road was discontinued when the base was built in 1941, the location is presently designated the "Triangle Area at Griffiss AFB." Slightly north of the former intersection of Floyd Road and Wright Settlement Road, this area was at one time known as Cleveland Corners, whose early sites were farmsteads. Farmers began purchasing larger tracts of land in this area shortly before 1800 according to local historian Daniel Wager (1896b). These sites are depicted on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) in the vicinity of property owned by J. Brainard, F. Briggs and P. Downing. On the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) these sites are in the vicinity of property owned by P. Williams, J. Brainard, J. and A. Holland, A. Vredenburg, and J. and A. Holland. On the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1) these sites are depicted as property of E.H. Grems and Ft. Stanwix Canning Company (Table 7-2).

PCI Site 16: Site A and Site B. Features 1 through 8 were identified as PCI Site 16 after the Phase I archaeological investigation (Cinquino et al. 1995) and include depressions, depressions with rocks or asphalt or concrete and a rock lined depression. The subsequent Phase II archaeological investigations have clarified questions concerning the boundaries for sites in this part of the project area. It appears that there is a strong possibility that the former Wright Settlement Road bisects PCI Site 16 and PCI Site 17, with Site 16A and Site 17A on the west side of the former road and Site 16B and Site 17B on the east side. Daniel Wager in his history of the development of the Wright Settlement area discussed the early landowners in the vicinity of these sites. He described the land purchase of Seth Ranney, son of one of the four original pioneers of the area. Ranney "leased of George Clinton 249 acres extending from the Mohawk River easterly and including the farms of the late Andred Vredenburgh and W.K. Reese" (1896b:4). This lease included land in the vicinity of these sites, especially PCI Site 19 and PCI Site 24 (compare with Figure 3-7). Moreover, "At that time [1811] the residence of the late

Andrew Vandenburg [Vredenburg?] on the road running through Wright Settlement to Western [Wright Settlement Road], by the way of the big gulf, was the residence of Joseph Wright" (1896b:19), son of one of the four original landowners of Wright Settlement. Wager continued his delineation of original landholders. "William West came in 1793 and bought out the . . . lease of David I. Andrus. Edward Simons in 1793 owned and lived on a farm of 310 acres south of the late A. Vredenburg residence, in 1796 he sold 50 acres to John Simons and 60 acres to Jonathan Brainard, who was the father of Jephtha Brainard" (1896b:6). Wager's information is supported by deed records at the Oneida County Clerk's Office (Liber 654, page 189).

Previously named sites PCI Site 16 and PCI Site 17 are in the vicinity of the property owned by J. Brainard. These sites are depicted on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) in the vicinity of property owned by J. Brainard and F. Briggs. The 1850 Federal census portrayed Jephtha Brainard as a 42 year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$3,500. With his wife Ellen (age 37), they had seven children, the five oldest attended school—Rosy (age 14), Lansing (13), George (10), Lawrence (8), and Victoria (6). The two youngest remained at home—Charles (age 4) and Mary (1). Also part of the household was Jephtha's 79 year-old, Connecticut-born father, Johnathan, who still listed his occupation as farmer, and a 50 year-old male, whose name was illegible but was also listed as a farmer (U.S. Census Office 1850:87). The Oneida County Clerk's Office deed records indicate that Jonathan (Johnathan on the 1850 census) Brainard acquired part of the land on 27 October 1796 from Edward Simmons (Simons?) and another part from Sylvester and Sarah Dering on 13 May 1803 (Deed Liber 591, page 75).

By the 1870 Federal census, the Brainard household had changed. Jephtha and Ellen were still together, albeit twenty years older, and Jephtha was still listed as a farmer, but with real estate valued at \$10,000 and a personal value of \$1,000. Ellen listed her occupation as "keeping house." While all the children from the earlier census had left the household, two new children, then teenagers, remained: Leonard (age 13) and William (18). The youngest attended school (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:7). The 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) depicted a structure in the vicinity of these sites belonging to J. Braynard.

As presented in the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1), the property was in the hands of E(dward) H(enry) Grems, who called his 96-acre farm "Shady Lane" (Table 7-1).

The average crop of oats is about 50 bushels/acre[, and t]he corn crop was exceedingly heavy in '06. About 73 acres are usually in meadow and grazing, eleven in soil products, and there are 12 acres of hemlock, maple and beech timber. [The account added that] there are several never-failing springs and wells conveniently located The farm is well fenced, mostly with wire and its buildings are in good repair. Mr. Grems purchased [the property from the] Jephtha Brainard Estate in Fall of 1903. The property having been in the Brainard family [for] 109 years [1907:164].

The Keough 1901/02 *Directory* stated that E.H. Gremms worked as a laborer on Floyd Road and lived with Clinton W. Gremms, his father (1901:192), who had owned "Home Farm" since 1893. "Home Farm" was located along Floyd Road. Edward Gremms had been married, but Mrs. Gremms had died at the age of 30 on 24 June 1909 of unspecified causes (Rome Historical Society Vertical Files, Book #16). The 1910 Federal census described Clinton W. Gremms, E.H.'s father, as the head of the household. Sixty-eight year-old, Clinton W. Gremms was listed as a farmer and married to Mary Anna, a Welsh woman five years his junior. Clinton and Mary Anna's two widowed children—Eliza (Bell) (age 37) and Edward H. (33), described as a farmer—lived with them. Also included in the household was Claude Bell, Eliza's 9 year-old son (U.S. Census Office 1910:266). According to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, Owen W. and Mary J. Hughs acquired the property from Clinton W. and Mary Ann Gremms on 3 January 1910. It appears from information delineated in the Chain of Title Records and contained in the 1907 *New Century Atlas* that Edward Gremms swapped farms with his father Clinton. Edward Gremms sold Clinton's "Home Farm" to the U.S. government at a later date. The U.S. government acquired the "Shady Lane" property on 17 January 1942 (Appendix C). It is interesting to note that the Oneida County Clerk's Office deed records cite C.W. Gremms as the purchaser of the "Shady Lane" property in December 1903 and not E.H. Gremms, although E.H. was credited with ownership on the 1907 map (Liber 654, page 189).

While census records and historic directories were examined in an attempt to locate F. Briggs, no information on this person was uncovered. However, there were two Briggs listed on the 1850 Federal census near J. Brainard: one Briggs (Orvil) immediately above Brainard's name and one Briggs (Lynus) immediately below. Orvil Briggs was listed as a 43 year-old farmer, whose real estate was valued at \$2,823. He was married to an Irish-born woman named Jane, who was 33. They had three children at that time, two of whom attended school: Andrea(?) (age 11), Ellen or Alan (9), and Julia (5 months). Lynus Briggs was a 62 year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$2,100. He was married to an English-born woman named Sharlotte, who was 41 years old. It appears that she had three children from a previous marriage, all of whom attended school—Andisa (?) Goice (age 17), Jane Goice (11) and Sharlotte Goice (6). The Briggs had one child of their own, Georgianna (age 3). Also in the household was Thomas Brion, a fourteen year-old from Ireland, who attended school, and Mary Fields, who was born in England and was 67 years old (U.S. Census Office 1850:87). These Briggs could not be located on later census records or historic directories. P. Downing also escaped detection in the examination of historic census records and directories. J. and A. Holland were discussed in the Section 7.2.2 describing PCI Site 2, and are discussed briefly below.

As described above, the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) depicted the possible Briggs homestead in the vicinity of property owned by P. Williams, J. Braynard, J. and A. Holland, A. Vredenburg, and J. and A. Holland. On the 1907 *New Century Atlas*

(Figure 7-1) the site was depicted as belonging to E.H. Gremms and the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company. According to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, Owen W. and Mary J. Hughs acquired the property from Clinton W. and Mary Ann Gremms on 3 January 1910. The U.S. government acquired the property on 17 January 1942 (Appendix C).

PCI Site 17: Site 17A and 17B. Feature 9—a rock-lined depression—was determined to be PCI Site 17 during the Phase I survey (Cinquino et al. 1995). The results of the Phase II archaeological investigations revealed that the site contained two distinct artifact clusters. As a result, PCI Site 17 was divided into two sites: Feature 9 and what appears to be a modern artifact deposition on the westernmost part became PCI Site 17B, and early nineteenth century artifacts on the easternmost portion became PCI Site 17A. PCI Sites 16A and 16B as well as PCI Sites 17A and 17B are in the vicinity of the property owned by J. Brainard. These sites are depicted on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) in the vicinity of property owned by J. Brainard and F. Briggs and P. Downing. On the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) these sites are in the vicinity of property owned by J. Brainard, J. and A. Holland, A. Vredenburg, and J. and A. Holland. On the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1) these sites are depicted as belonging to E.H. Gremms. For specific information on these property owners see discussions of PCI Site 16: Site 16A and 16B (above; Table 7-2).

PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19: PCI Site 18/19. The results of the Phase I survey suggested that a rock-lined depression, Feature 10, would be PCI Site 18, and a rock-lined well, Feature 11, would be PCI Site 19 (Cinquino et al. 1995). The Phase II archaeological investigations could not delineate a boundary between the two sites. Since the two sites may actually overlap, PCI Site 18 and PCI Site 19 might be one site, PCI Site 18/19. The previously identified Site 18 and Site 19 are in the vicinity of the property depicted on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) near structures owned by F. Briggs and P. Downing. On the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) the site is in the vicinity of property owned by J. and A. Holland, A. Vredenburg, and J. and A. Holland. On the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1) the site is depicted as belonging to the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company.

As described above in the discussion of PCI Site 16A and Site 16B, census records and historic directories were examined to locate F. Briggs and P. Downing. However, neither Briggs nor Downing could be located in the section of the 1850 census enumerating Wright Settlement. They also escaped detection in the examination of historic directories.

Although traditionally depicted north of these sites, A. Vredenburg possessed property along Wright Settlement Road in the vicinity of this site as portrayed on the Beers 1874 Atlas (Figure 3-7). Daniel Wager described Andrew Vredenburg as owning property in the area from circa 1811 (1896b:11). Although Vredenburg property was located on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6), the depiction

appears to be too far north to be in the vicinity of PCI Site 18/19. However, the Beers Atlas depicted A. Vredenburg in the vicinity of this site, possibly in the dwelling occupied by P. Downing on the 1852 map. The Beers depicted an H. Vredenburg on the more northerly tract. While the Vredenburgs could not be located in 1850 census, the 1870 Federal census reported that Andrew "Vredenburgh" was a 69 year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$15,000 and who had a personal value of \$2,000. Vredenburg's household comprised his wife, Margaret, who was a year older than he and reported her occupation as "keeping house," and a ten year-old female domestic servant, whose name was illegible (U.S. Census Office 1870:7, ward 5). Located north of A. Vredenburg on the Beers Atlas was H. "Vredenburgh," probably a son of Andrew. The 1870 Federal census reported that Henry "Vredenburgh" was a 35 year-old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$10,000 and whose personal value was \$2,000. He was married to Victoria who was 26 years old. They had two children, Sarah (age 8) and Clayton (10). Also in the household were two foreign-born, teenage workers, one female and one male. The female was Elisabeth Brown, an eighteen year-old domestic servant who was born in England, and the male was William Keough, a nineteen year-old laborer who was born in Wales (U.S. Census Office 1870:7, ward 5).

Property owned by J. and A. Holland was also located in the vicinity of this site. The Hollands apparently owned and built several houses on their relatively large tract of land. Their property and household were discussed in the section describing PCI Site 2. It appears that the Hollands expanded their old Floyd Road farm during the middle years of the nineteenth century, purchasing contiguous parcels along Wright Settlement Road. The buildings marked "J. and A. Holland" on the 1874 Beers Atlas correspond to buildings marked "F. Briggs" and "W. Adams" on the 1852 map (Table 7-2). Child's 1869 Gazetteer listed James and Allison Holland as farmers of 120 acres on lot 62 (1869:273). The 1870 Federal census still listed the Holland household as headed by their father John (age 77, at that time), who still listed his occupation as farmer. He probably remained on the old Floyd Road farm. John's real estate had appreciated to a value of \$18,000, and he listed his personal value at \$2,500. Brothers James and Allison (age 29 and 27, respectively) still lived in the household, but would soon take over the farm or farms and any expansion along Wright Settlement Road. Three other laborers were listed as living in the Holland household. English-born Lucy Watson was listed as housekeeper. Reported as 71-years-old, she was assisted by a 45-year-old domestic servant from New York whose name was illegible on the census record. The household was completed by Chris Goodhare a seventeen year-old laborer, born in New York (U.S. Census Office 1870, ward 5:5).

By 1907, the property was occupied by the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company and called Ft. Stanwix Gardens (Figure 7-1; Table 7-1). Incorporated in 1887 with \$20,000 capital, the Fort Stanwix Canning Company had originally been organized by Burt Olney and J. Lloyd Jones, who retired from the business in February 1896. Later that year, Burt Olney was listed as president of the business, with his brother, J.P. Olney, serving as treasurer, and J. O. Waldo, secretary. The business of the company, as

one might expect, was the canning of vegetables of all kinds on a very large scale, and a farm of 150 acres constituted a part of the company's capital of \$100,000. The Olney brothers were the sons of William R. Olney, who with Homer T. Fowler, started the Rome Canning Company in 1881. The Rome Canning Company merged with the Ft. Stanwix Company in 1893. J.P. Olney studied and practiced law for more than ten years in Rome until his father's death in 1889 (Wager 1896b:233). By 1907, as depicted on the *New Century Atlas*, the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company owned or occupied three farms in the area that would become Griffiss Air Force Base (1907:149).

Married to a woman named Lucy, William R. Olney appeared in *Kimball's 1873-1874 Directory* as a broker in the city of Rome, probably of farm produce (1873:np). Several years later, *Kimball's 1880/81 Directory* reported that H.T. Fowler and W.R. Olney had formed a partnership and were in the corn canning business—the above mentioned Rome Canning Factory (1880:np). William R. Olney was listed as broker in the city of Rome with his sons, James P. (an attorney) and Burt, living with him (Kimball 1880:np). Several more years later, the Olney entry remains the same except that Burt Olney had left the house (Kimball 1883:np).

By 1899, Burt Olney had become president of the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company (Keough 1899:163). Two years later the company's capital stock was \$20,000, with Burt Olney still serving as president and J.P. Olney as secretary (Keough 1901:15). According to the 1906 *Steber Directory*, the company's capital stock had risen to \$27,000 and the officers had changed and increased to four. J.P. Olney was now president with A. Wettengel as secretary, G.G. Bailey as vice president and manager, and E. Garden, for whom no position was listed (1906:48). The 1910 Federal census listed James P. Olney (age 53) as President of the Rome Canning Company and married to Adella (age 44). They had two daughters, Florence (age 21) and Marion (16), and were living in the city of Rome (U.S. Census Office 1910:241B/242A). By 1916, George Bailey had become president of the company (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 600, page 78).

In general, according to the Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records, properties owned by the Fort Stanwix Canning Company in general were acquired by Mohawk and Genesee Farms Corps on 12 November 1920. These properties were subsequently acquired by Timothy J. and Daisy Staple 16 September 1940, and then by the U.S. government at various dates thereafter, depending on the property. The land in the vicinity of the archaeological sites along the former Wright Settlement Road, however, appears to have been acquired by Clinton W. and Mary Ann Grems prior to 3 January 1910, when the property was acquired by Owen W. and Mary J. Hughs. As noted above, the Grems family owned the "Shady Lane" farm directly south of and contiguous with the canning company's farm. How Grems came to the entire tract is unknown. Perhaps Grems actually owned the farm and rented to the Fort Stanwix Company or sold his vegetables to them in some kind of cooperative arrangement. In any event, the U.S. government acquired the property 17 January

1942 (Appendix C).

PCI Site 18/19 is also near contiguous property acquired by the U.S. government on 6 November 1941 from Edward A. Evans. An E.A. Evans was depicted as having several buildings in the vicinity of the site according to the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1). Evans acquired the property from William D. and Anna B. Reese on 20 February 1884. A building owned by W.D. and W.K. Reese was depicted in the vicinity of the property on the 1874 Beers Atlas. The 1852 Oneida County map also illustrated a building owned by a Reese in the vicinity of the property. Wager stated that this area was settled by Seth Ranney around 1800, who subsequently sold land in this area to the Reese family. As mentioned previously, Ranney was related to one of the original settlers of Wright Settlement (Appendix C; Wager 1896b:4).

PCI Site 24. PCI Site 24 is a stone-filled depression known as Feature 12. On the 1907 *New Century Atlas* (Figure 7-1) the site is depicted as belonging to the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company (Table 7-1 and Table 7-2). For specific information on this company and associated property owners see the discussion regarding PCI Site 18/19 above. This site is also near contiguous property acquired by the U.S. government on 6 November 1941 from Edward A. Evans. The history of the parcel of land once in Evan's possession is traced above, as well. Nineteenth century local historian Daniel Wager stated that this area was settled by Seth Ranney around 1800 (Appendix C; Wager 1896b:4).

7.2.5 PCI SITE 7. PCI Site 7 (Chimney Site) consists of a chimney or fireplace feature and a noncontiguous foundation. Located in the Town of Floyd, the property on which the chimney is situated in the vicinity of a house depicted on the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) associated with a B. Gardner. Benjamin Gardner farmed over 200 acres near this site during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. His will, filed 13 December 1856, listed his wife Lois as his heir. When she died in June 1881 at the age of 85, her will divided the property among her two sons, David and Daniel, and a third party, David Carpenter et al., perhaps a married daughter's husband or a grandson and related family members (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 734, page 230; Beers 1874).

Due to the piecemeal nature of the U.S. government's easement and property acquisition in the area where this site is found, some uncertainty exists in determining the precise location of the chimney on maps depicting property acquisition and the documents reporting the history of such transactions. Despite this uncertainty, the site is located broadly on either of two tracts: one belonging most recently to Moss A. Kent or one belonging most recently to Bronislaw Cegelski.

In 1870 Moss or Moses Eli Kent acquired property in the vicinity of PCI Site 7 from Alonzo Denison. The records were silent regarding Denison's acquisition of the property, but the land either belonged at one time to Benjamin Gardner or was

contiguous with his farm. Nevertheless, Azariah R. Kent acquired the property some time before 27 August 1915, when some of this land was acquired by William G. Kent and some by Moss A. Kent, perhaps as heirs. Moss A. Kent purchased or otherwise obtained the rest of the property on 5 August 1922. Kent sold part of his property to Bronislaw Cegelski on 27 September 1940. Several years later Kent sold another part of his land to Stephen Lewicki on 4 September 1956 and the rest to the U.S. government by 22 March 1957. Lewicki sold a portion of his tract to Joseph M. and Helen K. Dosiak on 20 August 1977. The U.S. government bought out both Lewicki and the Dosiaks on 20 September 1977 (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 720, page 387, Deed Liber 806, page 334, Deed Liber 1525, page 447; Appendix C).

On 14 July 1875, Harriet Carpenter received part of the Gardner Farm from Lois Gardner, Benjamin Gardner's widow, as part of the above described will. Although Lois Gardner would live for another six years, she may have divided the farm as a precursor to the will settlement and to keep the farm active. Louisa McPherson obtained the property from Harriet Carpenter on 3 November 1887. Less than ten years later, on 9 April 1896, Adam and Marya Wisneowicz acquired the tract from Abram Young. How he obtained the land, the records do not say, but perhaps he was acting in the capacity of executor of the McPherson estate. Bronislaw Cegelski purchased the property on 4 April 1921. The U.S. government began acquiring land from Cegelski on 19 October 1956, completely buying him out over a period of twenty years. The government's final purchase from Cegelski occurred on 14 January 1978 (Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 461, page 499, Deed Liber 734, page 230, Deed Liber 527, page 457, Deed Liber 788 page 128; Appendix C).

7.2.6 PCI SITE 15. PCI Site 15 (Cistern Site) is an isolated cinder block cistern or well very near present day Crescent Drive. While specific map references were not found for this site, the property has been historically owned by the Donaldson family. Both the 1852 Oneida County map (Figure 3-6) and the 1874 Beers Atlas (Figure 3-7) depicted a structure in the vicinity of the site occupied by J. Donaldson. The 1907 map (Figure 7-1) rendered two structures in the vicinity of the site labeled Misses L. and T. Donaldson. However, each of these structures appear well south of the cistern site.

Historic gazetteers and census records did not reveal any information on the Donaldsons. The Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records indicate that the U.S. government purchased property in the vicinity of the PCI Site 15 from Lynn and Rena B. Donaldson on 10 October 1941. Lynn and Rena Donaldson obtained the parcel on 16 April 1918 from Louisa J. and Terecia M. Donaldson, who inherited the property from Joseph Donaldson on 31 July 1902 (Appendix C; Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 572, page 388, Deed Liber 758, page 438).

The cistern site is also in the vicinity of property purchased by the U.S. government from Adam Kussaski, according to the Department of the Air Force *Comprehensive Plan Real Estate Map*. This map depicts the entire Air Force base

superimposed over property tracts acquired by the U.S. government in advance of building Griffiss AFB and subsequent changes in its mission. The map lines for properties acquired near Crescent Drive are somewhat unclear at this point. The Griffiss Air Force Chain of Title Records reports that property contiguous with the Donaldson tract was acquired from Kussaski on 1 February 1942. Kussaski obtained the land from Lone B. Adams on 13 July 1923. The records end at this point. Due to the long history of Donaldsons in the vicinity, it is possible that Adams purchased the property from one of the many Donaldsons, but this is only conjecture (Appendix C; Department of the Air Force Comprehensive Plan Real Estate Map 1993).

7.2.7 PCI SITE 20. Located on the western edge of the present day golf course, PCI Site 20 (Dump Site) consists of artifacts and fragments consistent with an historic dump. The site is not depicted on any historic map. The property was purchased by the U.S. government from the County of Oneida on 17 July 1942. The Griffiss Air Force Base Chain of Title Records indicate that the County of Oneida obtained the land from the Fort Stanwix Farm Company on 23 August 1916. The 1907 New Century map (Figure 7-1) depicted the property on which the site is located as owned or operated by the Fort Stanwix Canning Company, and called Fort Stanwix Gardens (see above, Section 7.2.4 PCI Site 18/19 for a discussion of the Fort Stanwix Canning Company). George Bailey, president of the company at that time (1916), authorized the sale of the farm. The Fort Stanwix Canning Company purchased this farmsite from August Wettengel on 31 December 1904. According to the 1906 *Steber Directory*, the company's capital stock had risen to \$27,000 and its executive officers included, J.P. Olney as president, A. Wettengel as secretary, G.G. Bailey as vice president and manager, and E. Garden, for whom no position was listed. It appears that by 1916 the Olney family no longer controlled the Fort Stanwix operation. August Wettengel bought the farm from George H. and Ida A. Bell on 5 May 1894. It was at that time that Bell divided his 229 acre tract and sold it to Wettengel, Michael Corts and third party whose name was illegible on the deed (Appendix C; Oneida County Clerk's Office, Deed Liber 726, page 96, Deed Liber 600, page 78; Steber 1906:48).

8. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The following section discusses the results of the field investigation including the evaluation strategy employed. The general locations of each site can be found on U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles presented in Figures 4-1 and 4-2. Site maps and pertinent stratigraphic profiles are presented in this section. Representative photographs are presented in Appendix A (Photographs 1 through 74) and are arranged consecutively by site (PCI Sites 1 through 24). The artifact inventory from the Phase II investigation of each site is presented in Appendix B, and the artifact inventory from the Phase I investigation is presented in Appendix E. Shovel test logs are listed in Appendix D. For additional information concerning site descriptions, Section 4 may be consulted; for historic background concerning each site, see Sections 3 and 7.

This section focuses on identifying site description, site testing strategy and rationale, results of each testing unit including stratigraphy, artifacts recovered, and features, and concludes with a summary of the results.

8.1 PREHISTORIC SITES

PCI Sites 21 and 22 contained prehistoric deposits and were located on a bluff over an old channel (existing creek) of the Mohawk River (Figure 8-1). PCI Site 21 contained both prehistoric and historic materials, while PCI Site 22 can be considered a single component prehistoric site. The historic materials recovered at PCI Site 21 are discussed in Section 9.2.8.

PCI SITE 21. This site was determined to be a small prehistoric campsite. Phase II investigations at PCI Site 21 involved the excavation of shovel tests in a five meter interval grid and the subsequent placement of four 1 by 1 meter excavation units. The shovel test grid was utilized to delimit the site and potentially locate artifact concentrations as evidence of prior prehistoric activity. The initial planned grid size included twenty-four shovel tests placed around each site datum (the Phase I positive shovel tests), although disturbed areas and large trees precluded the excavation of some shovel tests at this site. Excavation units were then placed in an effort to locate associated features and diagnostic artifacts, and obtain a larger artifact sample. Shovel test grids and excavation units were oriented magnetic north, and corrected for true north on site maps. Coordinates were assigned as shovel test designations rather than arbitrary numbers (using Phase I shovel test 1.15 as grid/site datum). All units and shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 10 centimeters of sterile subsoil below any cultural deposits.

Thirty shovel tests were excavated at PCI Site 21 (Figure 8-2) in an effort to determine site boundaries. Four of these shovel tests contained prehistoric artifacts including four flakes, one utilized flake and six fire-cracked rocks. Twelve shovel tests

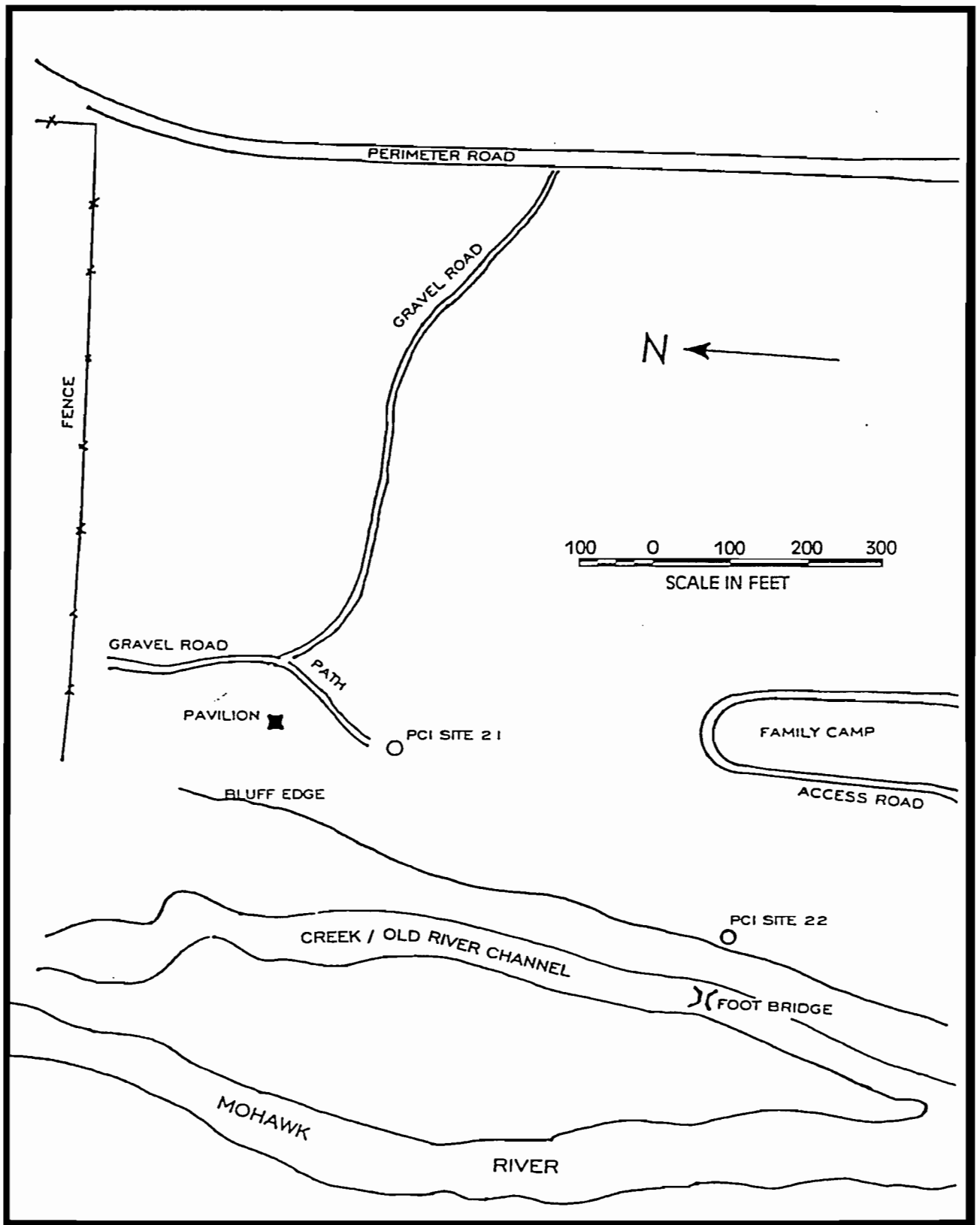


Figure 8-1. PCI Sites 21 and 22: General Site Locations.

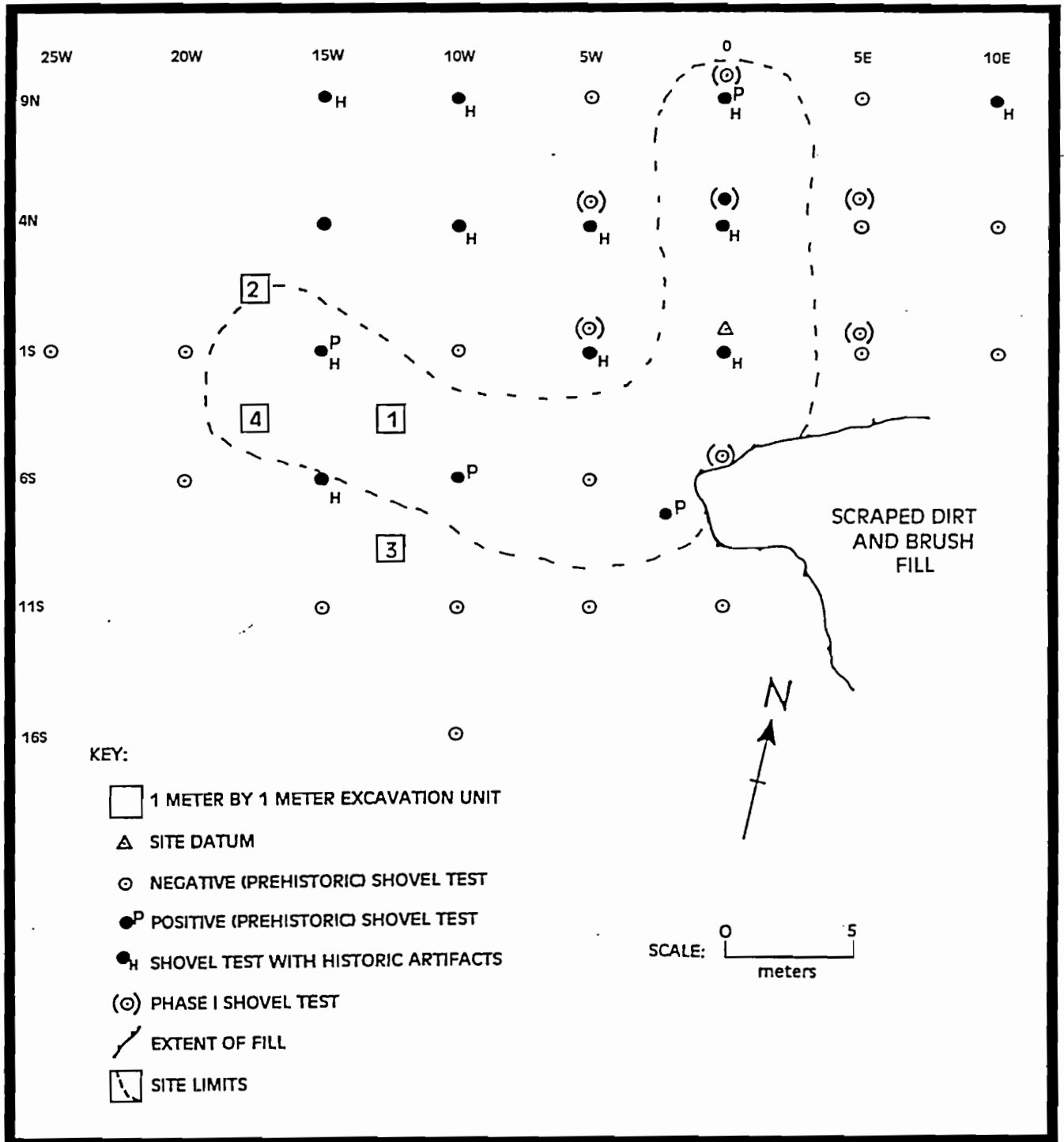


Figure 8-2. PCI Site 21: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units and Site Boundary.

contained historic debris, such as creamware and pearlware ceramics, glass and brick. With one exception, prehistoric positive shovel tests were concentrated southwest of the site datum (STP 1.15). Four 1 by 1 meter units were then placed at this locus of artifact concentration (Figure 8-2). Placement of shovel tests and units was affected by large trees across the site and the presence of earthen and brush mounds to the southeast. These mounds documented severe disturbance adjacent to the site. Shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 21 typically consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam and glacial till topsoil averaging 18 cm in depth (Stratum I), with Stratum II being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay with glacial till.

Excavation Unit 1. The location of Excavation Unit 1 was selected to gather information between two adjacent prehistoric positive shovel tests (S1/W15 and S6/W10). Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 40 cm below ground surface. Four strata were encountered (Figure 8-3). Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam and till extending ~12 cm below surface. Both prehistoric and historic artifacts, including two flakes, a square nail and an ironstone sherd, were recovered from this stratum. Stratum II was a 15 cm thick dark grayish brown/brown (10YR 4/2/4/3) silty clay loam and glacial till which also contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Stratum II artifacts included four chert flakes (one utilized), one fire-cracked rock, two pieces of whiteware, two pieces of flat green glass and one modern Winchester shotgun shell base. Stratum III was a culturally sterile, ~15 cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt with till overlying a brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sand (Stratum IV) appearing in the floor in the northern portion of the unit. There were no features in this unit. The presence of historic materials indicate that the unit was disturbed throughout the upper two strata.

Excavation Unit 2. This 1 by 1 meter unit was placed northwest of positive (prehistoric and historic) shovel test S1/W15 to obtain a focused sample from the northwest portion of PCI Site 21. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface. Unlike Excavation Unit 1, only two strata were encountered in this unit. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay and till extending ~15 cm below surface. This stratum contained only historic artifacts, including one creamware and one pearlware sherd representing late eighteenth-early nineteenth century manufacture. Stratum II was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam and glacial till containing only a single prehistoric artifact (chert flake) and no historic materials. Although the quantity of material is very low, it appears to indicate an undisturbed level. No features were evident in this unit.

Excavation Unit 3. The location of Excavation Unit 3 was selected to sample the southwestern portion of the site. Excavation proceeded in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 26 cm below ground surface. (The

shallow total depth of this unit is due to sterile subsoil encountered at 16 cm). Excavation Unit 3 was similar to Unit 2 with both units having only two strata. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty loam and till extending ~16 cm below surface. Only historic artifacts were recovered from this unit, including one sherd each of creamware, pearlware and hand-painted pearlware representing late eighteenth-early nineteenth century manufacture as well as two pieces of glass. Stratum II was a culturally sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam with glacial till. There were no features and only minor root disturbances in this unit.

Excavation Unit 4. The discovery of prehistoric artifacts in the subsoil of Excavation Units 1 and 2 inspired the placement of the fourth unit near to the west and south of these units. Although no artifacts were found in the subsoil of Excavation Unit 4, one flake and one core fragment were recovered from Stratum I. Excavation proceeded in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 33 cm below ground surface. Excavation Unit 4, like Units 2 and 3, had only two strata. Stratum I was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt with glacial till extending ~18 cm below surface. Stratum II was a culturally sterile strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silt with till. No features were present in this unit.

PCI Site 21 appears to be a small, low density lithic site related to a temporary or short-term encampment. Lithic analysis relates the site to the Early Woodland Period. Earth movement activities are documented adjacent to the site, outside the immediate site boundaries. The most intact portion of the site appears to be a 50 square meter area in the southwest section including the area around Units 1, 2, 4, and STP 6S/10W.

PCI SITE 22. This site was determined to be a small prehistoric campsite containing one feature of fire-cracked rock and lithic materials identified during the Phase I survey (Cinquino et al. 1995:145). Phase II investigations at PCI Sites 22 involved surface inspection, the excavation of shovel tests in a five meter interval grid and the subsequent placement of six 1 by 1 meter excavation units (Figure 8-4). The shovel test grid was intended to delimit the site boundaries and locate potential artifact concentrations as evidence of prior prehistoric activity. Initial planned grid size included twenty-four shovel tests placed around the site datum (the Phase I positive shovel tests). The excavation units were then placed in an effort to locate associated features and diagnostic artifacts, and obtain a larger artifact sample. The shovel test grid and excavation units were oriented to magnetic north, while true north has been indicated on all site maps. Coordinates were assigned as shovel test designations rather than arbitrary numbers (using Phase I shovel test 2.23 as grid/site datum). All units and shovel tests were excavated to a depth of ten centimeters below sterile subsoil.

The six excavation units horizontally delimited PCI Site 22 to dimensions of no more than 7 by 7 meters with an area of approximately 50 square meters. None of the

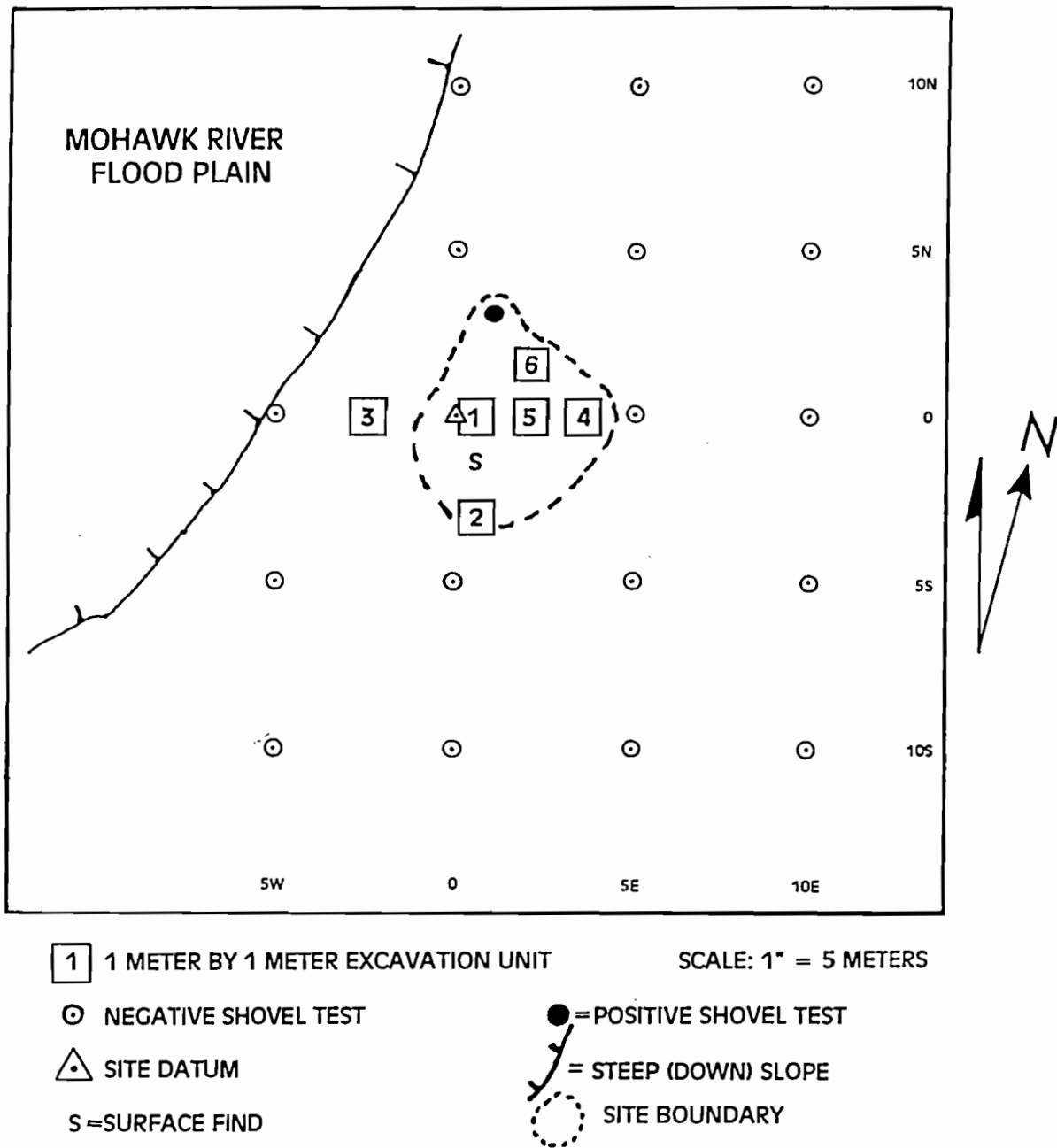


Figure 8-4. PCI Site 22: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units and Site Boundary.

shovel tests (aside from the initial find) were positive. Double negative shovel tests were achieved in all directions except northwest where a steep downward slope to the Mohawk River floodplain bounded the site. Excavation units were then placed in proximity to the original Phase I positive shovel test (STP 2.23/site datum). Stratigraphic changes were multiple and shallow at PCI Site 22, probably due to its location atop the bluff. Initially thought to be a hearth feature in Excavation Unit 2 (and possibly Phase I STP 2.23), Stratum II was a thin (0-5 cm), intermittent pinkish grey/dusty red fine sandy silt layer with an ashy feel appearing in every unit except Excavation Unit 3.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was placed adjacent to the only positive shovel test (out of eighteen) at PCI Site 22 (Phase I, STP 2.23). Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface. Three horizontally discontinuous strata sharing the same vertical level were encountered beneath a thin layer of black sandy duff. This quality is best illustrated in the Level 1 (10-20 cm) of Stratum I floor plan (Figure 8-4A) but does not display well in profile. Stratum I was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sand extending ~18 cm below surface. Excavated in three arbitrary levels, Stratum I was rich with artifacts dwindling in frequency with increased depth. Level 1 (10-20 cm) produced sixty-five flakes and one fire-cracked rock, while one biface, thirty flakes, and two pounds of fire-cracked rock were recovered in Level 2. Only seven flakes were in Level 3. Stratum II was a culturally sterile 20-26 cm thick grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand. Stratum III was a culturally sterile black (10YR 2/1) sandy clay. There were no features in this unit.

Excavation Unit 2. This excavation unit was situated three meters south of Excavation Unit 1, 1.5 meters beyond a surface find of four flakes (with one classified as "blade-like"). Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 30 cm below ground surface. Similar to Excavation Unit 1, three horizontally discontinuous strata (Figure 8-5) sharing the same vertical level were encountered beneath a thin layer of black sandy duff. This quality is best illustrated in the wall profile. Stratum I was described as a ~12 cm thick black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam containing only one flake and a modern lead bullet. Initially interpreted as a hearth feature due to its color and association with incorrectly "field-identified" fire-cracked rock, Stratum II was a thin 2-6 cm dusky red (2.5YR 4/2) sandy loam. One netsinker (Photograph 74) was recovered from Stratum II Level 2. Stratum III was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam containing three netsinkers and one flake. Excavation stopped upon removal of ten sterile centimeters of soil at the base of the unit.

Excavation Unit 3. Excavation Unit 3 was placed three meters west of artifact-rich Excavation Unit 1 to sample the site's western limit near the edge of the steep bluff overlooking the Mohawk River floodplain. This unit, unlike the previous two units, had

only two strata (Figure 8-6), both of which were culturally sterile. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 25 cm below ground surface. Stratum I was an ~6 cm layer of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silty loam overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam subsoil. Possible rodent burrow disturbance was apparent in the unit.

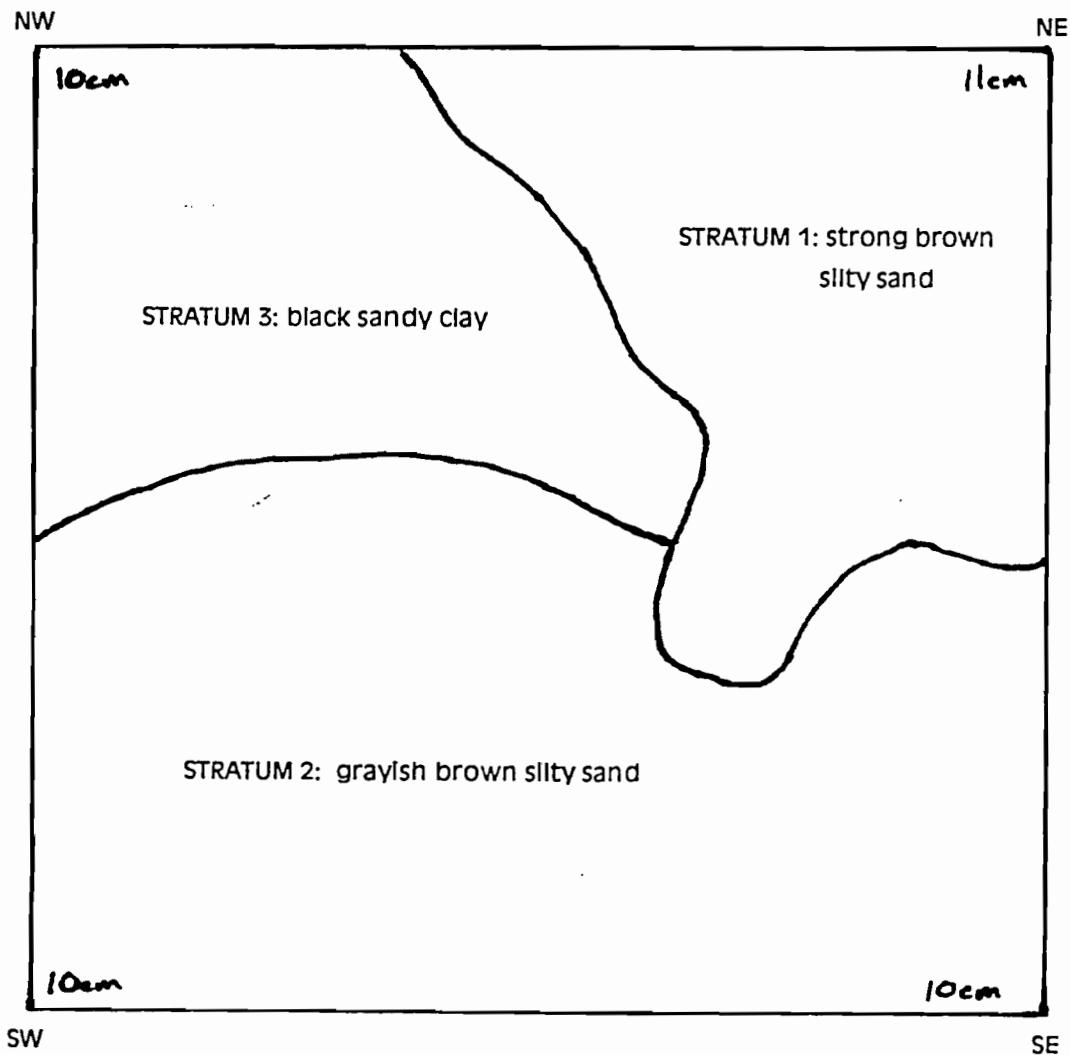


Figure 8-4A. PCI Site 22: Unit 1, Level 1 Floor Plan.

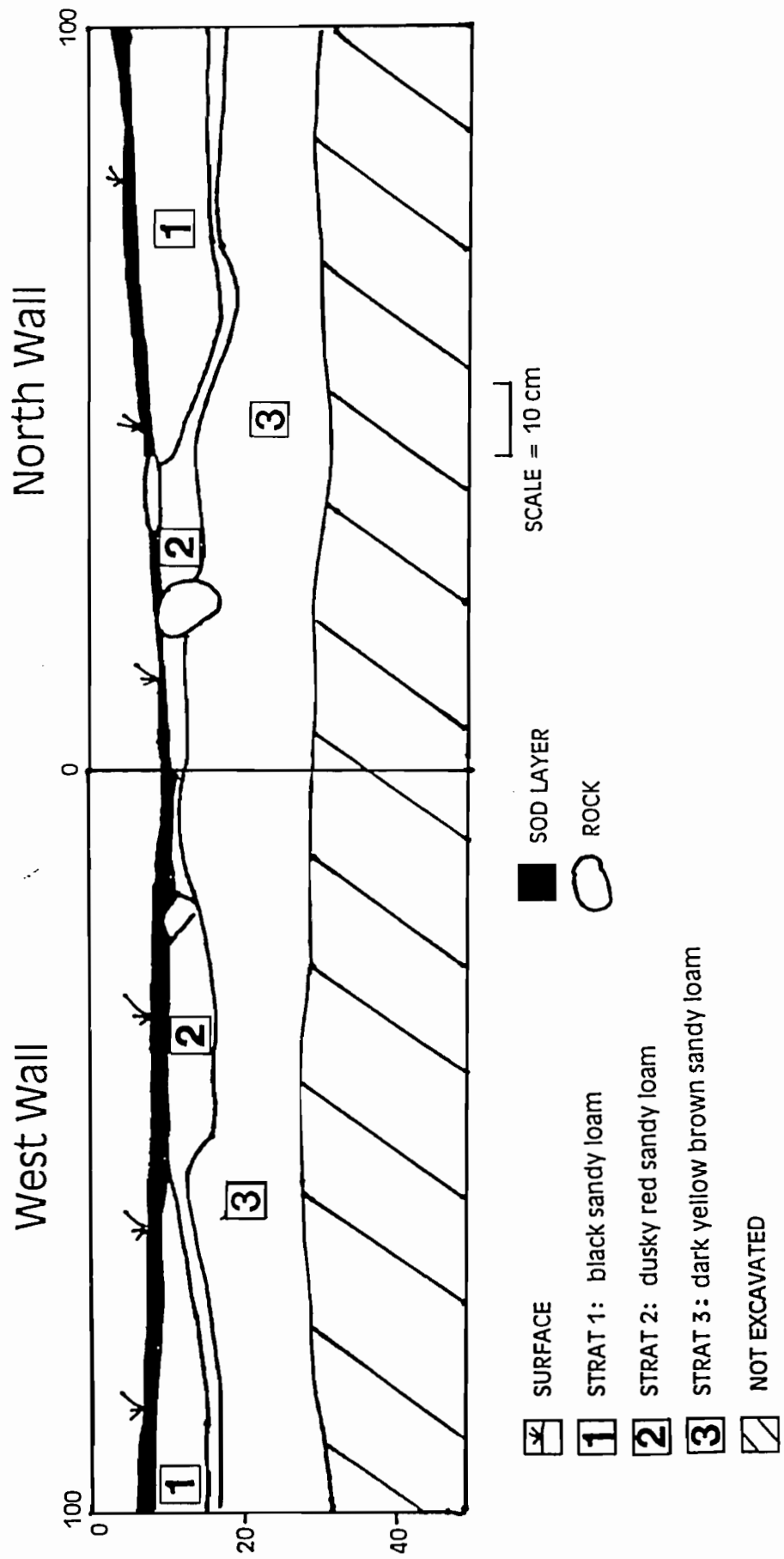


Figure 8-5. PCI Site 22: Unit 2, West and North Wall Profiles.

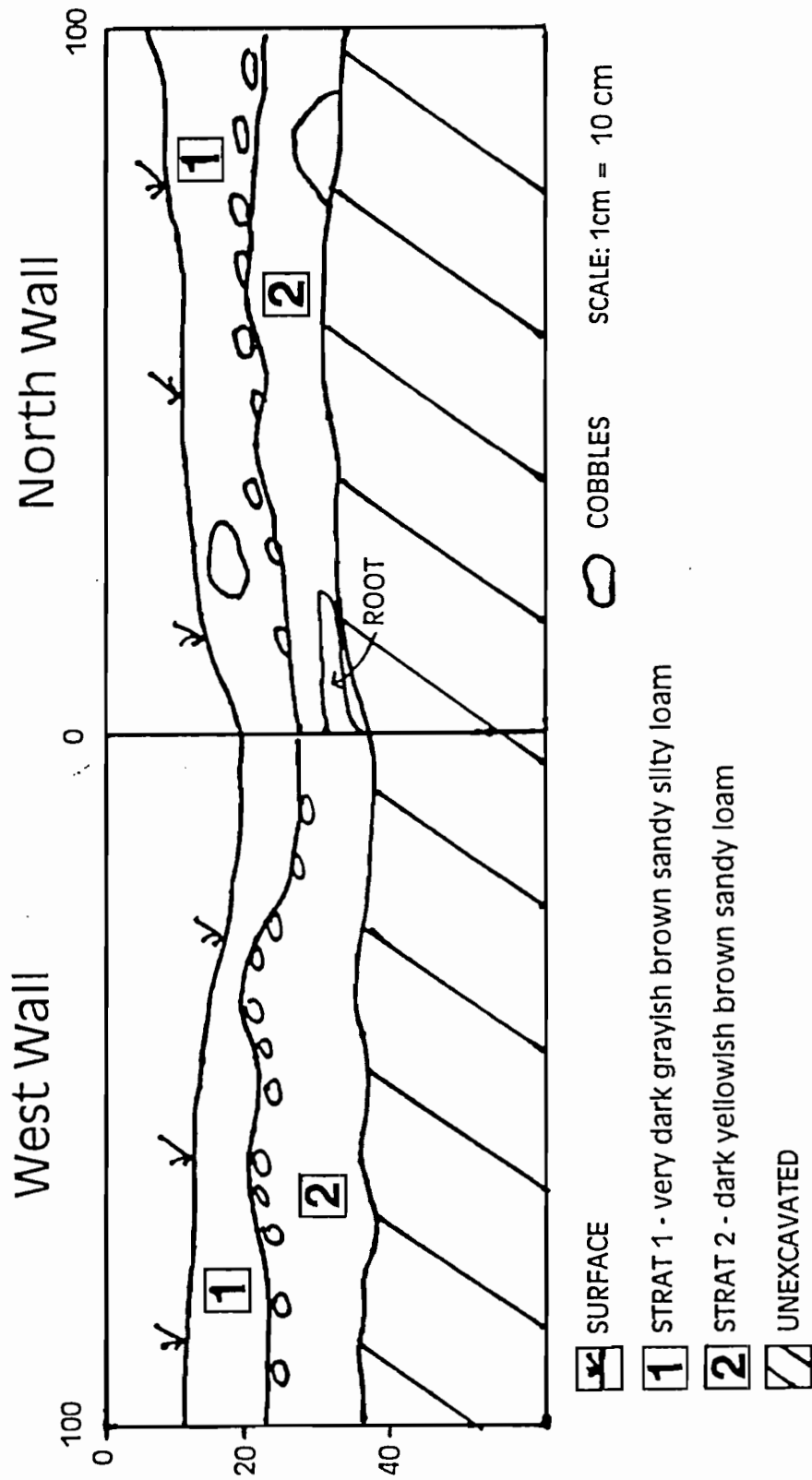


Figure 8-6. PCI Site 22: Unit 3, West and North Wall Profiles.

Excavation Unit 4. Excavation Unit 4 was located three meters east of Excavation Unit 1 in order to sample the eastern portion of PCI Site 22 previously delimited by negative shovel tests. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 49 cm below ground surface. Three strata were encountered in this unit (Figure 8-7). Stratum I was a black (10YR 2/1) silty sand extending ~9 cm below ground surface, and produced one biface, three utilized flakes, eleven unmodified flakes and fourteen fire-cracked rocks. Stratum II was a 3 to 9 cm thick layer of pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) fine sandy silt with an ashy feel. Three flakes were recovered from Stratum II. Stratum III was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay containing two unmodified flakes in its upper 10 cm. No features were evident in this unit, although many of the Stratum I artifacts were recovered from the unit's northwest corner.

Excavation Unit 5. Excavation Unit 5 was placed directly between Excavation Unit 1 and Excavation Unit 4 because of their high artifact counts. Recovery of a biface from each of those units also influenced placement in hopes of unearthing diagnostic lithic materials. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 38 cm below ground surface. Four strata were encountered in this unit (Figure 8-8). Stratum I was a thin layer of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam extending ~5 to 10 cm below ground surface. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included a biface, 1 retouched utilized flake and 8 unmodified flakes, as well as fire-cracked rock. Stratum II was an ~5 cm layer of pinkish gray (2.5YR 6/2) sandy loam which yielded three flakes. Stratum III was an extremely thin ~3 cm culturally sterile layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam. The fourth stratum was also described as being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 rather than Stratum III's 10YR 3/6) sandy loam. It contained two unmodified flakes in its top few centimeters. There were no features or disturbances evident in this unit.

Excavation Unit 6. Excavation Unit 6 was placed 50 cm north of Excavation Unit 5 to be in the vicinity of the multiple flake and biface bearing units (Excavation Units 1, 4 and 5). The presence of a tree precluded the unit's placement south of Excavation Unit 5. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 22 cm below ground surface. Four strata were encountered in this unit similar to those of Excavation Unit 5. Stratum I was a thin layer of black (10YR 2/1) sandy loam extending 3 to 8 cm below ground surface. Artifacts recovered from this stratum include three flakes, five fire-cracked rocks and one whiteware sherd. Stratum II was an 3 to 8 cm thick culturally sterile layer of pinkish gray (2.5YR 6/2) sandy loam. Stratum III was an extremely thin (~2 to 3 cm) culturally sterile layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam. The fourth stratum was a sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam. There were no features or disturbances evident in this unit.

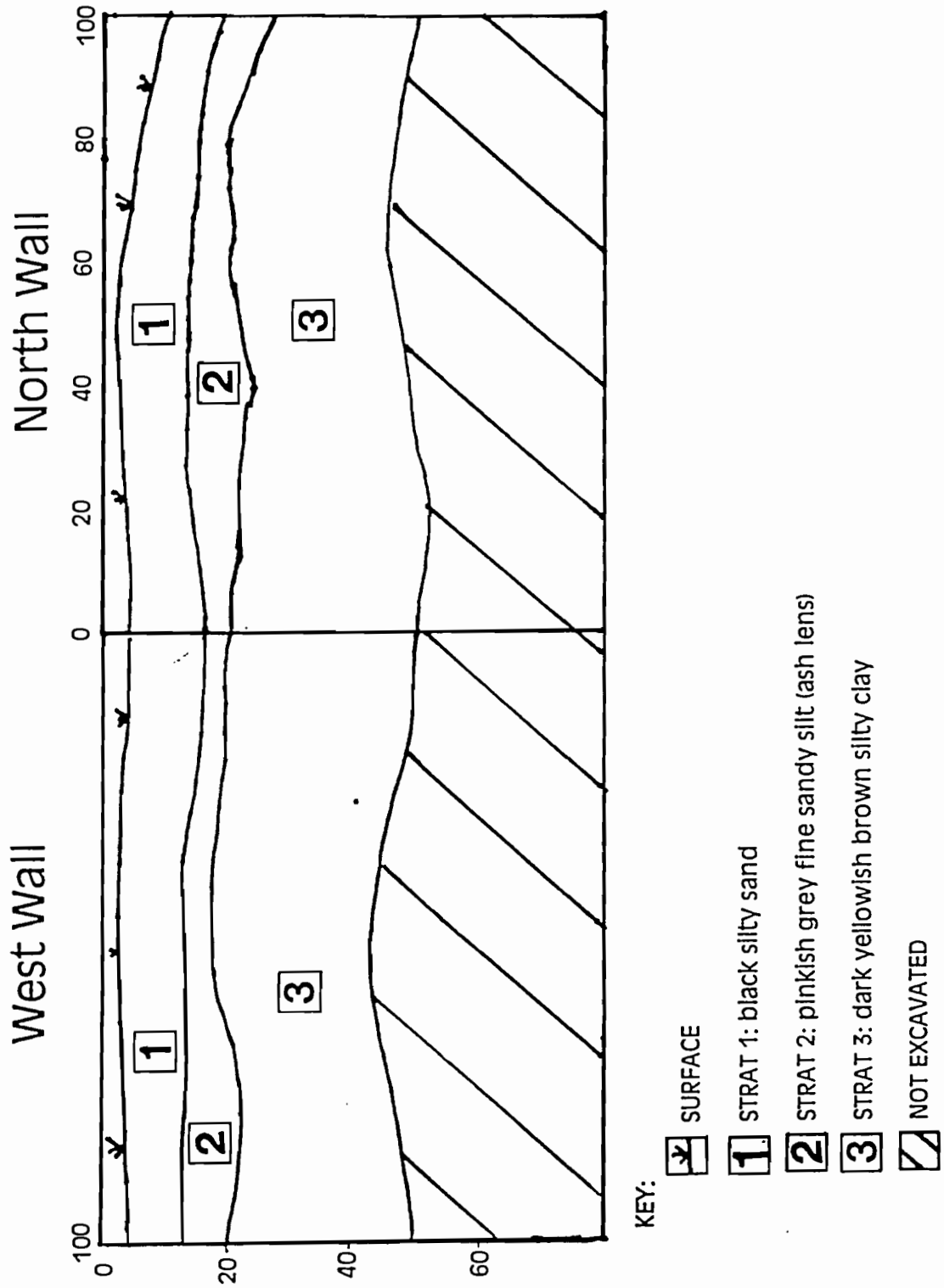


Figure 8-7. PCI Site 22: Unit 4, West and North Wall Profiles.

PCI Site 22 contained prehistoric deposits with no apparent disturbances from construction activities related to Griffiss Air Force Base. Although centralized, the site has yielded a concentration of lithic artifacts which indicate a small camp site used for hunting and fishing subsistence activities. Analysis of lithic tools tentatively dates the site to the Middle Woodland Period. The intact nature of the site and the quantity of materials recovered suggests that additional intact materials and features may be present.

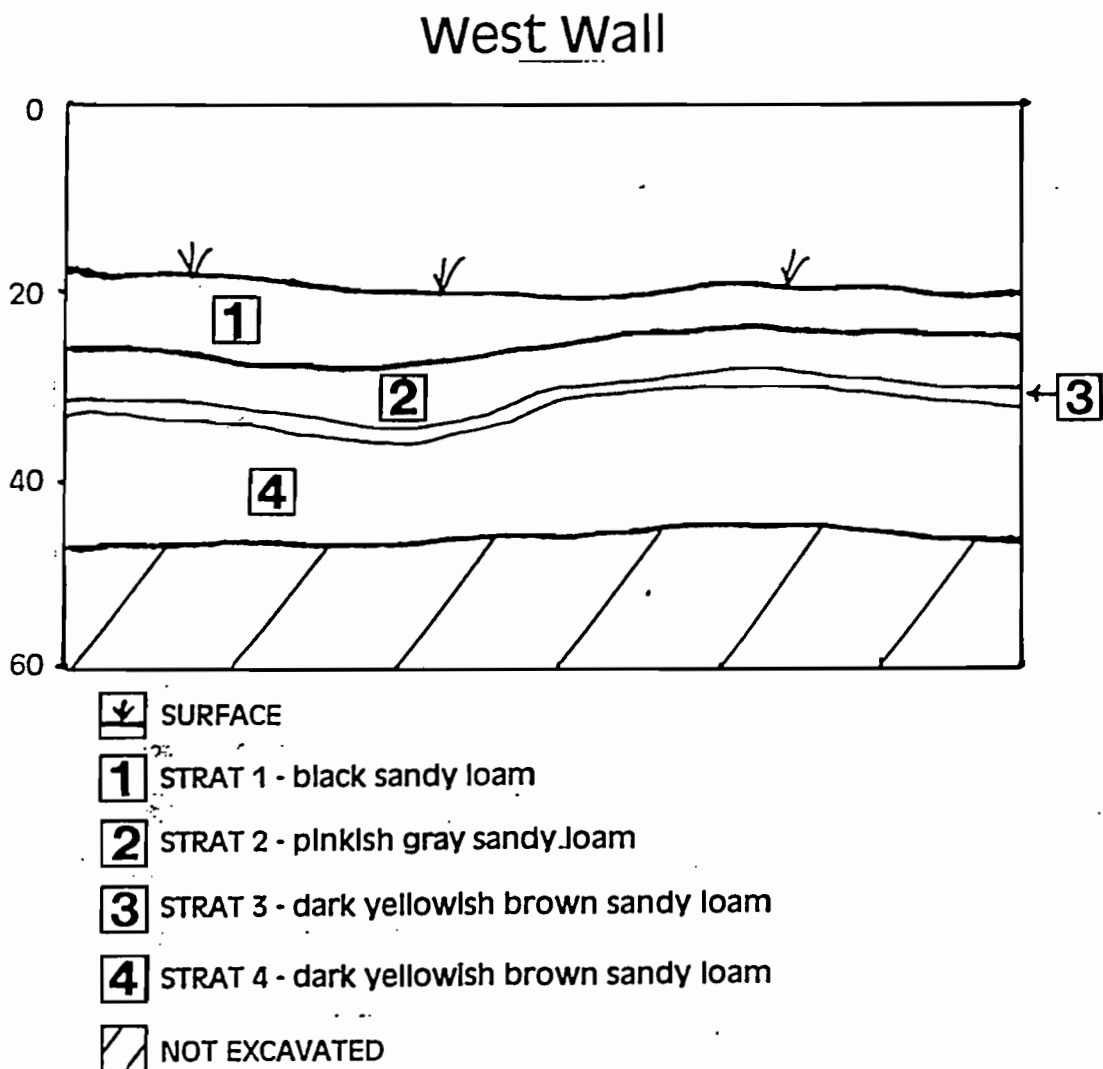


Figure 8-8. PCI Site 22: Unit 5, West Wall Profile.

8.2 HISTORIC SITES

The following sections discuss the results of the field investigations at the historic sites.

8.2.1 *Wright Settlement*

PCI Site 1. This site, the location of an historic farmstead, is situated on property identified as part of Wright Settlement, a community established between 1789 and 1790. The site was identified as a farmstead complex dating to the early nineteenth century. When the Air Force took over this property in the 1950s a house, barn and shed were moved from it. The foundations identified during the Phase I survey were the remaining substructures of the removed buildings. Anticipated information to be recovered from this site should help identify periods of occupation and the type of activities undertaken there.

The Phase I survey shovel tests had identified three foundations and recovered material ranging in date from the early nineteenth century to the twentieth century. The evaluation strategy included placement of a 15 meter interval grid of shovel tests running north to south across the site and identified A to C from an east to west direction (Figure 8-9). One shovel test, B4.1, was opportunistically placed in the area of Foundation 1 annex. A total of twenty-two shovel test pits were dug to identify features and to recover artifacts. No transect was placed next to Six Mile Creek since one had been dug during the Phase I survey (Cinquino et al. 1995). The results of this early transect produced only one artifact. Also, the water table in that area was high.

Of the twenty-two shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at PCI Site 1, fifteen were positive. The stratigraphy in the shovel test pits was composed of two strata. Stratum I consisted of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty or clayey loam. The soil from Stratum II was identified as ranging from dark brown (10YR 3/3) dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) loam, clay and silt with cobbles. In Transect C, closest to the stream, alluvial deposits were identified in STPs 2 and 5. A possible buried "A" Horizon was identified in Transect B, STP 6 and Transect C, STP 1. This soil was encountered at 13 to 48 cm and 27 to 45 cm. Artifacts were recovered from the shovel test pits along Transect A, STPs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; Transect B STPs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; and Transect C STPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Recovered artifacts included a mix of artifacts from the first quarter and mid-nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. In general, the artifacts included salt glazed stoneware, cut nails, large mammal bone and teeth, decorated red earthenware and plain whiteware and various glass bottles, possibly late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century. A more detailed listing of the artifacts recovered from STPs can be found in Appendix D.

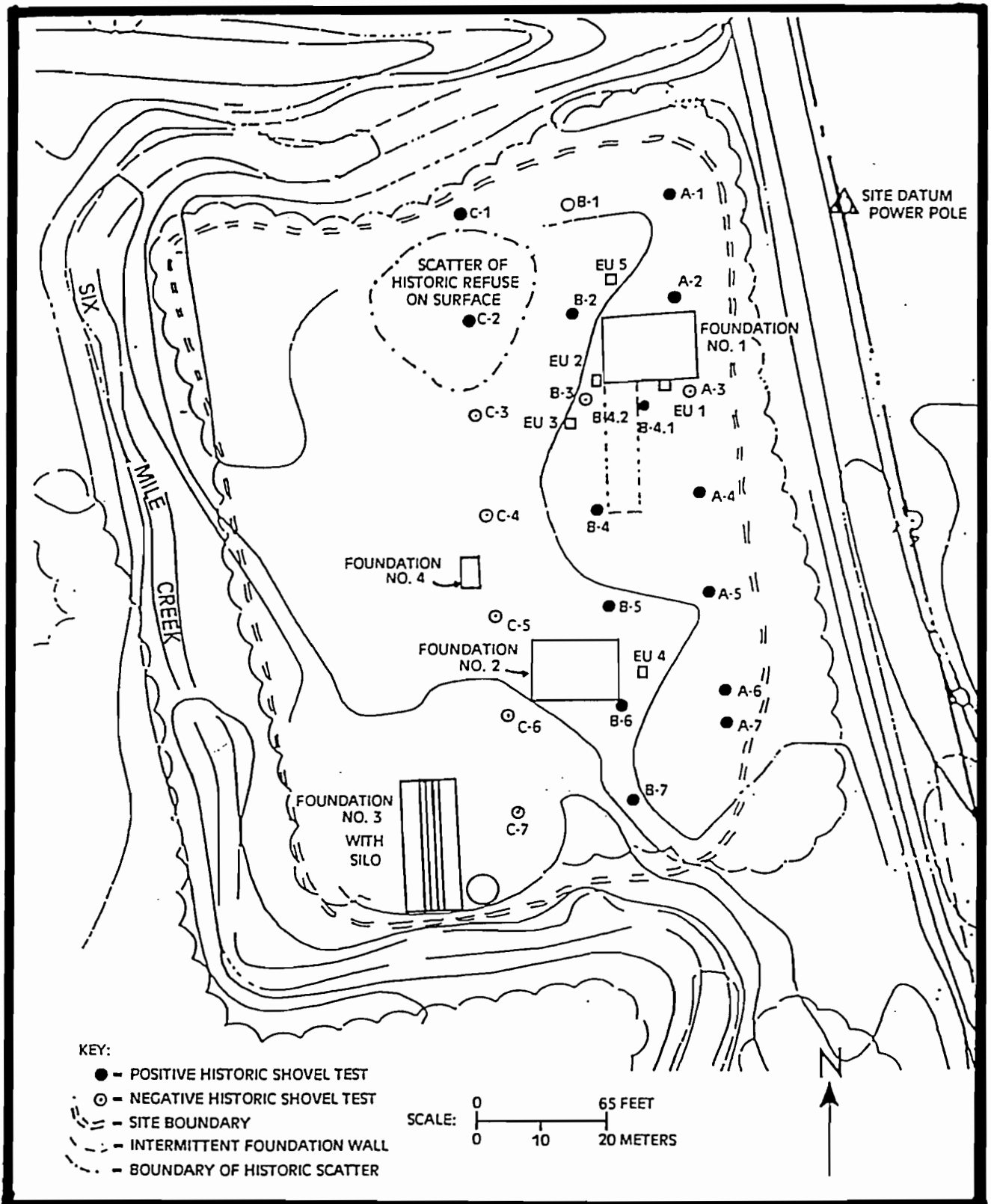


Figure 8-9. PCI Site 1: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

During the placement of shovel tests visual inspection of the vicinity of Transect C and the stream revealed a concentration of surface finds that are believed to date from the mid-1950s (when the U.S. Air Force took over the property) to the present. These items included implements associated with dairy farming such as rusting milk cans and pails. Other objects observed were construction materials (e.g., pieces of cement, iron stair railings and a concrete bird bath). These items may be associated with the abandonment of the property or random dumping on site at a much later date. This concentration of surface materials is noted on the map as "Scatter of Historic Refuse on Surface," but isolated surface scatter (e.g., broken shovels, pails) is not. Also, areas reflecting modern dumping of beer and liquor bottles and car tires are not noted on the map.

Based on results derived from shovel test pits, several excavation units were placed in PCI Site 1 (Figure 8-9). Excavation Unit 1 was placed adjacent to the south wall of the Foundation No. 1 to identify potential architectural features and cultural deposits. Excavation Unit 2 was placed just beyond a back door, on the west side of Foundation No. 1 to identify potential cultural deposits. Excavation Unit 3 was placed south of Excavation Unit 1 closer to the extension or addition to Foundation No. 1. Excavation Unit 4 was placed just east of Foundation No. 2 (which had been identified as a shed, barn or other outbuilding) to locate cultural deposits. Excavation Unit 5 was located north of the main house, Foundation No.1, to help distinguish stratigraphy, such as alluvial deposits as well as to identify cultural deposits.

Excavation Unit 1. This excavation unit was initially a 1 by 1 meter unit dug near the house foundation and adjacent to a set of steps going into the basement. After the removal of sod and an initial excavation of 20 cm of soil the unit was expanded to the west and south to encompass and help define exposed features. As a result, the unit became a 1.5 meter by 1.5 meter unit (Figure 8-10 and 8-11), which was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy. Stratum I consisted of 10YR 3/1 black silty loam and was approximately 10 cm thick. Along the northern-eastern wall of the unit a stone feature, Feature 1, was exposed. The feature appeared to be part of a paving stone or stone cap used as a footing for the wrap around porch known to have existed on the front (east) side of the house (E.S. Wright personal communication, 1994). Within the upper layer of Stratum I a second feature was identified. This feature was a concentration of cobbles found along the southern part of the unit. Although cobbles were found throughout Stratum I, these cobbles appeared to have been deliberately placed in this area. This feature is tentatively identified as a cobble walkway or pathway. Stratum II was excavated adjacent to Feature 1 and consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with gravel and was 30 cm thick. Within Stratum II, the southeast corner contained several tree roots.

Due to the presence of the features the unit was expanded to a size of 1.5 meter by 1.5 meter to aid in the definition of those features. Feature 2, the cobble pathway,

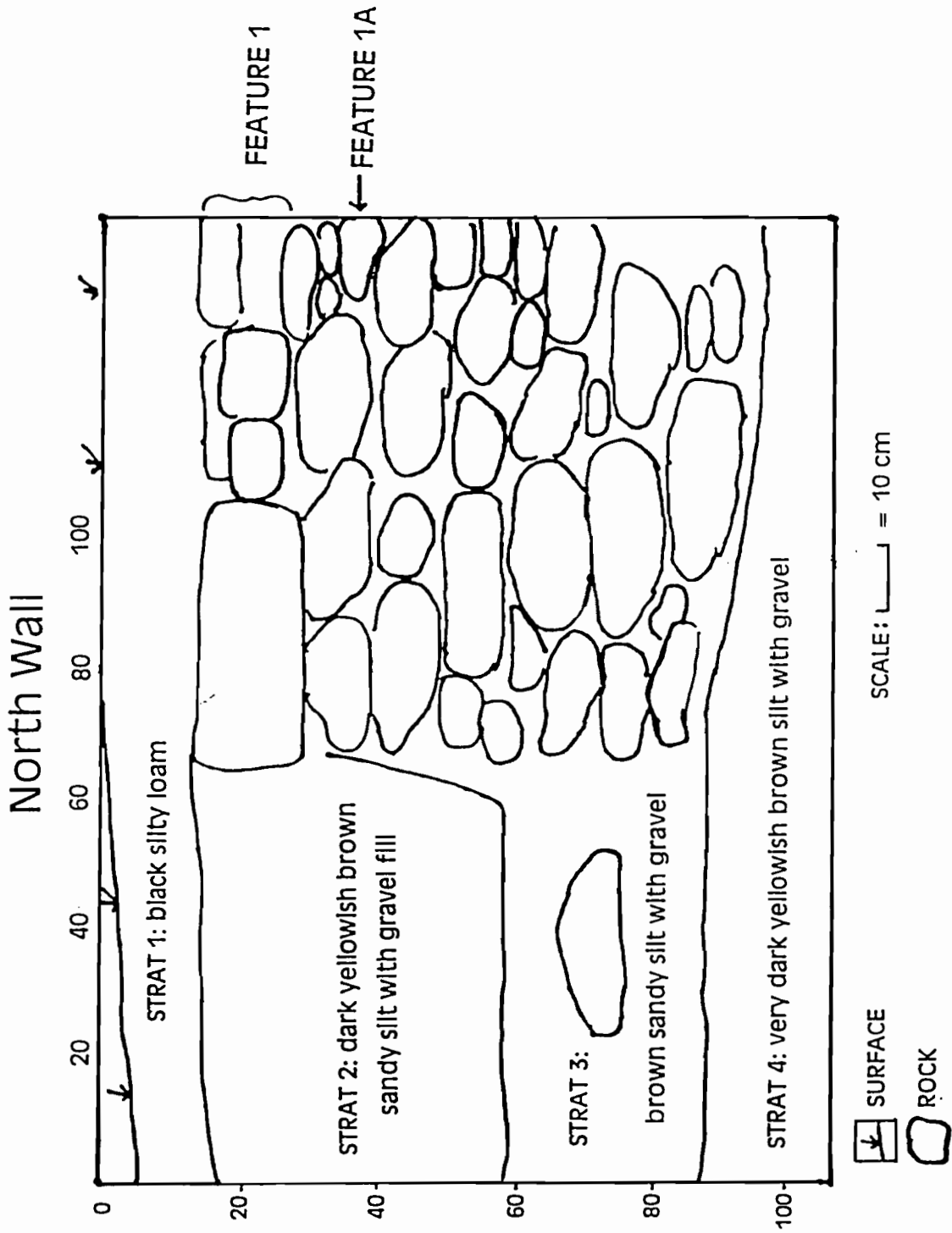


Figure 8-10. PCI Site 1: Unit 1, North Wall Profile, Feature 1 and Feature 1A.

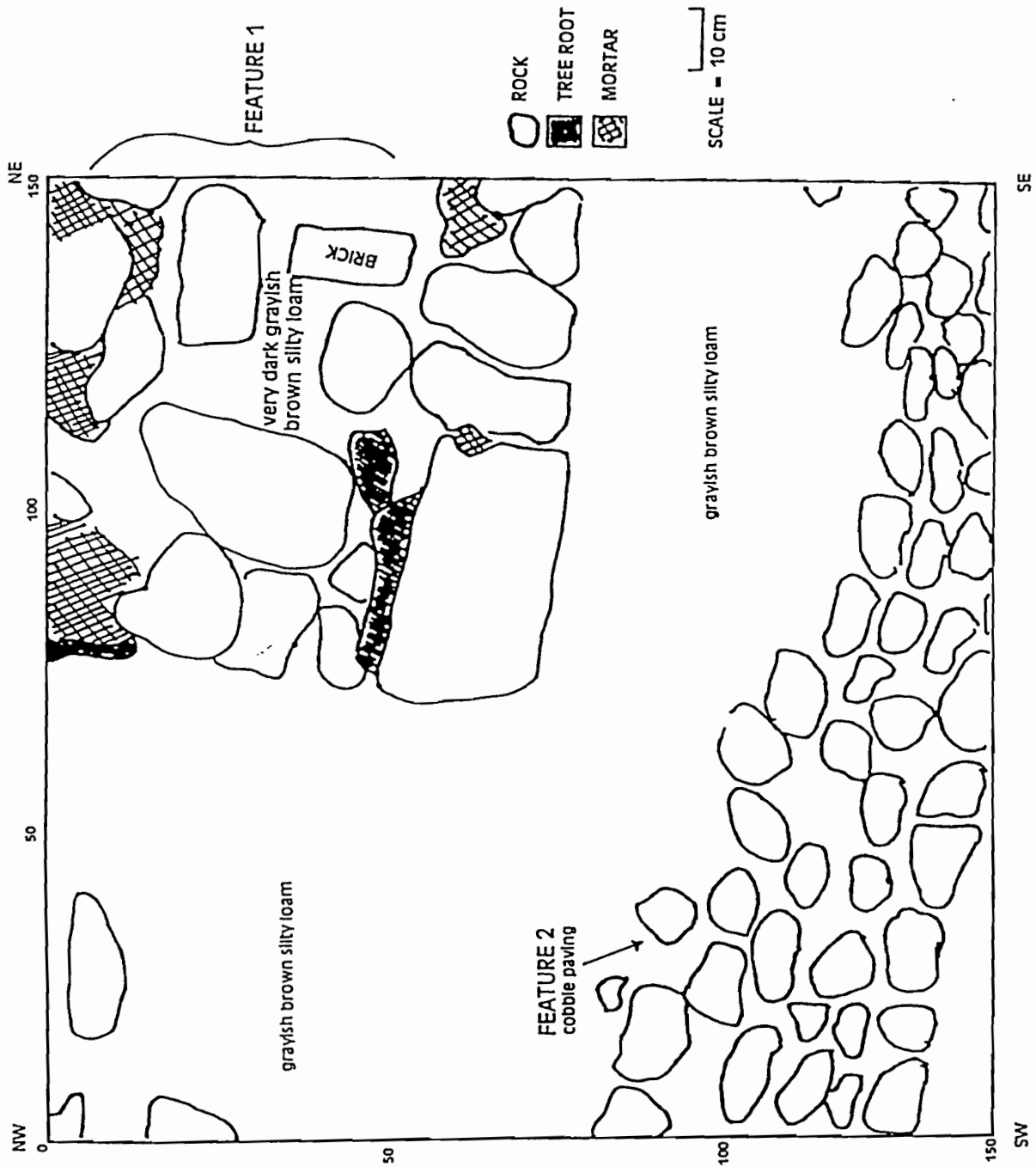


Figure 8-11. PCI Site 1: Unit 1, Floor Plan (1.5 meter x 1.5 meter) Feature 1 and Feature 2.

extended beyond the excavation unit. After the feature was drawn and photographed, it was removed to facilitate the excavation of the southern half of the unit. Stratum III consisted of 10YR 3/3 brown sandy silt with gravel and was 30 cm thick. Stratum III, like Stratum II, was adjacent to the stone wall, Feature 1A. This feature was under Feature 1 and might have been part of it. Stratum IV consisted of 20 cm of culturally sterile subsoil and was characterized as 10YR 3/6 (very) dark yellowish brown gravelly silt. Feature 1A appears to rest on subsoil.

Artifacts recovered from Stratum I show disturbance in the first 10 cm, at least. This stratum includes the sod layer. Modern bottle glass, a 1920 U.S. penny, coal, and various twentieth century pieces of hardware typify this level. Below the sod more nineteenth century materials were recovered, such as redware, kaolin pipe bowls, and cut nails, but these artifacts were in association with potential twentieth century materials. This twentieth century material included wire nails and drinking glass fragments. Stratum II continued to have mixed artifacts showing a disturbed stratum. Materials from this stratum included a decomposing bag (probably plastic), decorated redware, window glass, and cut nails, along with cow bone and teeth. Artifacts from Stratum III were recovered within 65-70 cm and were predominantly nineteenth century materials which included hand painted polychrome pearlware (production dates ranging from 1795 to 1815), lead glazed earthenware, and blue shell-edged pearlware. Recovered late nineteenth century to early twentieth century material included a machine cut nail and brown transfer-printed whiteware. The second level of Stratum III was taken down only in the southern half of the unit and produced artifacts which were nineteenth century and potentially early twentieth century materials. These artifacts included construction materials (e.g., brick, cut and wire nails), and household items, such as various pearlwares (hand painted, shell-edged, transfer printed and plain), creamware, glazed red earthenware, and a kaolin pipe stem.

Excavation Unit 2. This second unit was placed just west of the main house foundation. It was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to 1 meter below datum (88 cm below ground level). Three strata were identified within this unit (Figure 8-12), but no features were uncovered during excavation. Stratum I consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam and was 15-28 cm thick in deposition. Stratum II was identified as a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt and ranged in thickness from 10 cm in the southeast corner to 53 cm in the northeast corner. Due to the homogeneity of the soil across the unit only the northern half of the unit was excavated after the first 10 cm in Stratum II. Stratum III was identified as subsoil and was identified as 10YR dark gray silt with pebbles.

This unit contained mixed nineteenth century and potential twentieth century artifactual materials. Stratum I contained household items (e.g., bottle glass, red earthenware ceramics and salt glazed stoneware) and construction materials (e.g., wire and cut nails and mortar). The artifacts recovered from Stratum II included household

East Wall

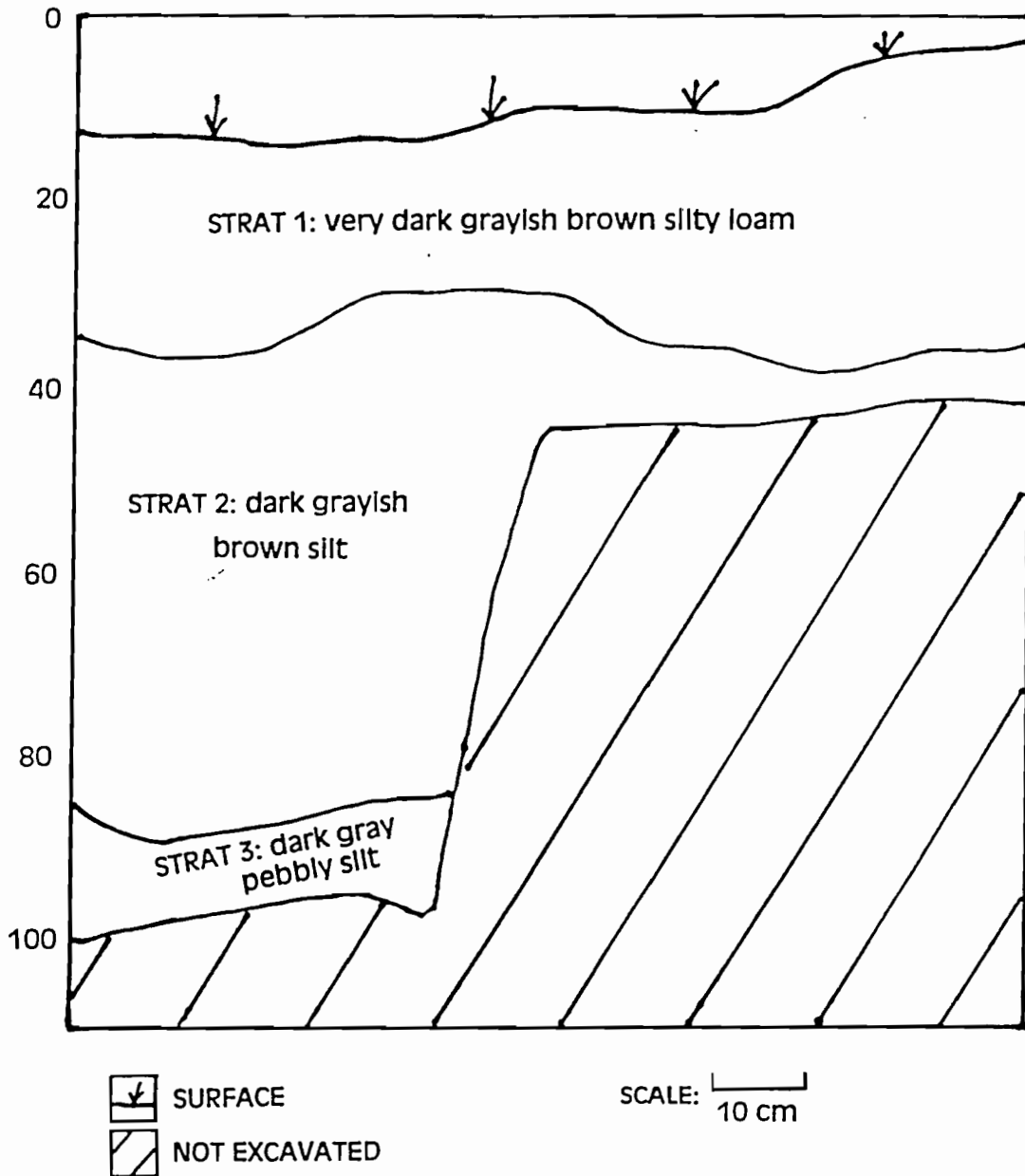


Figure 8-12. PCI Site 1: Unit 2, East Wall Profile.

items (e.g., blue transfer printed whiteware, plain whiteware, unglazed red earthenware, and bottle glass). A large glass bead, possibly late nineteenth century, was also recovered from Stratum II. Construction debris (e.g., red brick, nails (unidentifiable to type) and mortar) was also recovered from Stratum II. Pieces of coal comprised the remainder of Stratum II's artifact assemblage. The only materials recovered from Stratum III were construction debris (brick fragments and nails (cut and possibly wire)).

Excavation Unit 3. Measuring 1 by 1 meter, Excavation Unit 3 was located west of the addition or annex to the main house foundation. Transect-B STP 3 in this area contained stoneware. Thus, Excavation Unit 3 was located between the house and a potential historic dump site. Excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels (except for the last level which was 13 cm) within natural stratigraphy, the unit was dug to a depth of 53 cm below datum (43 cm below ground level) (Figure 8-13). Stratum I comprised 10 YR 3/3 dark gray silty loam and was approximately 10 cm thick. Stratum II was 33 cm thick and consisted of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clayey silt with a slight color change of 10YR 5/2 medium brown clay at the bottom of the unit. Artifacts recovered from this unit were limited to the surface and Stratum I (the upper 10 cm of the unit). Recovered artifacts

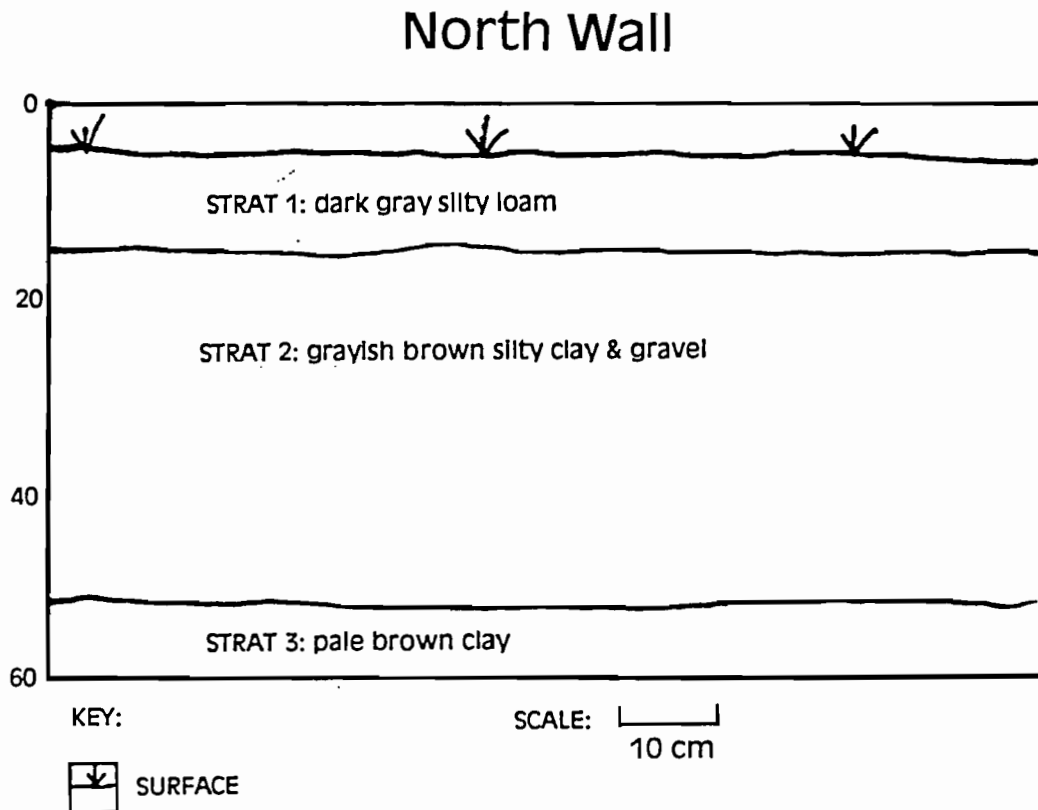


Figure 8-13. PCI Site 1: Unit 3, North Wall Profile.

included construction material (cut nails, wire nails, and small brick fragments) and household items (lead glazed red earthenware, salt glazed stoneware [late nineteenth century/early twentieth century], and whiteware). Miscellaneous items included pieces of coal. Deposition of artifacts appear to range from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Excavation Unit 4. During the Phase I survey Foundation No. 2 had been identified as a shed based on information provided by neighbor and local historian E. Stevens Wright. During the Phase II archaeological investigations a 1 by 1 meter excavation unit (Excavation Unit 4) was placed in the vicinity of this foundation in an attempt to identify potential cultural deposits associated with dairy farming or household activities. The unit was excavated in a combination of natural stratigraphy and arbitrary 10 cm levels and dug to 57 cm below datum (47 cm below ground level). Stratum I was 15 cm thick and consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel. Stratum II was identified as containing 10YR 4/3 brown silt with gravel and was 33 cm thick. Artifacts were only recovered from Stratum I, within 30-35 cm below datum (20-25 cm below ground level). The only material recovered included transfer-printed whiteware, three unidentifiable nails, and one piece of clear plate glass.

Excavation Unit 5. This unit was located between the house foundation and 15 meters south of a drainage depression. The end of the outflow pipe from the house was situated 5 meters south of the excavation unit. This unit was excavated to identify potential cultural deposits and features within the northern part of the site. The 1 by 1 meter excavation unit was dug in arbitrary 20 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to a depth of 60 cm below datum (50 cm below ground level). The stratigraphy within the unit was fairly similar throughout with a slight variation in the upper 20 cm, which has been designated Stratum I. This stratum was characterized by 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam. Differing from Stratum I, Stratum II was 40 cm thick and a loamy silt rather than silty loam. The last 20 cm were only excavated in the southeast corner of the unit in an attempt to identify a soil change—there was not any change in soil. Soils within this unit appear to be of recent alluvial deposition. No artifacts recovered from this unit.

In summary, this site consists of five foundations: one house with addition, two outbuildings, a barn and associated silo. Occupation of the site is documented from late eighteenth century continuously until the 1950s. The artifacts recovered from this site span this time frame. Excavation Unit 1 identified a cobble pathway and a stone pier or support, possibly associated with a porch. Artifacts from the excavation unit indicate that they may be associated with the construction of the stone pier which is adjacent to the mid-nineteenth century house foundation addition. The remaining excavation units encountered alluvial deposits due to the proximity to the Six Mile Creek drainage system. In some locations artifact-bearing deposits may have been eroded away, while in others, they may have been buried under recent alluvium. Late

nineteenth to twentieth century farming activities are represented at the site in the remains of the barn, silo and outbuildings, as well as with associated artifacts. Recent twentieth century activities are archaeologically documented by the surface remains of various glass bottles and tires.

8.2.2 Former Old Floyd Road

PCI SITE 2. The site was identified as a farmstead dating to before 1852, based on historic map evidence. Phase II field investigations at PCI Site 2 involved the placement of thirty shovel tests and three excavation units (Figure 8-14) in the vicinity of the house depression and barn/silo/cistern complex. Four transects were established in a 15 meter interval grid to encompass the northern portion of the site located north of the perimeter fence. The transects, numbered sequentially from west to east, have between four and ten sequentially numbered tests oriented towards magnetic south. Shovel test pits 1.7 through 1.10 stray from the grid formation by focusing on the house depression. Transect 5, added to sample the site immediately north of the house depression, had four eastwardly oriented shovel tests straying from a 15 meter interval at STP 5.3 due to the location of the "patrol road." Two shovel tests (Transect 1A) were added to the western side of the grid south of the perimeter fence to further sample the site.

Shovel test pit stratigraphy typically consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) or dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand and till topsoil averaging 22 cm in depth with Stratum II being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) or yellowish brown silty sand. Six strata were identified in STP 1.10. The unusual stratigraphy of this test was likely attributable to its location along the northern boundary of the house depression. Artifacts typically recovered in shovel tests represented domestic and construction categories. The time span of artifact manufacture ranges from late eighteenth century to middle twentieth century (i.e. creamware to a vehicle license plate, respectively). The oldest artifacts, including creamware and pearlware, were recovered from shovel test pits in and around the house depression at the southwest portion of the site (STPs 1.8, 1.9, and 5.2).

Excavation Unit 1. Measuring 1 by 1 meter, Excavation Unit 1 was placed immediately east of the house depression. This excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 68 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-15). Stratum I was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt extending ~20 cm below surface. Artifacts retrieved from this stratum include bone, cut nails, mortar, plaster, coal, whiteware, and various types of glass. Two features characterizing disturbance were identified below Stratum I. Feature 1 was an 83 cm (N-S) by 100 cm (E-W) by ~30 cm thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt with charred wood. Artifacts retrieved from Feature 1 (e.g., bone, glass, mortar, brick, and nails) were similar to those found in

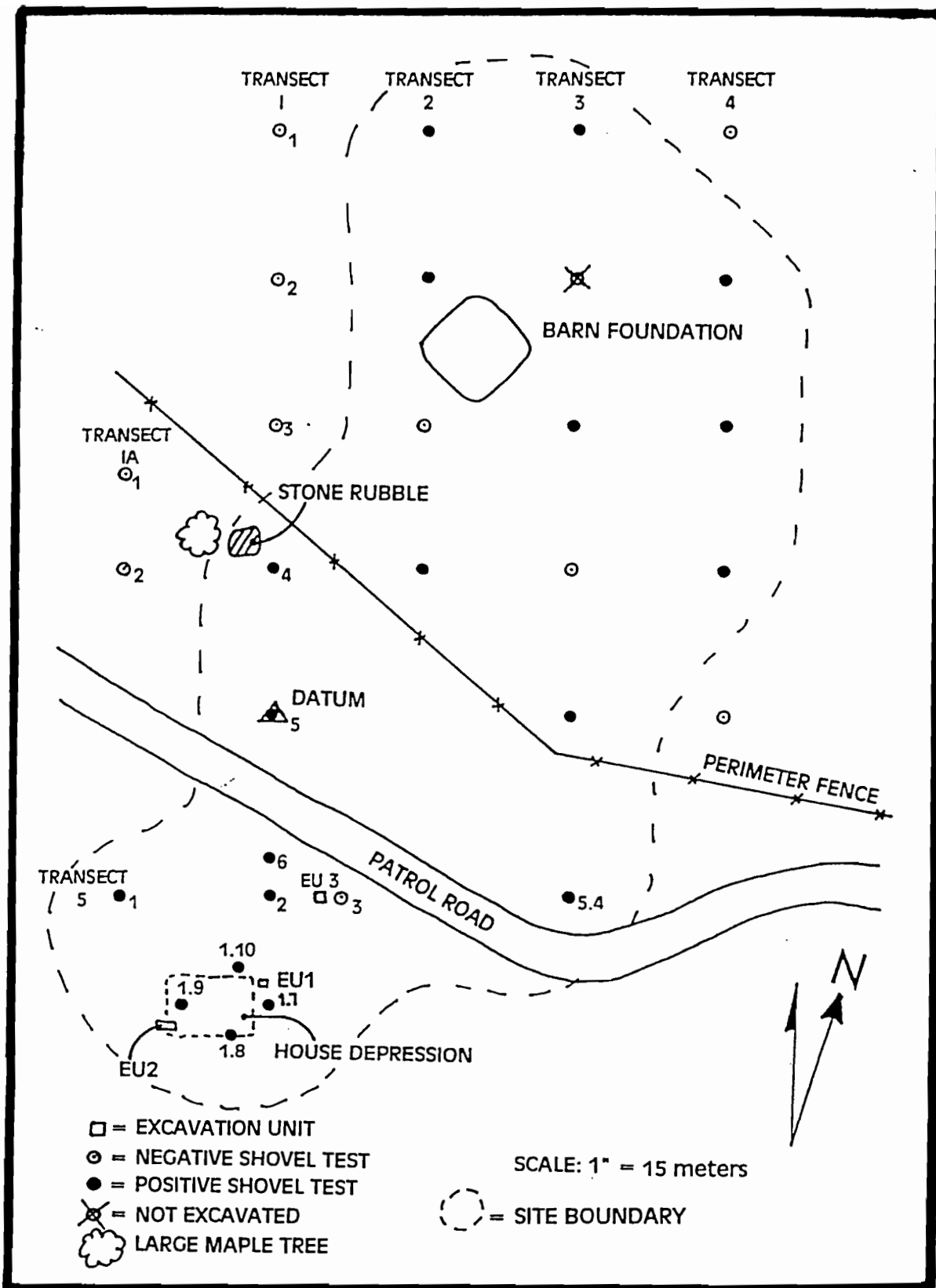
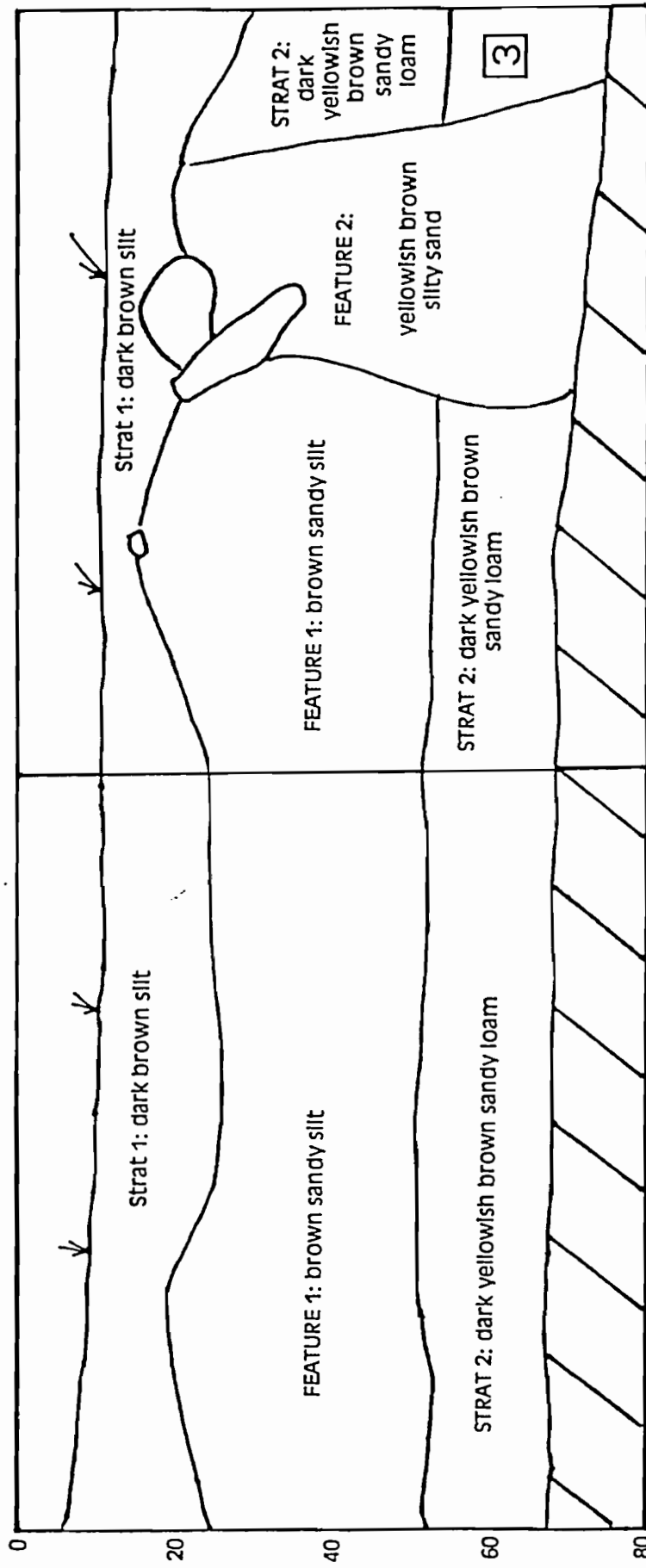


Figure 8-14. PCI Site 2: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

South Wall

West Wall



KEY:



SURFACE



STRAT 3: brownish yellow coarse sandy silt



NOT EXCAVATED



ROCK

SCALE: 10 cm

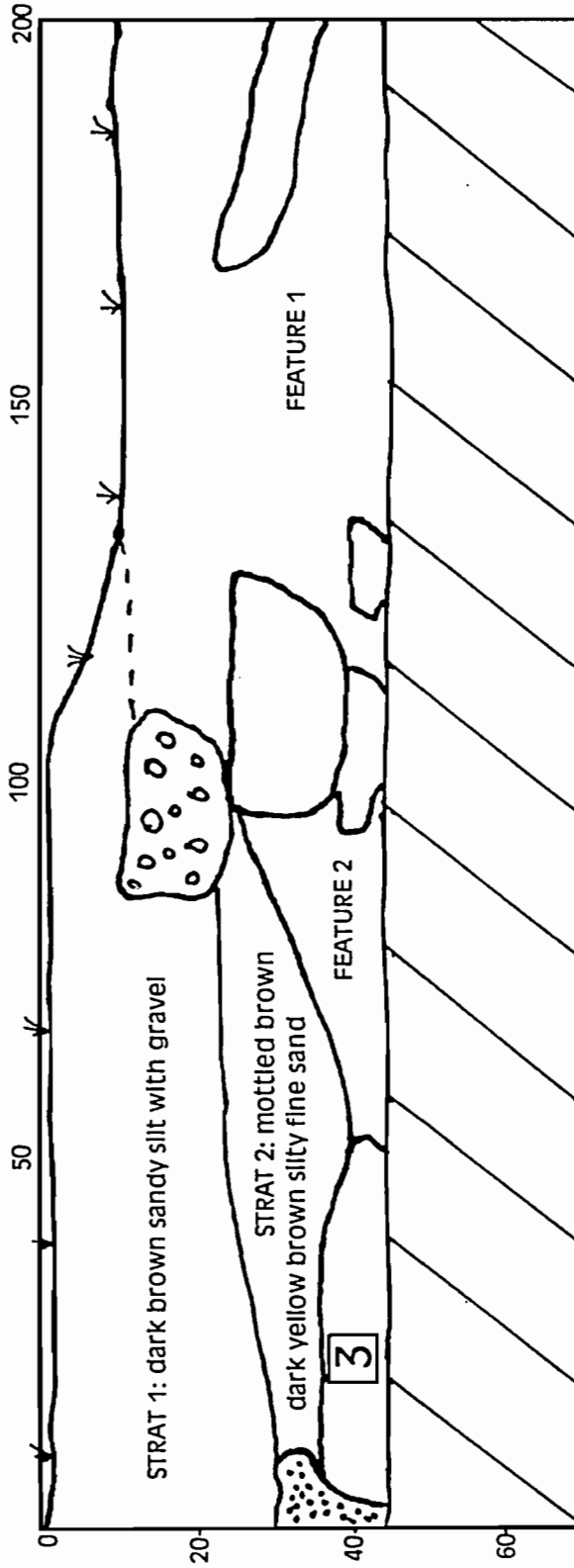
Figure 8-15. PCI Site 2: Unit 1, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 1 and Feature 2.

Stratum I. Feature 2 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand with a line of coarse brown (10YR 5/3) sand intrusive into Stratum II in the northern half of the unit. Feature 2 was interpreted as recent disturbance possibly created by the laying of an electrical line. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Stratum II was a sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam.

Excavation Unit 2. This 2 m by 50 cm excavation unit was located across the western edge of the house depression in an effort to find a foundation. This placement was successful, finding wall-fall and rubble in the eastern half of the unit. The excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 50 cm below ground surface (Figures 8-16 and 8-17). Stratum I was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine sand extending ~30 cm below surface. Artifacts recovered from this stratum were primarily construction debris, including flat glass, brick, wood, plaster, and cut nails. Some domestic items (e.g., vessel glass, salt glazed stoneware, and whiteware sherds) were also found. Feature 1 was a 115 cm (E-W) by 50 cm (N-S) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty fine sand with large rock and concrete chunk wall-fall. Its location coincided perfectly with the edge of the depression. Similar to Stratum I, artifacts retrieved from Feature 1 primarily consisted of construction debris (cut nails, flat glass, and iron). Feature 2 was a culturally sterile dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty fine sand believed to be the builder's trench for the foundation immediately to the east. Stratum II was a culturally sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty fine sand exposed only in the western portion of the unit due to the builder's trench (Feature 2) and foundation/wall-fall (Feature 1) occupying the east part of the unit. Stratum III, which was west of Feature 2, consisted of mottled brown (10YR 4/3) and dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) silty fine sand. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included construction debris, such as mortar and brick, as well as a piece of salt-glazed stoneware. Disturbance created by rodent activity was evident in the unit.

Excavation Unit 3. Excavation Unit 3 was placed northeast of the house depression between STPs 5.2 and 5.3. Unit 3 started as a 1 m by 50 cm unit, but the abundance of artifacts recovered spurred the expansion of unit size to a full 1 by 1 meter. Three strata were encountered in this unit, excavated to a maximum depth of 54 cm (Figure 8-18). Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam and till extending ~25 cm below surface. Artifacts recovered from the topsoil included bone, glass, nails, a vehicle license plate, and plaster. A thin (~2 cm) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand lens was identified between strata one and two. Stratum II was a 14 cm thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt with artifacts similar to Stratum I (e.g., bone and brick) plus a greater variety of artifacts of older manufacture, such as pearlware and a kaolin pipe stem. Stratum III was a culturally sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt. There were no features in this unit.

North Wall




KEY:


 SURFACE

FEATURE 1: dark grayish brown silty fine sand
Foundation wall and collapsed rubble

FEATURE 2: dark brown silty fine sand

3 STRAT 3: mottled brown and dark yellow brown silty fine sand

 RODENT DISTURBANCE

 CONCRETE WITH PEBBLES

 NOT EXCAVATED

Figure 8-16. PCI Site 2: Unit 2, North Wall Profile, Features 1 and 2.

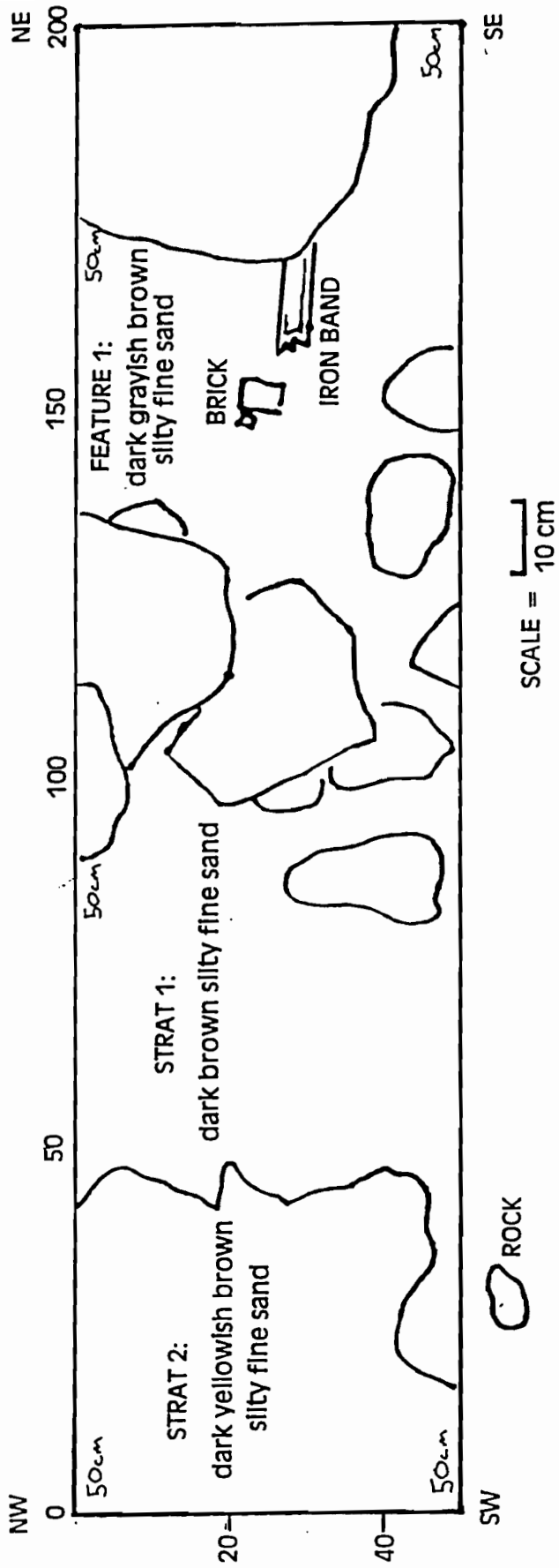


Figure 8-17. PCI Site 2: Unit 2, Floor Plan, with Possible Foundation Wall and Collapsed Rubble.

North Wall

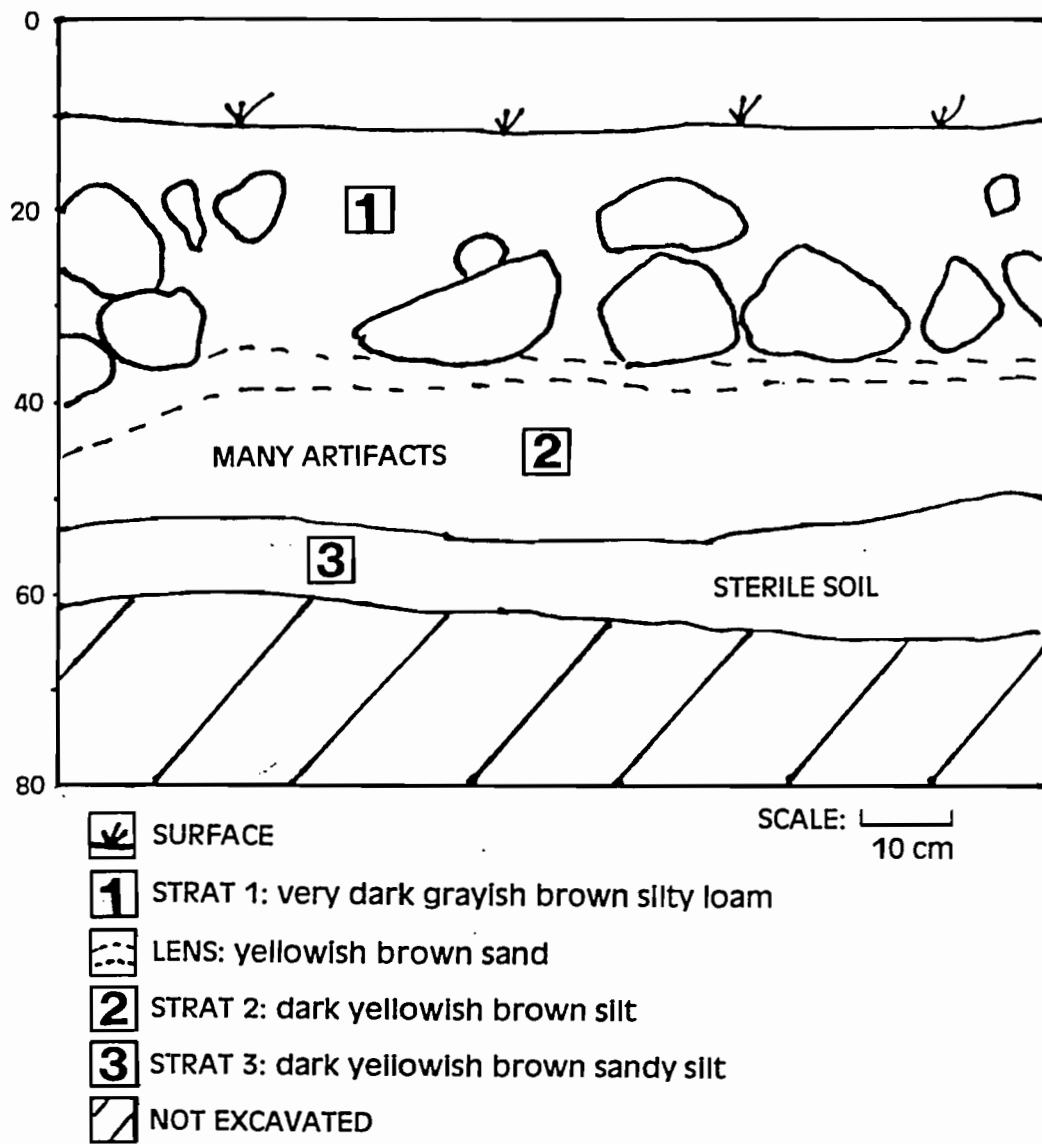


Figure 8-18. PCI Site 2: Unit 3, North Wall Profile.

In summary, Phase II testing established: (1) the location of a former domestic structure; (2) the integrity of archaeological deposits in association with this former structure; and (3) the initial age of this site—the late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century. The oldest artifacts, including creamware and pearlware, were recovered from STPs in and around the house depression and Excavation Unit 3 at the southwest portion of the site (STPs 1.8, 1.9, and 5.2), and link the depression with the oldest occupation of the site. The dominant recovery of cut nails at the site support the post-1790, pre-twentieth century razing of a previously standing structure. The recovery of relatively modern artifacts suggests continued occupation of said structure into the twentieth century.

PCI Site 3. PCI Site 3 is located behind the Weapons Storage Area and approximately 740 meters southeast of PCI Site 2. Historic maps of the area indicate that a house was present at the site in 1852, and the structure is depicted on the 1874 and 1907 historic maps. The main part of the complex appeared to be north of an old road (Figure 8-19) which had glass bottle debris along it. South of the road were a few orchard trees. Within the stone foundation there appears to have been subdivisions or possibly rooms. While a variety of construction debris littered the site area, none was collected since the surface finds appeared to be modern (middle to late twentieth century) materials. During the Phase I survey it was not possible to determine their cultural association with the stone foundations.

Phase II archaeological investigations at PCI Site 3 were initiated near the foundations. Two shovel test pits (Stratum I [0-10 cm] consisted of a dark grayish brown sandy loam [10YR 4/2], Stratum II [10-35 cm] consisted of a strong brown silty sand [7.5YR 5/6]) were dug before it was determined that the site contained materials that were hazardous and potentially health threatening. Visual inspection revealed that the site location contained stressed vegetation and various metal materials (e.g., military and electronic debris, auto parts, metal containers, etc.). The archaeological field crew expressed health and safety concerns to the field directors and principal investigator and excavation was stopped immediately. This concern was reported to Mr. Michael McDermott and Mr. Michael Wojnas (of the Griffiss Air Force Base Conversion Agency) at Griffiss AFB. Mr. Wojnas inspected the site and recommended that no subsurface testing be conducted and that the site be avoided until an adequate assessment can be made. It appears the site may have been used formerly as a disposal area and buried materials may be present which have the potential to be hazardous.

Tetra Tech, Inc., concurred with this recommendation. Therefore, no further investigation was conducted in this area. The extent of any further investigations will be determined after the location is thoroughly tested to determine the extent of possible contamination.

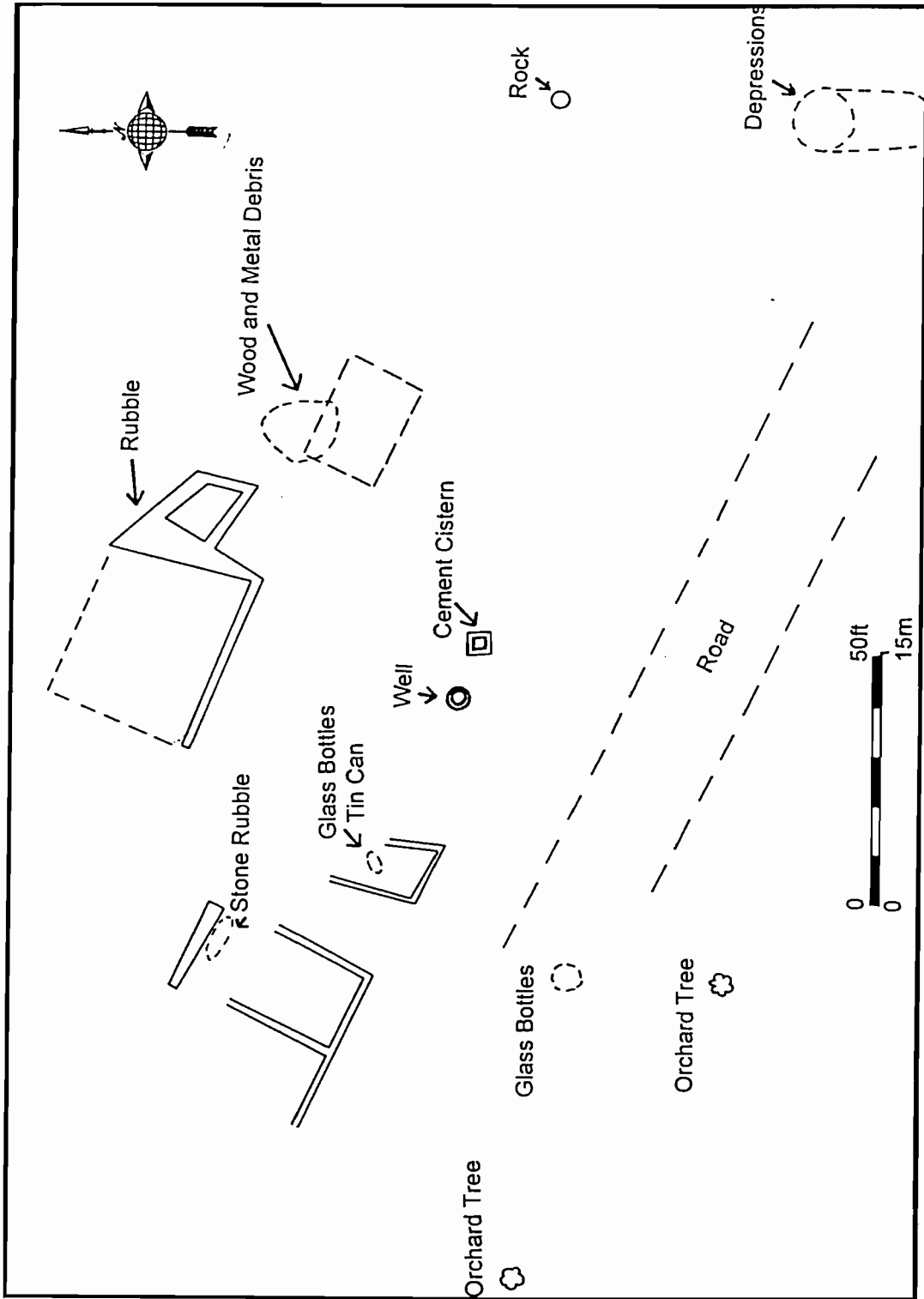


Figure 8-19. PCI Site 3: Location of Above Ground Features.

8.2.3 Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road

Phase II investigation field evaluation strategy in the area designated the Northern Clear Area at Griffiss AFB involved detailed mapping and photographic documentation of surface features, 15 meter interval shovel test grids, 1 by 1 meter excavation units and small hand-excavated slit trenches. Five transects fourteen shovel tests long were established west of Pennystreet Road to encompass PCI Sites 10 through 14 in accordance with page 35 of the Phase II work plan (Figure 8-20). The transects, labeled A through E from east to west, have sequentially numbered tests oriented toward magnetic north. Three shovel tests were added to the ends of Transects A, B and C to adequately cover PCI Site 10. One datum was established for PCI Sites 8 through 13 at the location of STP B1.

Five shovel test transects were placed east of Pennystreet Road to cover PCI Sites 8 and 9. Labeled F through J from east to west, these transects all have nine shovel tests numbered sequentially towards magnetic north except Transect J, which stops at its fifth shovel test due to convergence with Pennystreet Road and its associated disturbance. Transects east of Pennystreet Road are 'tied in' with those to the west by using STP J1 as the datum for the east transects; therefore, STP J1 is South 15/East 45 meters from datum (STP B1). A sixth transect (Transect K) was added to those east of Pennystreet Road to assure coverage of PCI Site 8. Transect K has five tests numbered sequentially from east to west (270°) at a 15 meter interval with STP K1 15 meters South of STP F1. Due to the continuous nature of the shovel test grid, the number of shovel tests excavated per site are estimates.

PCI Site 8. This site was identified as a depression in the Phase I survey (Cinquino et al. 1995) in the vicinity of a farmstead that was identified on historic maps dating to 1852. A minimum of twenty shovel test pits were excavated in the vicinity of PCI Site 8 (Figure 8-21). Ten of the twenty STPs across the site contained historic artifacts. The greatest concentration of cultural material spanned from Depression 1 in a northwesterly direction. STP G3 is a stray positive test associated with PCI Site 9 by artifact similarity and relative proximity. Artifacts recovered primarily represented twentieth century deposition (e.g., tar paper, radio fuse). One excavation unit was then placed among the concentration in proximity to Depression 1. Excavation Unit 1 of PCI Site 8 was placed south of Depression 1 between it and Depression 7 in an effort to gather information on either or both depressions, including a possible relationship between the two.

Typical shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 8 consisted of ~25 cm of dark grayish brown silty loam (10YR 4/2) top soil and glacial till with a light brown or dark yellowish brown clayey silt (10YR 4/4) Stratum II. There were no apparent correlations between positive shovel tests and certain stratigraphy excepting wood found within the disturbed

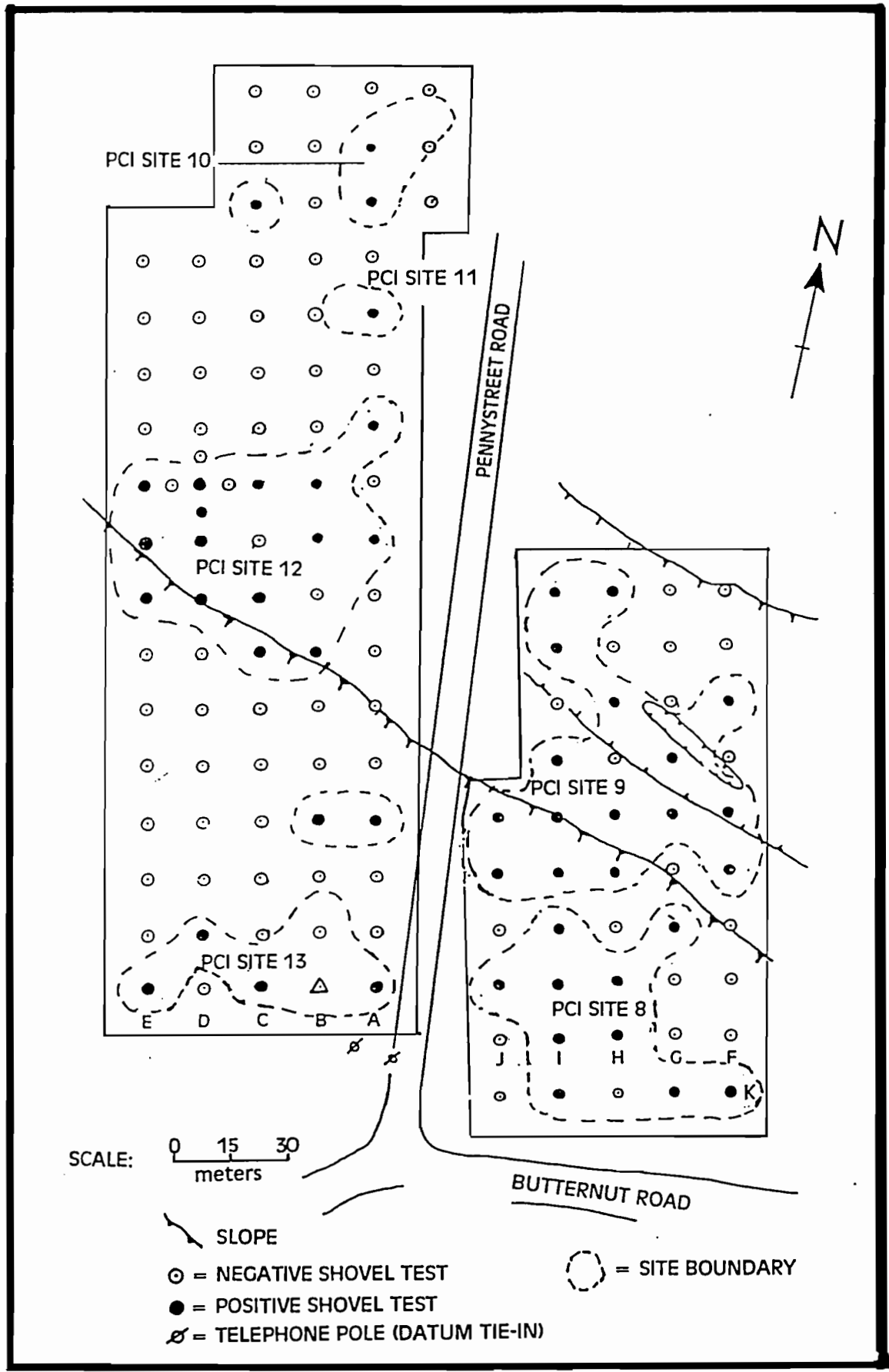
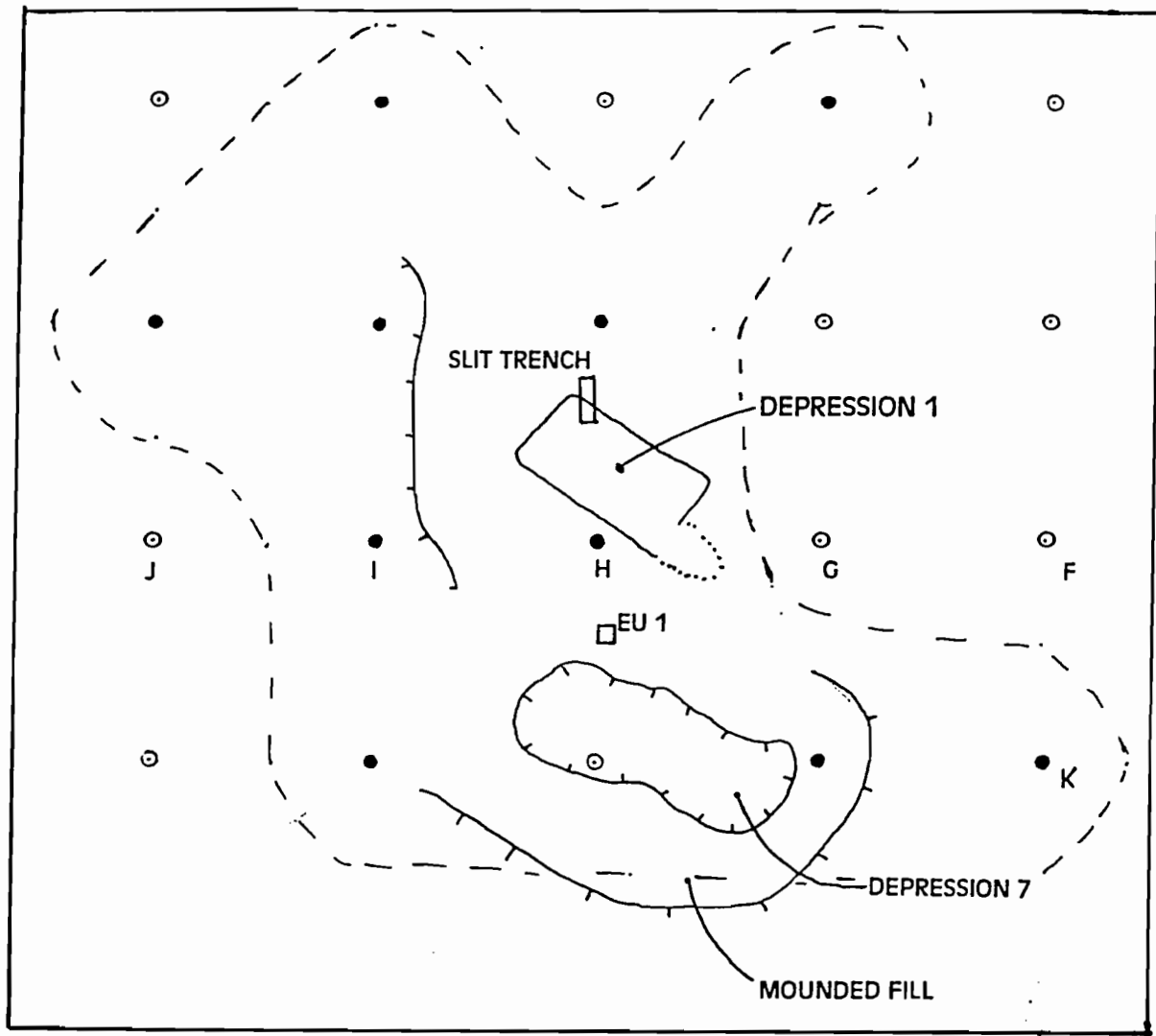


Figure 8-20. PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features.



KEY:

⊙ = NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST

● = POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST

— = SLOPE

⊘ = SITE BOUNDARY

SCALE: 1 cm = 5 meter



Figure 8-21. PCI Site 8: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

stratigraphy of STPs K2 and K3. These shovel tests were located on the low mound surrounding the southern half of Depression 7.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was placed between Depressions 1 and 7 to gather information on either or both depressions. The unit was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 80 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-22). Three strata were excavated in this excavation unit with interesting results. All three strata contained modern (i.e. plastic) debris. Stratum I was a ~20 cm thick layer of very dark grayish brown sandy silt (10YR 3/2) with unsorted subrounded cobbles and gravel. Only one piece each of brick, nail, and glass were recovered. Stratum II was ~10 cm of yellowish brown silty sand (10YR 5/4). It contained similar artifacts to Stratum I with the addition of plastic. Stratum III had characteristics of a buried "A" horizon topsoil, a mottled dark gray/very dark grayish brown organically-rich, friable silty clay loam with large subrounded cobbles. Stratum III also contained corn husk/stalk remnants and many artifacts. The artifacts recovered represent a range from old historic to modern (creamware to plastic). Stratum III was excavated to its interface with Stratum IV. Stratum IV was a heavily mottled brown/yellowish brown/dark grayish brown sandy silt (10YR 5/3-5/4 to 10YR 4/2) previously affected by water saturation. One possible explanation for this unit's unusual stratigraphy is its formation in the filling of a pond previously located at the site. Soil samples were collected from Strata I and III. A vegetal (corn or reeds) sample was collected from Stratum III.

A slit trench oriented N-S, 50 cm west and 4 meters south of STP H2 was placed to explore for a foundation or cellar hole. The slit trench was 2.5 meters long, and ranged from 26 to 24 to 23 cm deep at intervals of .5, 1.5, and 2.5 meters (north to south). The slit trench crossed the northern edge of the depression thought to be a pond. The subsoil was exposed for the entire length of the trench, showing a continuous extent of mottled, hydric soil. While the topsoil was a dark brown loam (10YR 3/3) with cobbles, the subsoil was a grayish brown silty clay (10YR 5/2) with red and blue mottling. Artifacts found within the trench were similar to those found in shovel test pits and, consequently, Excavation Unit 1.

In summary, artifacts recovered from shovel test pits, the slit trench and Excavation Unit 1 at PCI Site 8 primarily represent twentieth century deposition. They represent both domestic materials and construction debris. The excavation results suggest that further investigation of Site 8 will not likely provide additional information.

PCI Site 9. Identified as a depression located in the area of a house and out building depicted on the 1907 atlas, this site appears on the 1852 and the 1874 maps as well. The site is the location of an historic farmstead where shovel testing during the Phase I survey recovered early nineteenth century artifacts. During Phase II, twenty-six shovel test pits were excavated in the vicinity of PCI Site 9 (Figure 8-23) with sixteen

West Wall

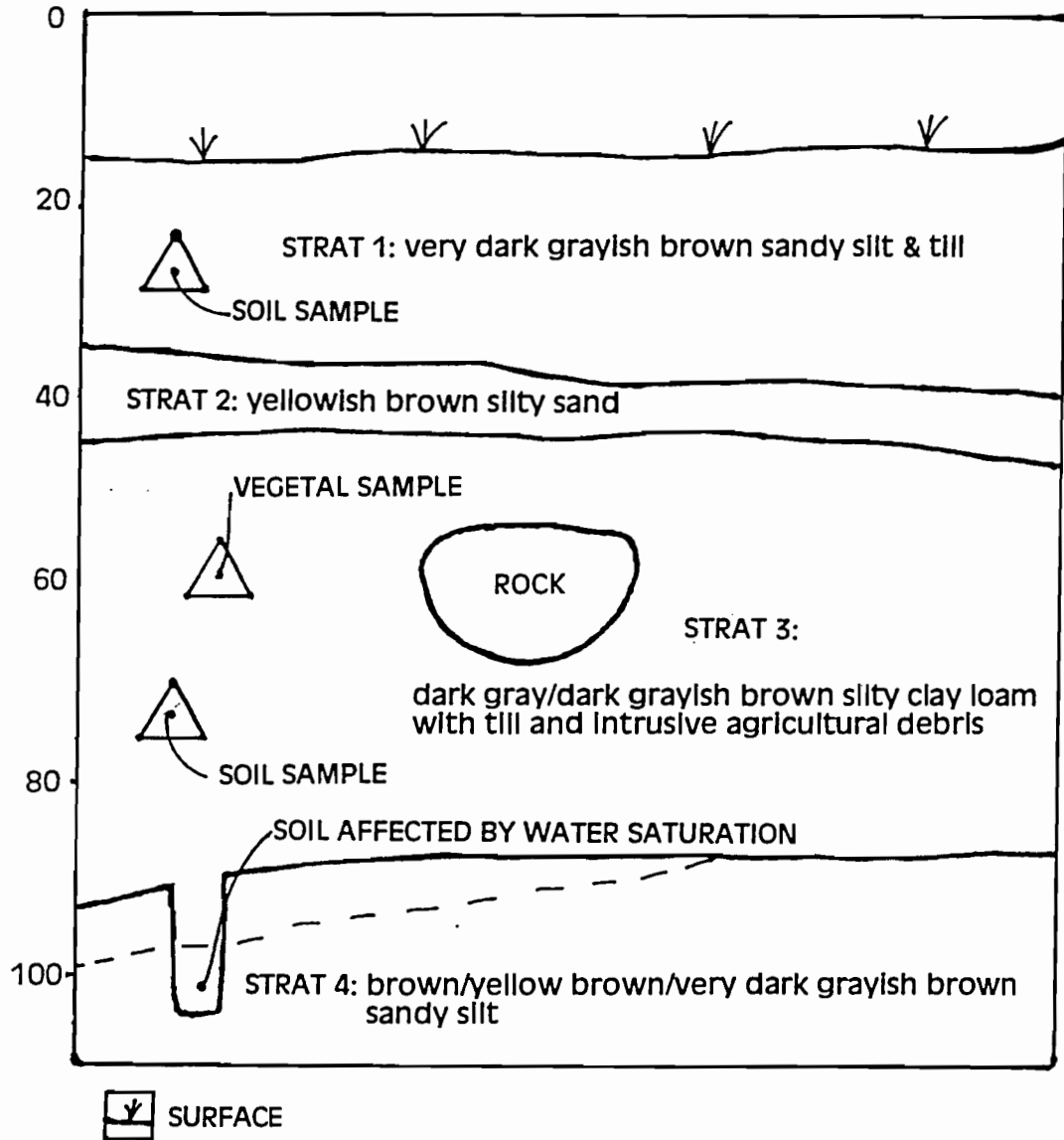


Figure 8-22. PCI Site 8: Unit 1, West Wall Profile.

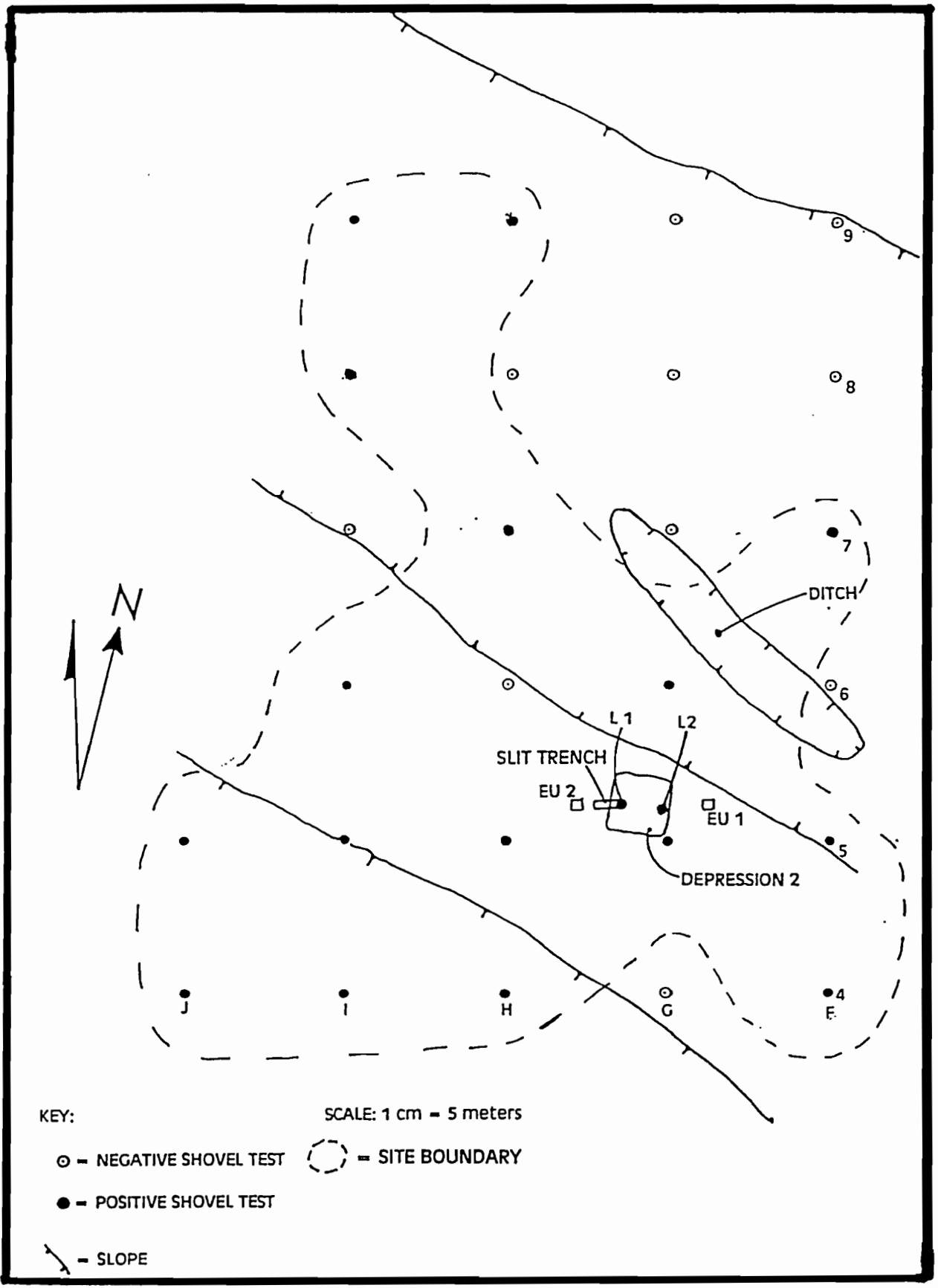


Figure 8-23. PCI Site 9: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

of them containing historic debris. The northeast corner of the shovel test grid is the only section in proximity to PCI Site 9 lacking artifacts. STP F7 is a stray positive test associated with Site 9 by artifact similarity and relative proximity. Two 1 by 1 meter excavation units were then placed east and west of Depression 2 with disappointing results. No features were evident in either unit. Two additional shovel tests (designated L1 and L2) and a consequent slit trench excavated within Depression 2 found evidence of foundation walls. An east-west oriented slit trench was excavated extending two meters west from STP L1. Artifacts recovered from STP L1 and its trench extension represent a broad time range from old historic (pearlware sherds) to the relatively recent past (plastic button). Large rocks and mortar identified in the eastern portion of the trench are foundation collapse.

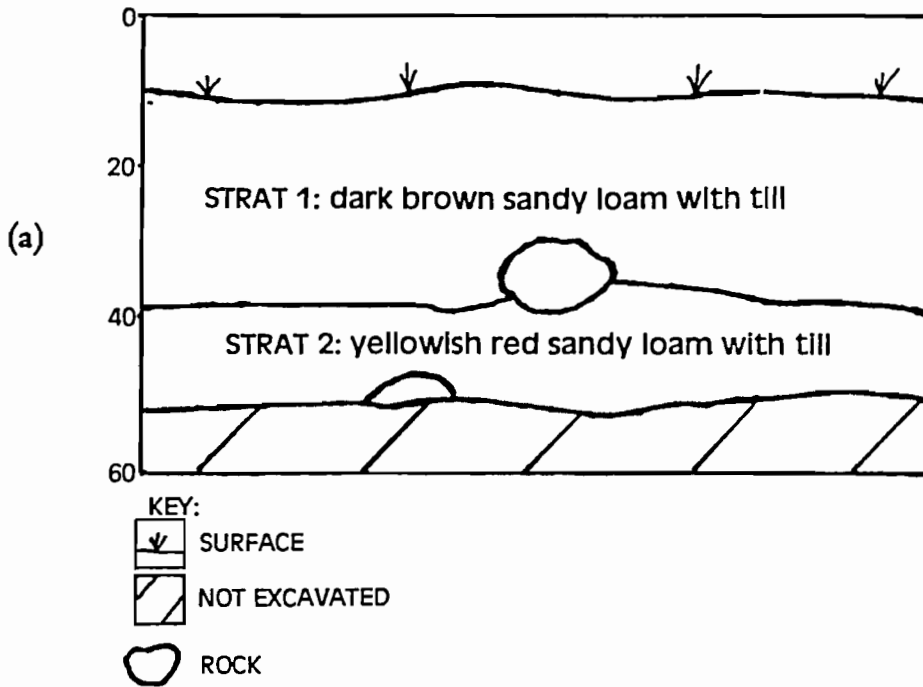
Typical shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 9 consisted of ~24 cm of dark brown or dark grayish brown sandy loam (Stratum I) and till topsoil with a yellowish brown sandy silt and till (Stratum II). STPs L1, L2 and the slit trench differ from this stratigraphy due to their location within Depression 2. The dark grayish brown sandy silt loam topsoil within the depression varied in thickness from 25 to 45 cm overlying a dark yellowish brown loose silty sand loam (Stratum II) only in the western portion of the depression. STP G also had differing stratigraphy and was likely associated with a nearby drainage depression.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was situated on level ground east of Depression 2. It was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 42 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-24). This unit was complete at a relatively shallow depth due to 10 cm of sterile subsoil. Stratum I was a 30 cm layer of dark brown sandy loam (10YR 3/3) and till containing artifacts both historic and modern (e.g., pearlware and modern glass, respectively). The second stratum was a sterile yellowish red sandy loam (5YR 5/6) with glacial till. No features or disturbances were evident in this excavation unit.

Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 2 yielded results similar to those of Unit 1, despite its location on the opposite side (west) of Depression 2. Complete at a 40 cm maximum depth, Unit 2 had two similar strata in depth, color and texture (Figure 8-24). Artifacts recovered from Stratum I, such as pearlware and whiteware, were also found in Excavation Unit 1 Stratum I. No features were evident in culturally sterile Stratum II.

In summary, Phase II investigation of PCI Site 9 identified the location of a former domestic structure, associated with farmsteads shown on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps. Excavations in the yard of this former farmstead indicate its establishment in the early nineteenth century. The predominance of early nineteenth century ceramics in these yard deposits suggest considerable research potential.

North Wall



West Wall

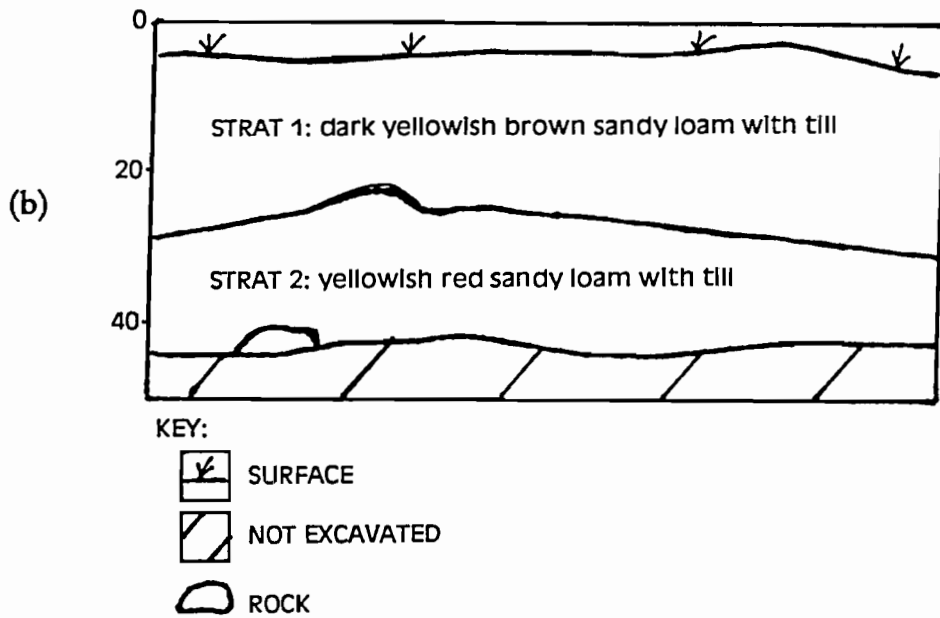


Figure 8-24. PCI Site 9: (a) Unit 1, North Wall Profile; (b) Unit 2, West Wall Profile.

PCI Site 10. This site was identified as two depressions in the location of a house and two outbuildings depicted on historic maps dating from 1852 through 1907. A total of twelve shovel tests were placed at PCI Site 10 (Figure 8-25). Three of the tests were additions to the originally planned continuous grid west of Pennystreet Road. These tests were designated STP A 15.1 through STP A 17.1 respective to STPs A 15 through A 17 located fifteen meters to the west. Three of the shovel tests were positive in Stratum I with each containing a nail (total finds were two wrought nails and one cut or wrought nail) with STP A16 also containing a piece of clear flat glass. STP C15 is a stray positive test associated with PCI Site 10 by artifact similarity and relative proximity. One excavation unit, Unit 1, was placed between Depressions 1 and 2 (a possible foundation and a semi-filled well, respectively) in an effort to gather information on either or both depressions. This unit uncovered a continuous metal pipe with an east/west orientation which can be seen in the North Wall profile (Figure 8-26) and two cut nails and an unglazed red earthenware sherd.

Shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 10 typically consisted of ~26 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) or dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with till topsoil (Stratum I) overlying a dark yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 4/4) and till (Stratum II). No unusual features or stratigraphy were encountered in shovel tests.

Excavation Unit 1. This excavation unit was placed between a partially filled well and possible foundation (Depressions 2 and 1) in an effort to gather information on either one or both depressions. The unit is also located less than five meters north of an area of stripped topsoil (Figure 8-25). Excavation Unit 1 was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 36 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-26). Two cut nails and one unglazed red earthenware sherd from Stratum I were the only artifacts recovered from this unit. A continuous metal pipe (~3-4 cm diameter) with an east/west orientation was uncovered in the north wall of the unit (Figure 8-26). Stratigraphy in Excavation Unit 1 was consistent with shovel test stratigraphy. Stratum I was recorded as a 25 cm thick layer of brown silty loam (10YR 5/3) and till with Stratum II being a dark yellowish brown sandy loam (10YR 4/4) and till.

In summary, the paucity of recovered artifacts, including only five nails (two wrought, two cut and one cut or wrought), one piece of clear flat glass, and one unglazed red earthenware sherd, suggests the unproductiveness of further investigations at PCI Site 10. The combined excavation sample size of Phase I and II fieldwork was large enough to recover more evidence, if it were there to be found. The presence of the nails may represent a previously standing nineteenth century structure associated with the well and Depression 1. The metal utility or drainage pipe indicated the presence of a disturbance, as did the area of stripped topsoil.

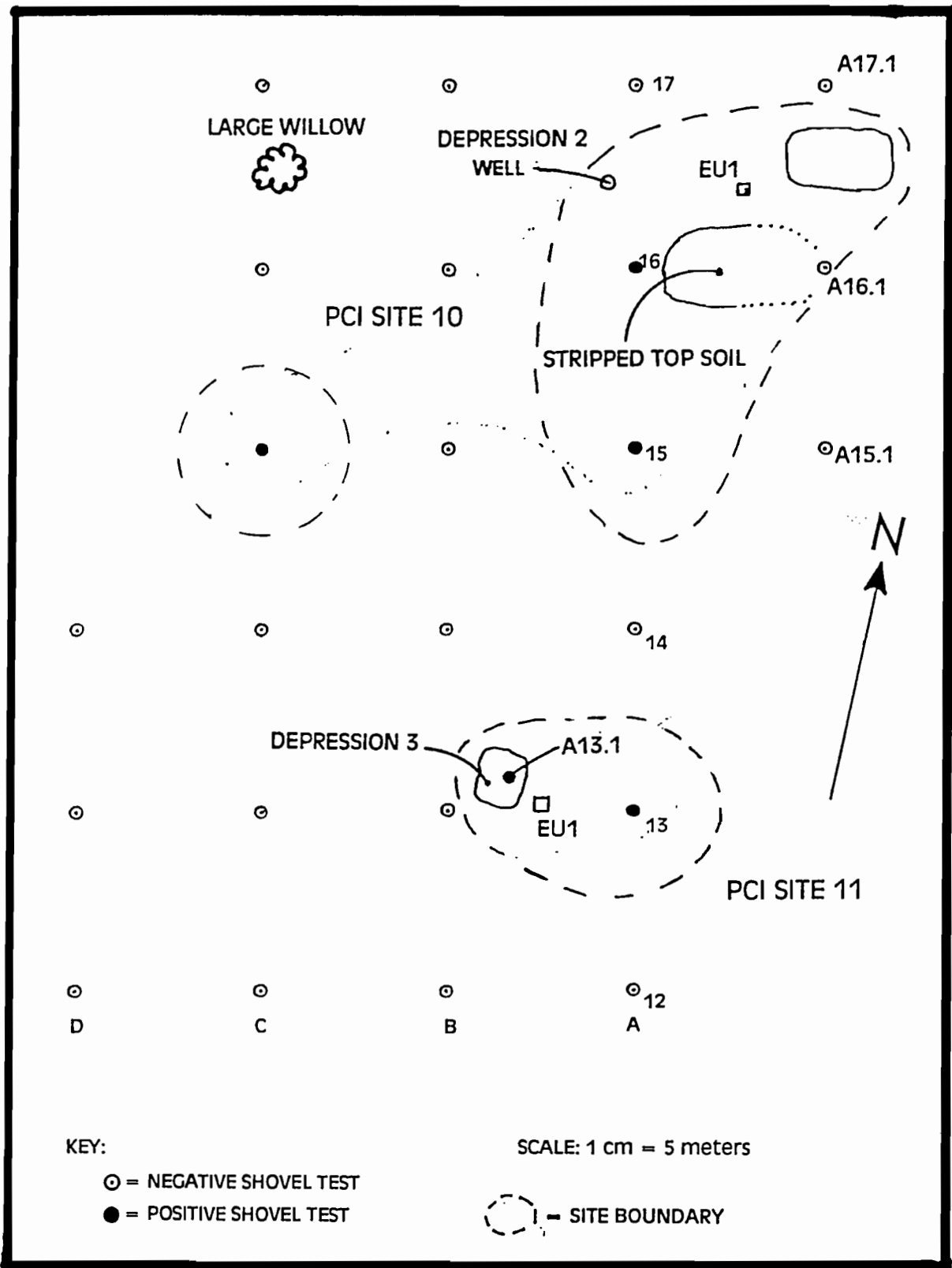
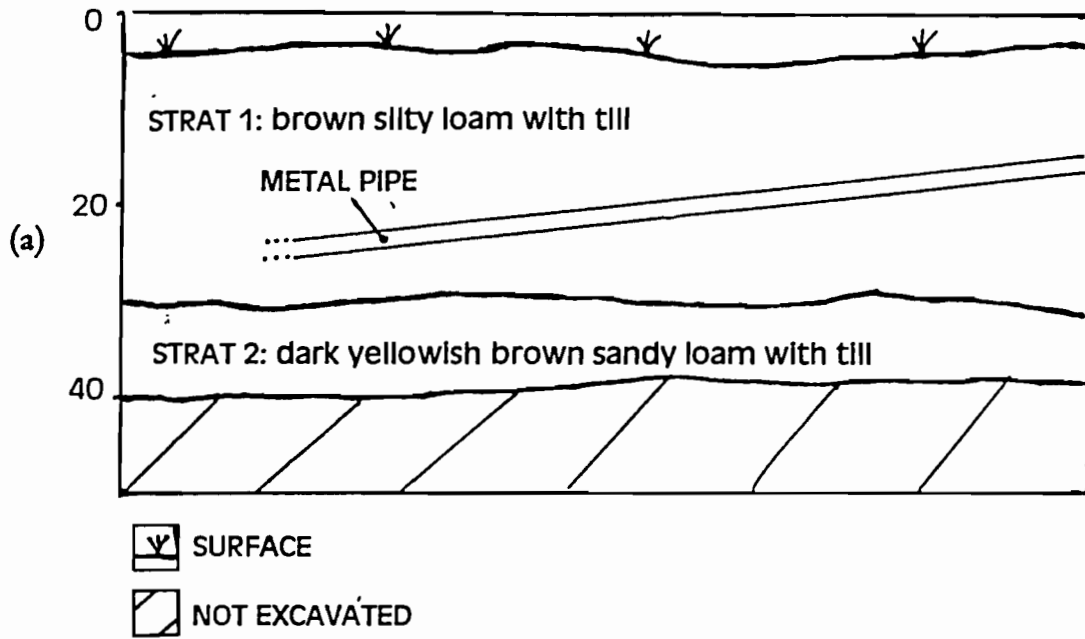


Figure 8-25. PCI Sites 10 and 11: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features.

North Wall



West Wall

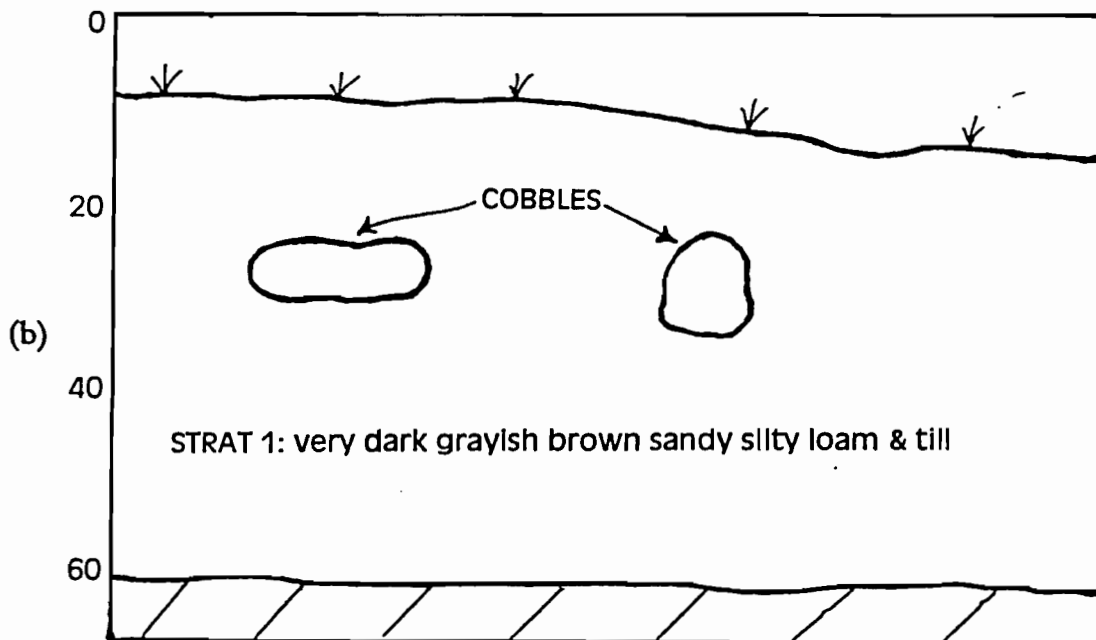


Figure 8-26. (a) PCI Site 10: Unit 1, North Wall Profile.

(b) PCI Site 11: Unit 1, West Wall Profile.

PCI Site 11. This site was identified as a depression in the vicinity of a house and two outbuildings depicted on historic maps dating from 1852 through 1907. This property is the same property identified with PCI Site 10. Twelve shovel tests were excavated around PCI Site 11 (Figure 8-25) with only one being positive (cement). A 1 by 1 meter excavation unit was consequently placed between the positive shovel test and Depression 3. A brick fragment, three wire nails, and one piece of whiteware were the only artifacts recovered from the unit. No features were evident. An additional shovel test pit (A 13.1) was excavated within Depression 3. The disturbed stratigraphy found within the test corresponds with the stratigraphy characteristic of a hole or foundation that has been previously filled.

Shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 11 was consistent with that of PCI Site 10 located to the immediate north. Topsoil was generally a dark grayish brown sandy loam (10YR 4/2) with till averaging ~21 cm below surface and with greater depths to the east. Subsoil was described as a light brown sandy loam (10YR 4/4) with till for the majority of the site, and a strong brown sandy loam (10YR 4/3) and till replacing it in the western quarter. Of the originally planned tests, STP A13 was the only test containing historic debris (cement). An additional shovel test pit designated A13.1 was excavated within Depression 3 revealing one nail and wood debris amid disturbed stratigraphy.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was placed between Depression 3 and positive STP A13 to sample that portion of the site showing the most evidence of previous activity. Only three wire nails, brick, and one piece of whiteware were recovered from this unit. No features were evident. Stratum I was unusually deep in this unit reaching at least 50 cm below surface. The color and texture of the topsoil was similarly described with the shovel tests pits as a very dark grayish brown silty loam (10YR 3/2) with till (Figure 8-26b). The increased depth of the topsoil is reflected to a lesser degree by the results of the STPs to the east within the site.

In summary, the recovery of only wire nails, whiteware, and brick from PCI Site 11 probably represents twentieth century deposition associated with a small structure that may have stood above Depression 3. No features were identified. The artifacts recovered do not appear to be associated with the historic structures identified in the vicinity on historic maps.

PCI Site 12. This site was identified as a depression with a cellar hole and fieldstone foundation (Figure 8-27A) in the vicinity of a farm house and outbuilding depicted on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps. Fourteen of thirty shovel test pits placed in the vicinity of PCI Site 12 were positive. STP A11 is a stray positive test associated with Site 12 by artifact similarity and relative proximity. A wide variety and large number of artifacts were recovered from this site, ranging from historic blue transfer print pearlware to modern spark plugs. Artifacts of greater antiquity were generally—though not exclusively— found in Stratum II, while recent debris was

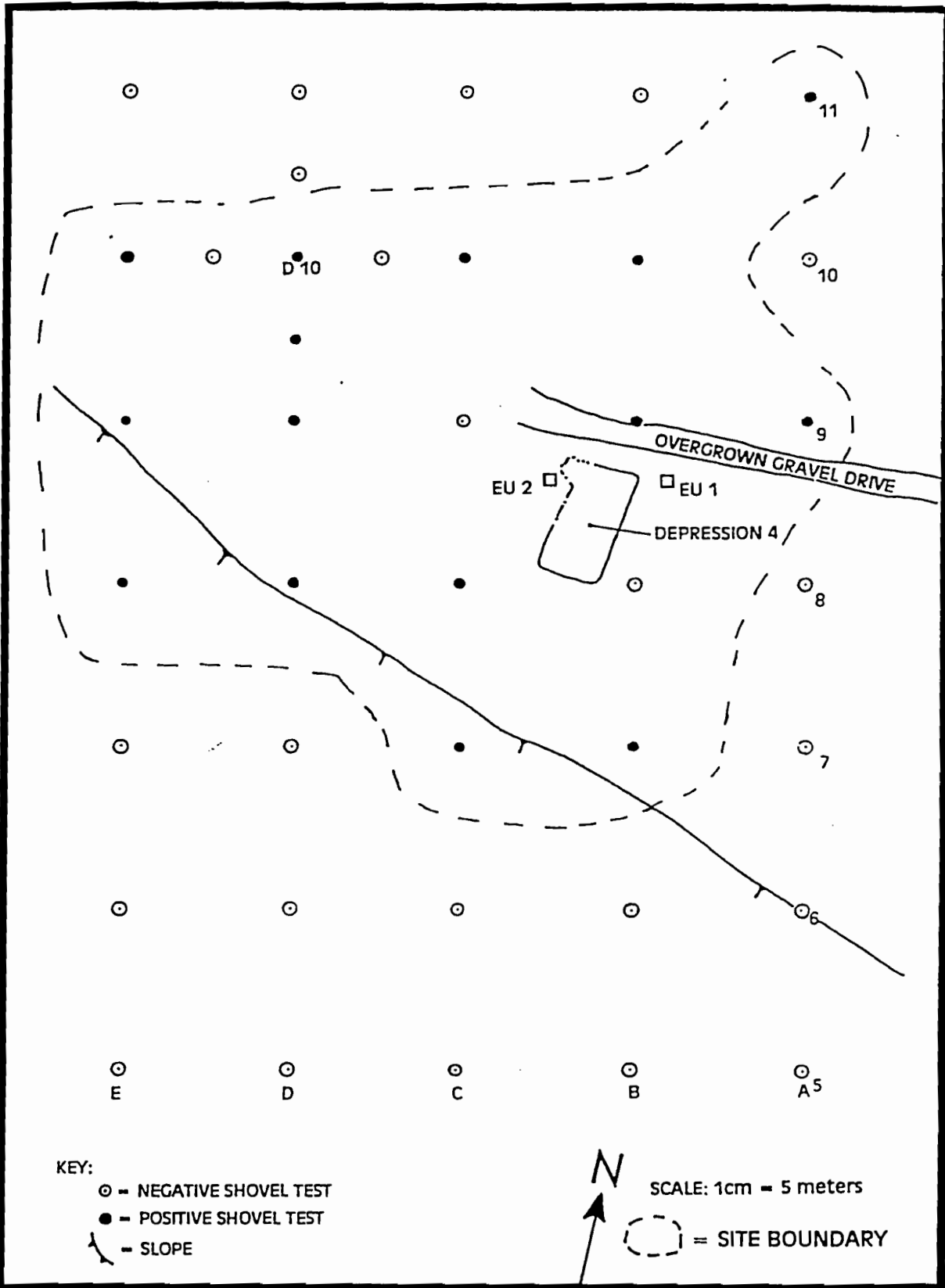


Figure 8-27A. PCI Site 12: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

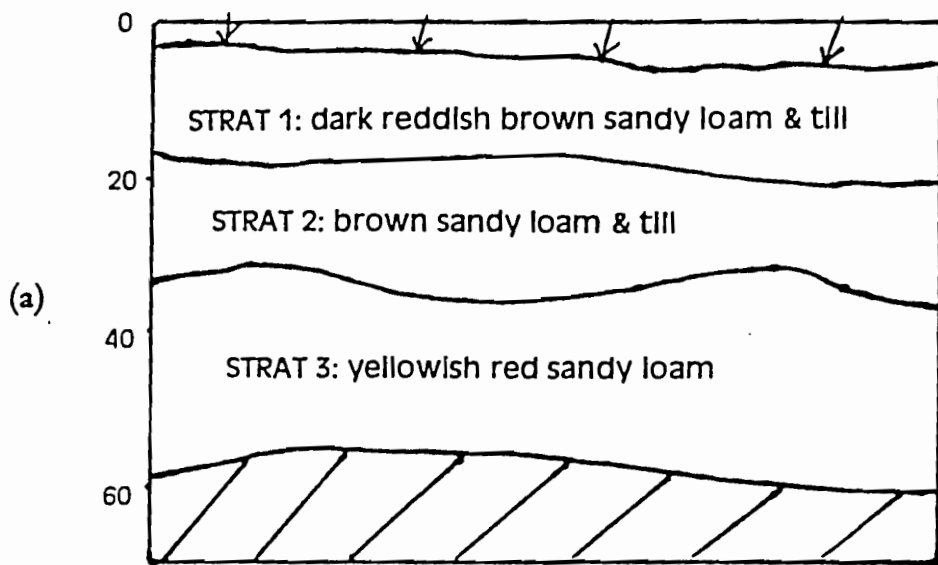
primarily recovered from topsoil. Four additional STPs were placed at a 7.5 meter interval in cardinal directions around STP D10 due to its "midden-like" qualities. Only one of these tests was positive, but it did not share the same stratigraphy or culturally rich midden qualities. Two 1 by 1 meter units were completed on the east and west sides of PCI Site 12's foundation (Depression 4). East of the foundation, Excavation Unit 1 was unusual by having three strata and producing a fair amount of diagnostic artifacts. The second excavation unit was placed on the west side of the foundation in close proximity to a semi-filled stairwell in an effort to obtain a larger sample of artifacts/refuse. Differing from Unit 1, Excavation Unit 2 had a culturally sterile second stratum.

Shovel test stratigraphy at Site 12 generally consisted of a 21 cm thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) or dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty to sandy loam with till topsoil overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand second stratum. Soils atop and below the slope running through the site are similar. The majority of positive shovel tests were located atop the slope, around and to the northwest of Depression 4.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation unit one was placed 1.5 meters east of Depression 4, south of the gravel driveway and west of Pennystreet Road. Three strata were identified in this unit in contrast to two strata typically identified in shovel tests and subsequently revealed in Excavation Unit 2 (Figure 8-27). Stratum I was a 10-15 cm layer of dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) sandy loam and till overlying Stratum II, an ~15 cm thick brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam and till layer. Except for a single piece of plain creamware, Stratum III was a sterile yellowish red (5YR 5/6) sandy loam. Although unsuccessful in locating features, Excavation Unit 1 yielded an abundance of artifacts, including a large variety of historic ceramics ranging in time from the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century to the middle twentieth century. Examples of other artifact types recovered from Stratum I and II include nails, shell (clam), and glass. This unit was complete after excavating 10 cm of sterile soil in Stratum III beyond the creamware sherd previously mentioned.

Excavation Unit 2. Situated on the west side of the foundation (Depression 4) in proximity to its semi-filled stairwell, this excavation unit was dug in 10 cm arbitrary levels or until changes in stratigraphy to a maximum depth of 45 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-27). This unit had only two identifiable strata, unlike Excavation Unit 1 but similar to nearby shovel tests. However, both excavation units yielded a large variety of historic ceramics. Construction materials including brick, mortar, nails, and flat glass were also recovered from both units at PCI Site 12. Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam with till extending as much as 35 cm below ground surface. Except for an intrusive piece of cement in the east wall, Stratum II was a sterile dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam with till.

North Wall



East Wall

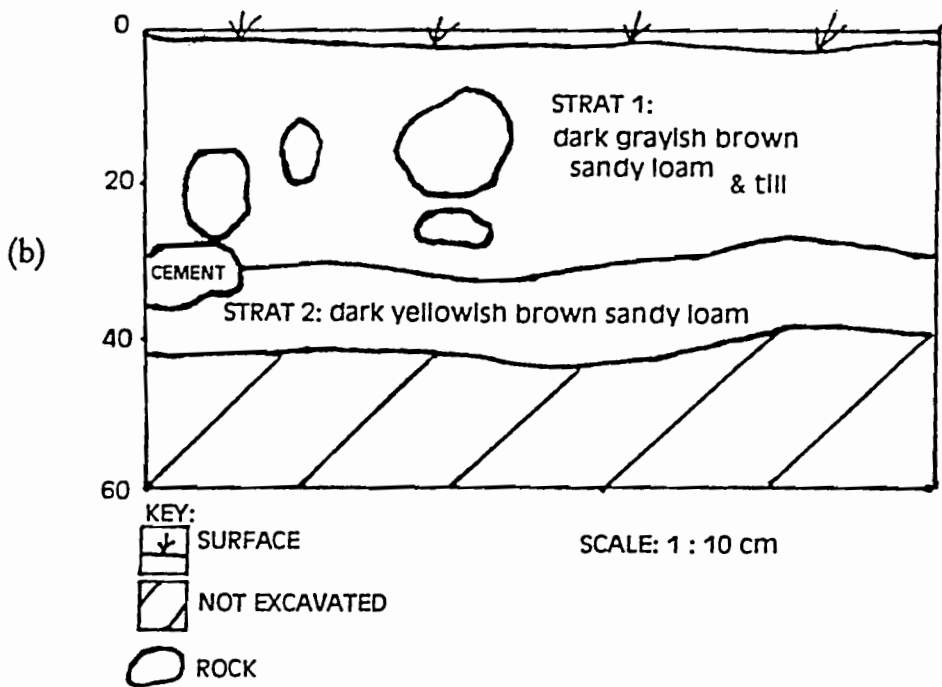


Figure 8-27. PCI Site 12: (a) Unit 1, North Wall Profile; (b) Unit 2, East Wall Profile.

In summary, artifacts recovered from STPs and Units 1 and 2 at PCI Site 12 represent a broad time range from old historic (pearlware sherds) to the relatively recent past (light bulb fragments and plastic). The excavation units differed from the shovel tests by primarily containing nineteenth century ceramics and relatively few artifacts of twentieth century manufacture. While older artifacts, such as creamware and pearlware, were recovered from throughout Excavation Unit 1, they were only found in Stratum I at Excavation Unit 2. Artifacts recovered throughout PCI Site 12 represent both domestic materials and construction debris.

PCI Site 13. This site was identified as a depression associated with an old driveway. Foundation remains of fieldstone and cement were also identified in association with this site. A house and outbuilding were depicted on historic maps dating between 1852 and 1907 in the vicinity of PCI Site 13, indicating the presence of a farmstead. Twenty shovel tests at PCI Site 13 (Depression 5) resulted in a somewhat diffuse scatter of seven positive tests (Figure 8-28). STPs A4 and B4 were stray positive tests associated with Site 13 by artifact similarity and relative proximity. However, the majority of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests represent twentieth century deposition. Characteristic artifacts recovered from STPs include: tar paper shingle fragments, bottle glass (e.g., old Pepsi bottle fragments), whiteware sherds, and plastic. Typical shovel test stratigraphy at PCI Site 13 consisted of ~24 cm of dark brown (10YR 5/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy or silty loam and till topsoil overlying a light brown (10YR 5/4) or grayish brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam and till subsoil. One 1 by 1 meter excavation unit was placed immediately north of Depression 5 in an effort to find a foundation wall and/or associated information regarding its origin or that of the well located less than three meters to the north. The placement of Excavation Unit 1 was successful in locating numerous diagnostic artifacts and a foundation wall.

Excavation Unit 1. This unit was excavated to a minimum of 75 cm below the surface with its eastern half excavated as much as 105 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-29). Four strata were identified in this unit with each containing relatively modern debris, such as light bulb fragments and a nickel dated "1943." Stratum I was a thin (~7 cm) very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam and till humus layer. Stratum II, a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam with till and cultural debris, was as much as 25 cm thick. Stratum III was a ~30 cm thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silty loam and till overlying a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loose silt and sand (coarse) Stratum IV.

An abundance of relatively modern debris (e.g., cement, a leather glove), thicker stratigraphic levels than nearby shovel tests, slight mottling of soils, and the discovery of a foundation wall (Feature 1) along the unit's south wall, all suggest that the entire unit was located within a large builder's trench (Figure 8-29 and 8-30). Feature 1, now

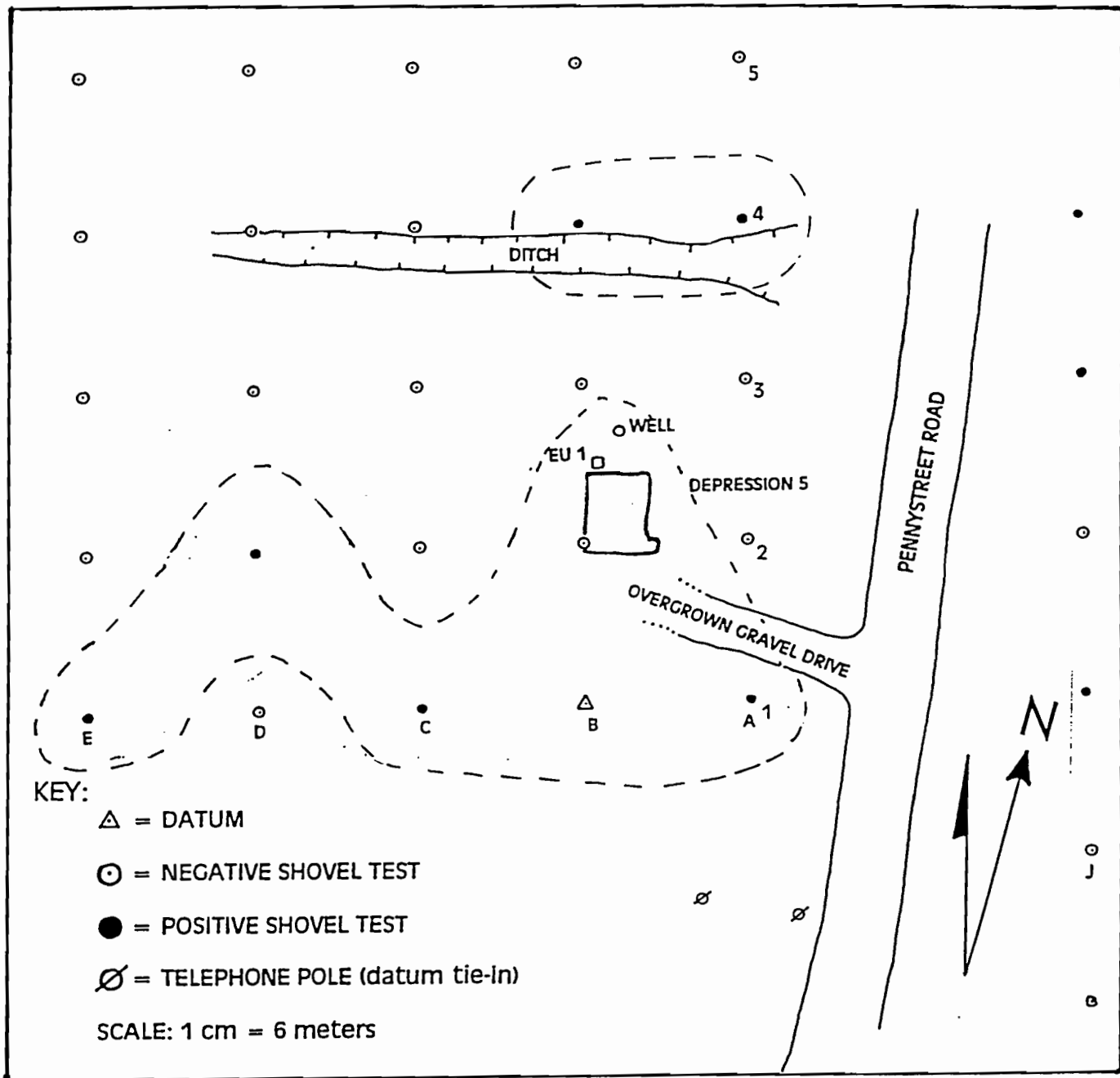


Figure 8-28. PCI Site 13: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

East Wall

South Wall

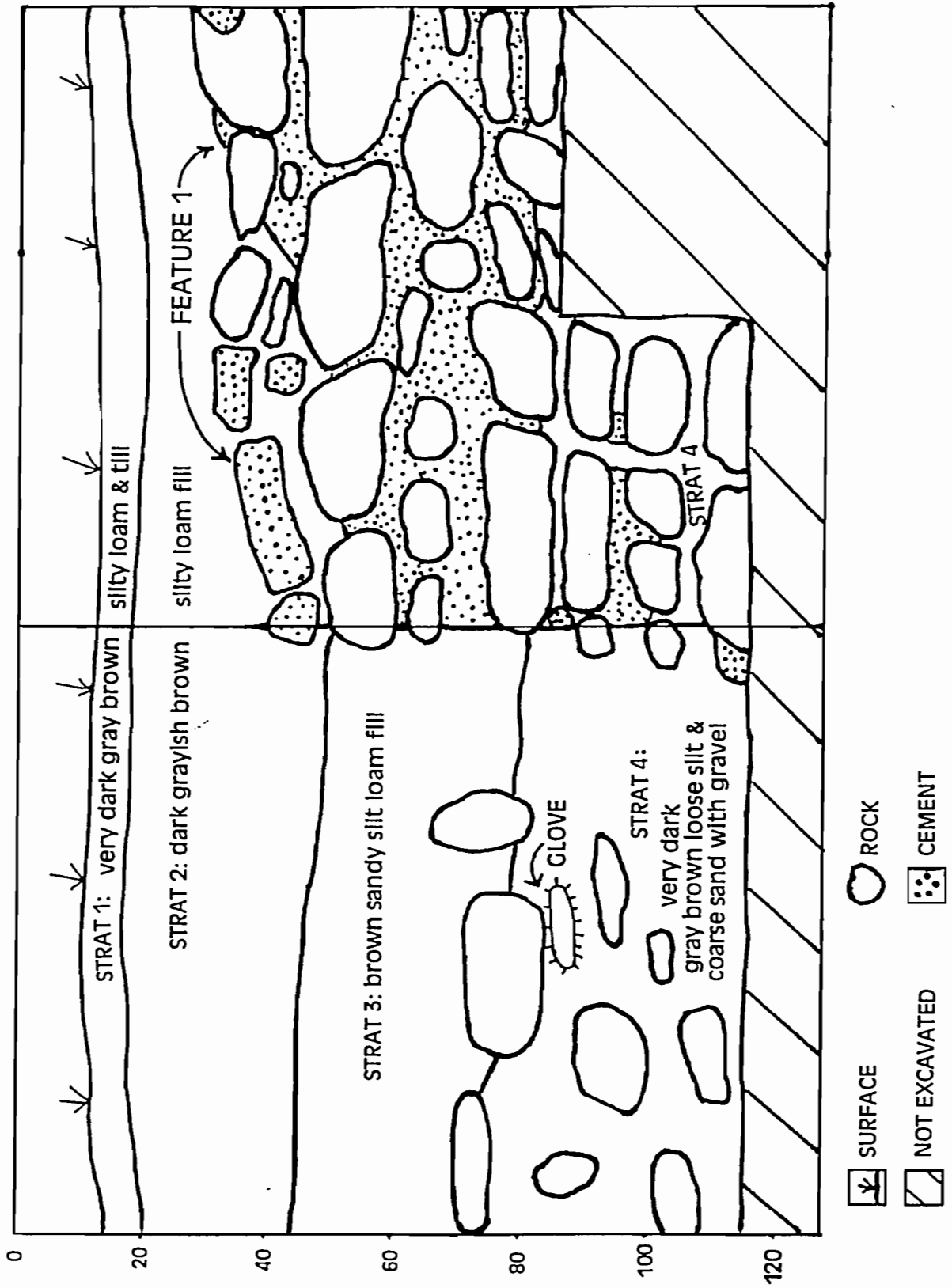


Figure 8-29. PCI Site 13: Unit 1, East and South Wall Profiles, Feature 1 (Foundation Wall).

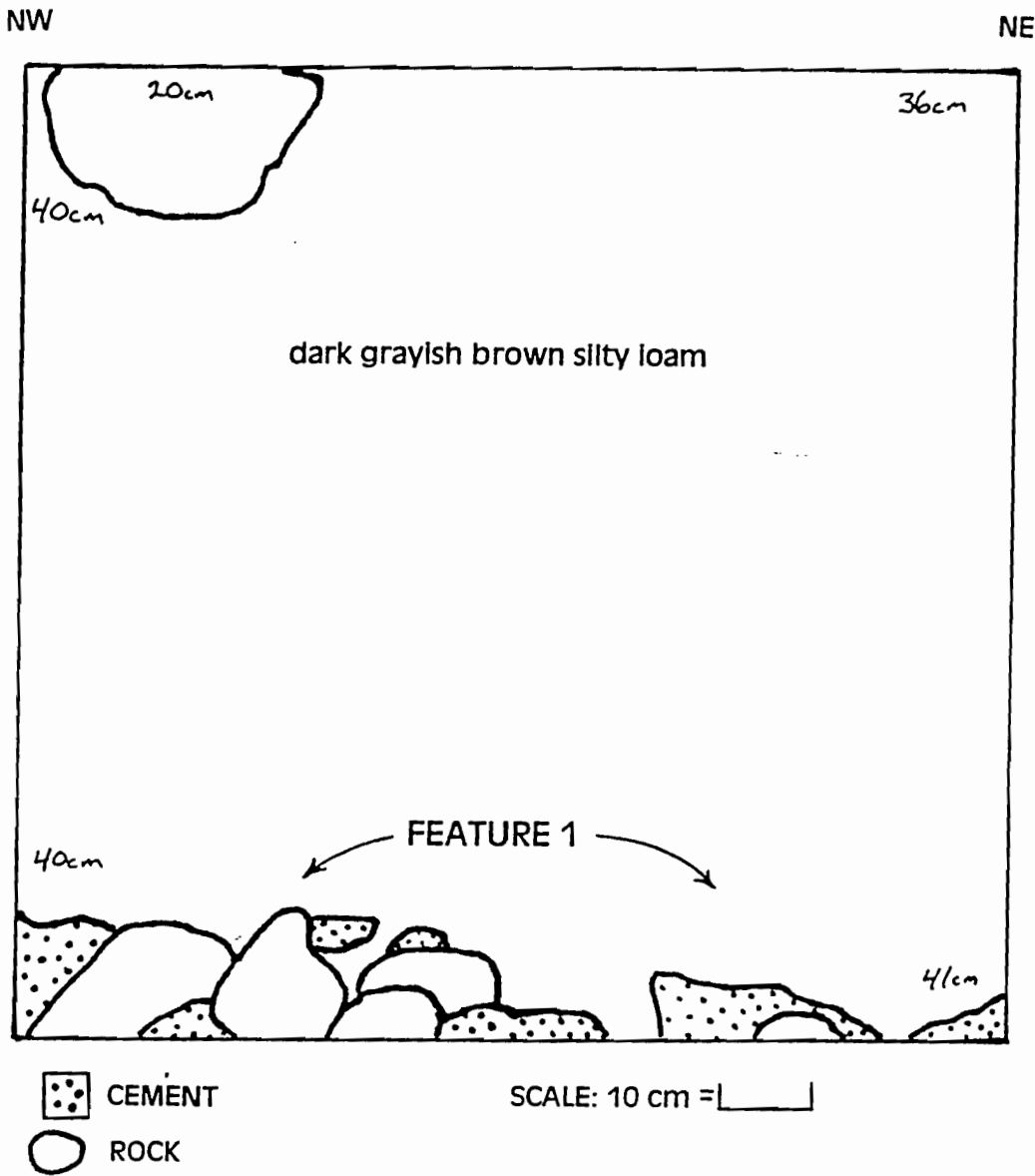


Figure 8-30. PCI Site 13: Unit 1, Floor Plan, Feature 1 (Foundation Wall).

known to be the lining of Depression 5, consisted of cemented courses of large foundation stones representing a portion of the north foundation wall.

In summary, the majority of the artifacts recovered from the STPs and the excavation unit represent twentieth century deposition with no concentration of historic materials. Artifacts found throughout Excavation Unit 1 were primarily construction debris, such as mortar. No significant historic deposits from the early twentieth century or the nineteenth century were identified. It appears that the site has been severely affected by earth movement activities utilized to remove a structure located here as late as the 1950s. The only remains of the historic farmstead are the ruins of the stone foundation represented in Feature 1.

PCI Site 14. This site was identified as a depression without visible remnants of a foundation or rubble. A ten meter interval grid of sixteen shovel tests was established at PCI Site 14 southwest of the "pump house" in the Northern Clear Area. Four transects designated A through D from east to west each had four shovel tests numbered sequentially in a northerly direction. Results of shovel testing at this location did not demonstrate a need for further investigation (such as the placement of excavation units). Only one test was positive, revealing coal and charcoal fragments. The investigation did not identify any historic deposits or features.

8.2.4 Former Wright Settlement Road

A multi-stage sampling design described in Section 6 was used to test the historic sites situated within the airfield "Triangle area" at Griffiss AFB. These sites are located along part of the former Wright Settlement Road, and include PCI Sites 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24 (Figure 8-31) identified during the Phase I survey (Cinquino et al. 1995).

The field methodologies and strategies utilized during the Phase II survey include the following: shovel test pits placed within a grid at fifteen meter intervals; a tighter interval of shovel test pits deployed in transects at 7.5 meter intervals; occasional subjectively located shovel tests; 1 by 1 meter excavation units; and hand-excavated slit trenches.

The first level of testing involved the placement of shovel test pit grids at fifteen meter intervals to identify site boundaries and explore for other site characteristics. Since features for five sites were initially identified in this area during the Phase I survey (PCI Sites 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24) a continuous grid of STPs were employed to provide (1) clearer boundary information, based upon declining artifact densities, and (2) the locations of other features or artifact concentrations.

An initial shovel test pit grid at intervals of fifteen meters was placed across Sites 16 through 19 and 24. Five transects (designated A through E) of shovel tests were oriented south to north. This grid of shovel tests was later enlarged to include one more transect on the east (Transect K) and one on the west (Transect A'), expanding the initial grid to 98 shovel test pits.

The second level of testing involved a series of shovel test pit transects placed between the initial shovel test pits to differentiate site boundaries between sites PCI 16 and PCI 17. These STPS were in transects designated as F, G, H, I, J, and were oriented west to east between the initial transects at an interval of 7.5 meters. A total of an additional 31 shovel test pits were excavated on these transects. In addition, two transects were oriented 17° east of north in a portion of the 1 meter grid where greater resolution was needed at PCI Sites 18 and 19. The orientation of the transects was

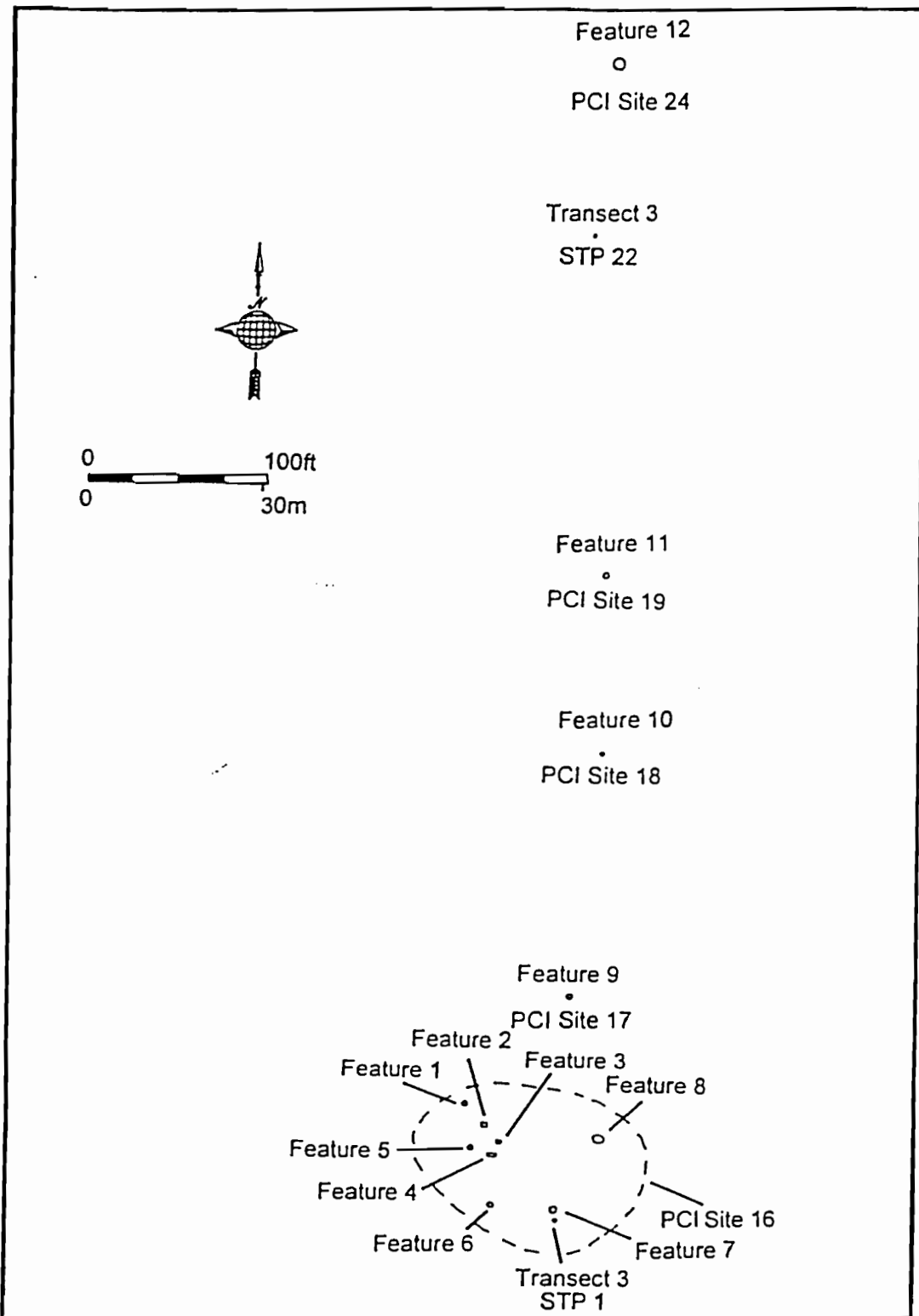


Figure 8-31. PCI Sites 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24: Location as Identified during Phase I Archaeological Survey.

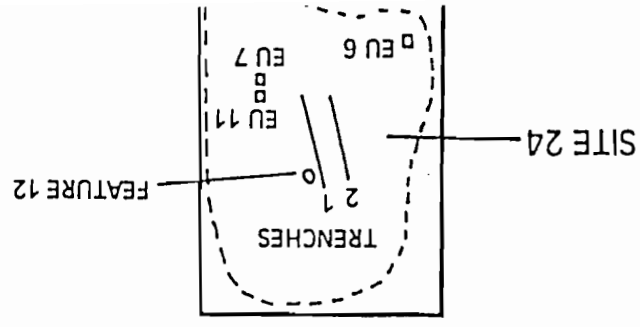
changed to intercept obvious features and to reduce possible grid bias. These transects were labeled C STP 5 and D STP 5 (Figure 8-32).

The third level of testing involved the placement of shovel test clusters. On Transect E two STPs were placed at 7.5 meter intervals of STP 1. STP E1.1 was placed east and STP E1.2 was placed north of the transect to better define the artifact distribution around a stone-lined well. Transect E STP 3 had two shovel tests (E3.1 and E3.2), each subjectively placed west of Transect E STP 3 to test a depression. A cluster of shovel test pits were placed around STP E17 (17.1, 17.2) and STP E18 (18.1-18.8) to test around a filled cellar hole. Other shovel test pits were clustered around Transect F STP 6 (6.1) and Transect G STP 6 (1-5) with E1.1 and E1.2 helping to identify the artifact distribution around a visible feature, a well. The results of these clusters are discussed below. Thus, an additional 33 shovel test pits were excavated within the former Wright Settlement Road area (also known as the "Triangle area") bringing the total number of shovel test pits excavated to 162 with 90 shovel tests being positive in regard to identifying historic or modern cultural materials.

Following all shovel test sampling, 1 by 1 meter excavation units (Excavation Units 1 through 13) were placed to collect information from features, middens, and artifact concentrations, to record site stratigraphy, and/or to define site boundaries (Figure 8-33). A minimum of one excavation unit was placed in the vicinity of the sites initially designated PCI 16 through 19 and 24. In conjunction with shovel test pits, hand-excavated slit trenches were used to uncover a greater contiguous ground surface in a restricted area than shovel tests or excavation units would have provided. As a result, PCI Site 24 received two slit trenches in order to identify potential structural features. Historic artifact concentrations were found in areas of previously identified sites. These artifact concentrations were also determined based on shovel test pit results. The previously identified PCI Sites 16 and 17 were subdivided into two separate sites each, designated 16A and 16B, and 17A and 17B, based on the results of the Phase II investigation. Excavation units were placed within areas of artifact concentrations which overlapped with the previously identified sites.

Site 16A. The former Wright Settlement Road is located in the vicinity of this site and farming was undertaken in this area during the final decade of the eighteenth century. Large parcels of land were bought, sold and subdivided during this initial settlement period. Wright Settlement Road was subsumed by Griffiss Air Force Base, when the U.S. government took over the property in 1941. The feature mentioned below may represent remains of farms from this earlier period and are associated with the settlement of this area.

Several features were identified at Site 16 during the Phase I archaeological survey (Cinquino et al. 1995) (Figure 8-31). These included several depressions, a potential foundation, and a rock-lined well. All of the features were located in an open



- + 250
- + 260
- + 270
- + 280
- + 290

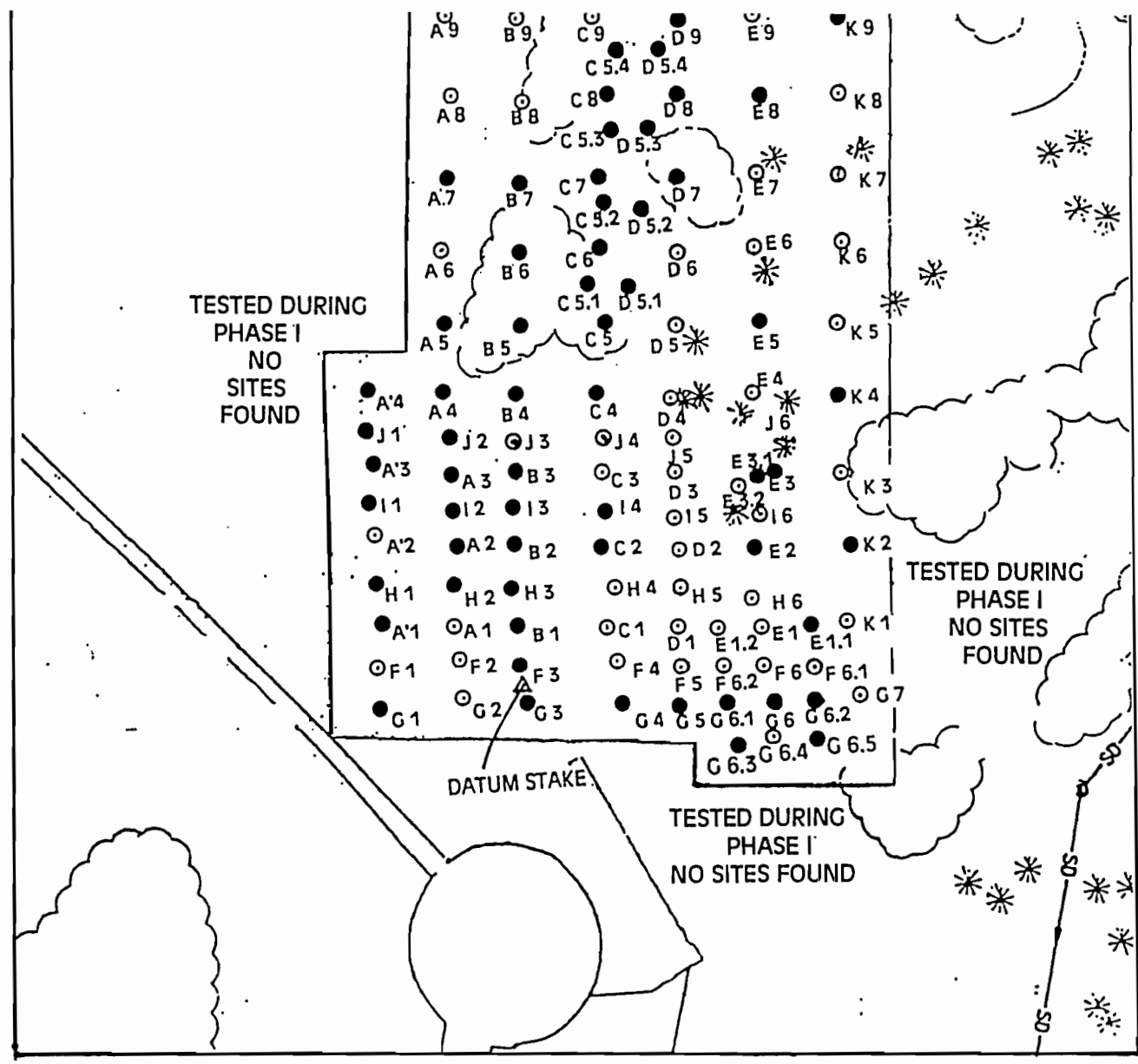


Figure 8-32. PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19 and 24: Location of Shovel Test Pits.

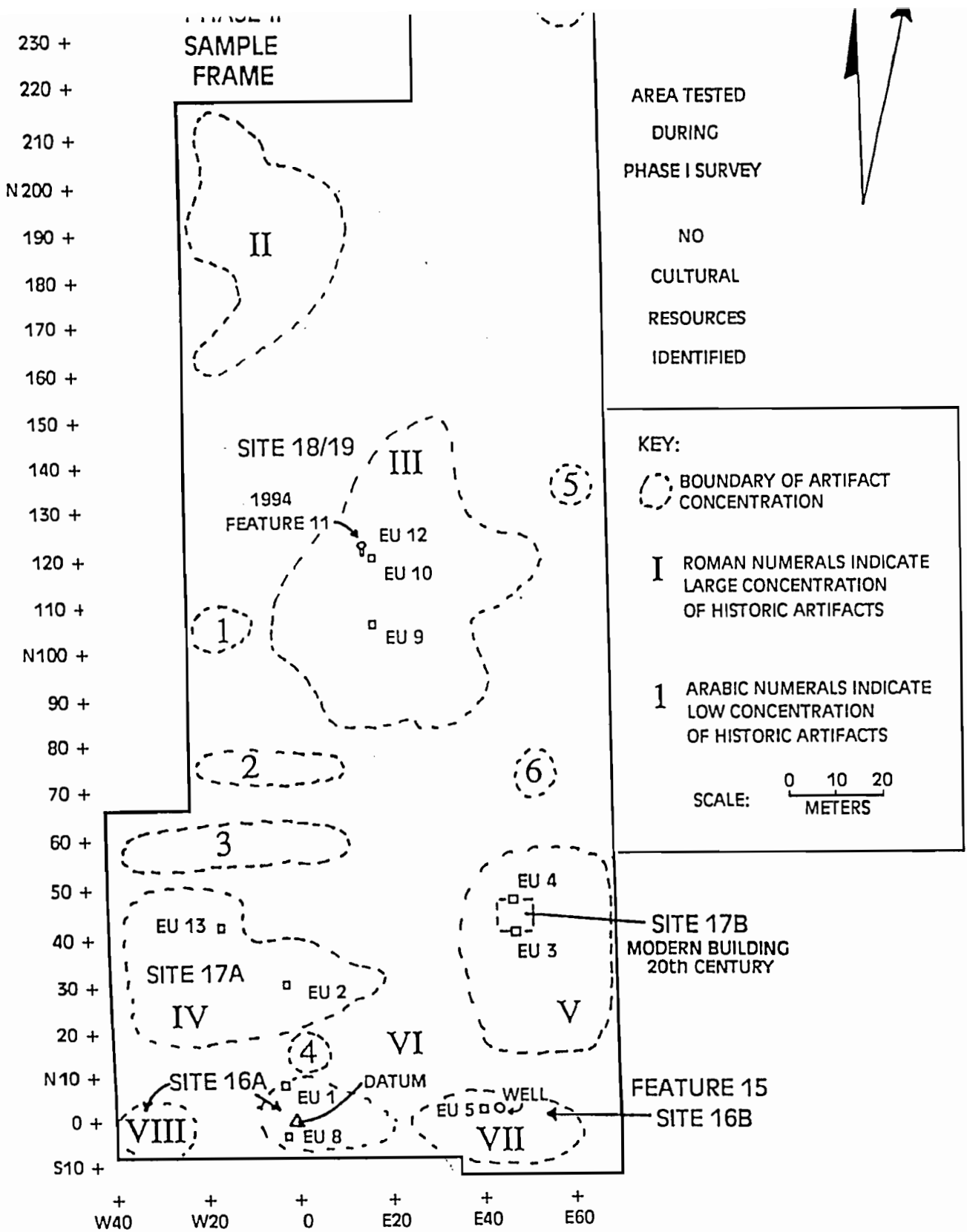


Figure 8-33. PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19 and 24: Location of Concentrations, Excavation Units, Site Boundaries and Physical Features.

grass area with brush and small trees. To test for associated cultural deposits and other features a grid of shovel tests at 15 meter intervals, as discussed above, was placed across what was initially designated as Site 16. A second level of shovel testing included shovel test pits at a 7.5 meter grid across the site (west to east) as mentioned above.

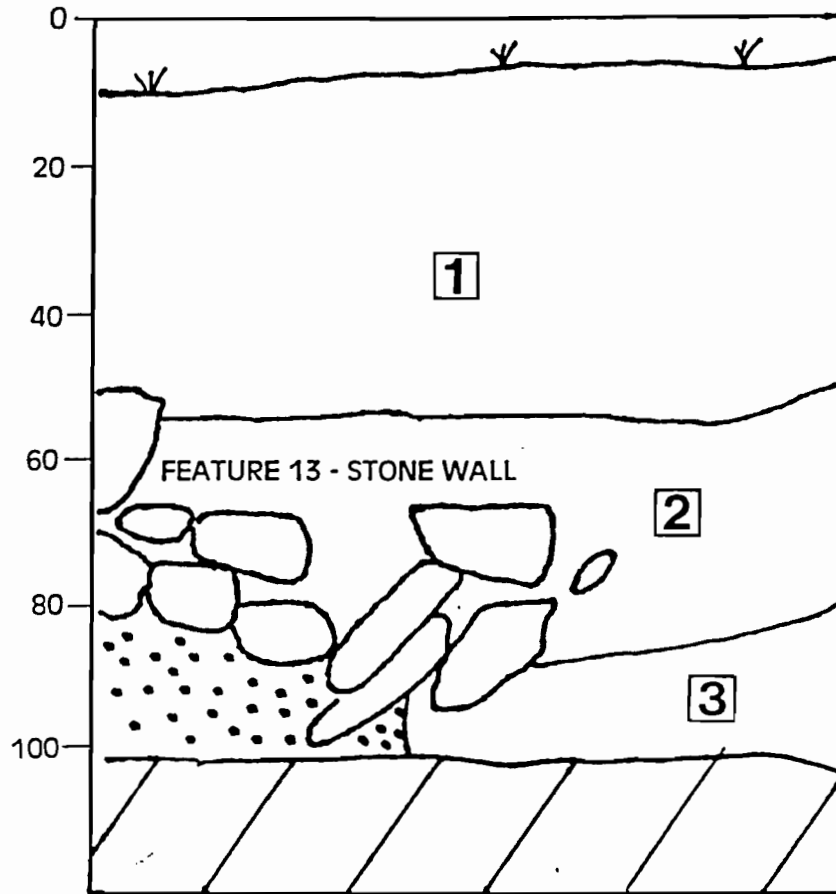
The results of the shovel test pit stratigraphy indicated that the top stratum consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam and sand with gravel and cobbles. Thickness of Stratum I varied from 7 cm to 20 cm. However, STP 3 and STP 4 of Transect G had a top stratum of 38 cm and 50 cm, respectively. The removal of this top stratum revealed a buried "A" horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty sand with cobbles in STP G3, while STP G4 had an additional 10 cm of disturbed soil until subsoil was reached. A buried "A" horizon was also identified in Transect F STP 3. Subsoil was generally a dark yellow brown (10YR 4/6) to dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam or sandy silt with gravel and cobbles (glacial till). For description of each shovel test by stratum see Appendix D.

Artifacts were recovered from Transect A STP 2 and 4, Transect B STP 1, Transect F STP 3, and Transect G STPs 1, 3, and 4. Concentrations labeled VI and VIII represent the artifact concentrations for PCI Site 16A (Figure 8-33). Materials recovered reflected a combination of nineteenth century and twentieth century objects, including transfer printed pearlware, hand wrought, cut and wire nails, iron knife fragments, transfer printed whiteware, and red earthenware in the upper stratum. No artifacts were recovered from the buried "A" horizon at Transect F STP 3 and Transect G STPs 3 and 4. Thus, the results of the shovel tests indicated that while the site had limited potential of disturbance, intact stratigraphy might be encountered.

Two 1 by 1 meter excavation units (Excavation Unit 1 and Excavation Unit 8) were placed in PCI Site 16A based on the results of the artifact concentrations revealed by the shovel test pits and the visual identification of architectural features, such as Feature 3, a rock-lined well. Excavation Unit 1 was located west of the rock-lined well and near Transect B STP 1 to locate potential cultural deposits and architectural features associated with the well. Excavation Unit 8 was placed in the vicinity of Transect G STP 3 in order to better recover artifacts possibly associated with the buried "A" horizon.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was a 1 by 1 meter unit which was excavated in 20 cm arbitrary levels and dug to 105 cm below datum (Figures 8-34 and 8-35). Stratum I consisted of fill of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown loamy sand with gravel. At the bottom of Stratum I/top of Stratum II a mortared cobble feature (Feature 13) was uncovered. A floor plan of Feature 13 is presented in Figure 8-36. A second fill episode is associated with the feature itself with the last 20 cm possibly representing a pre-1850 layer. The curved nature of the feature wall may indicate that it was a well

West Wall







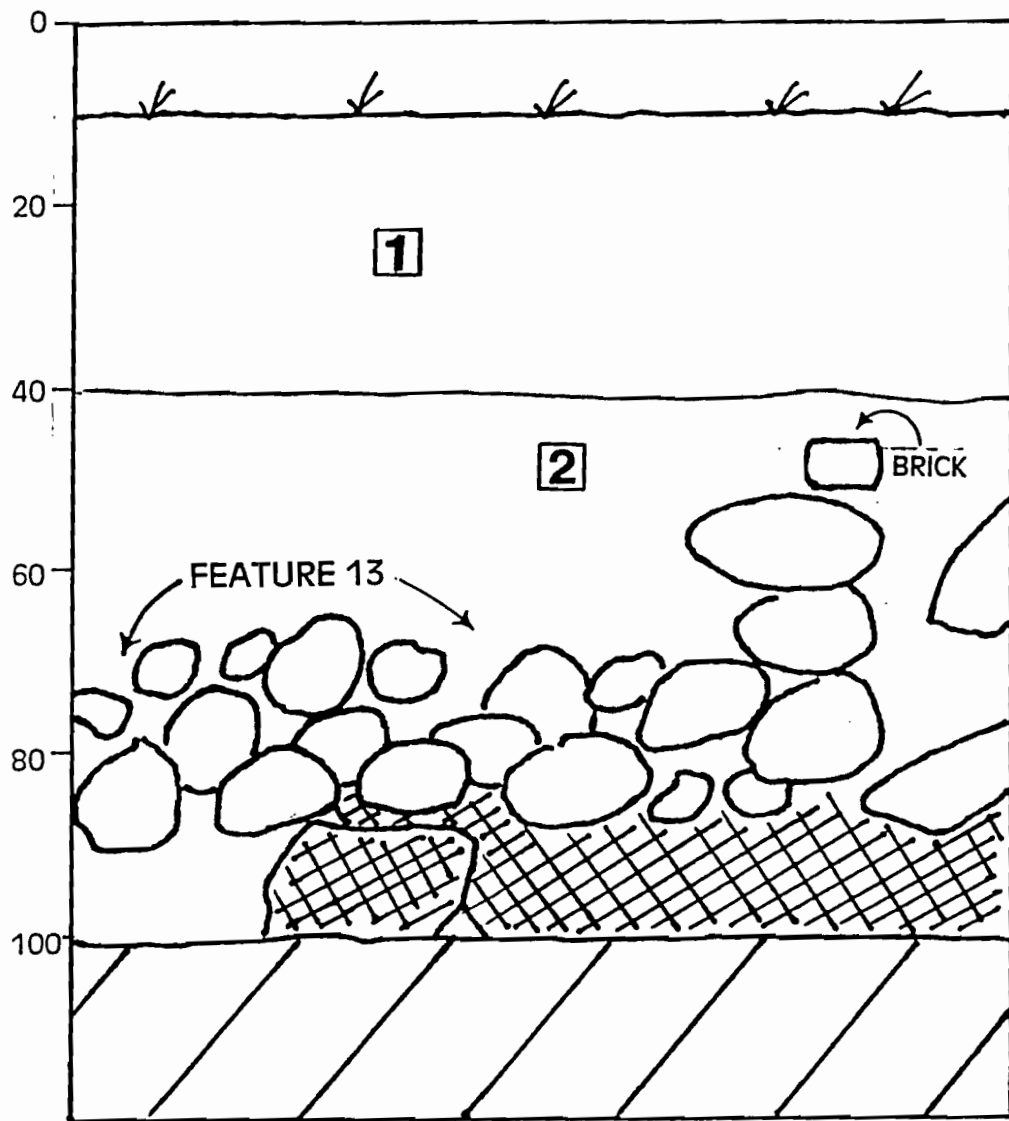

-  SURFACE
- 1** STRAT 1 - FILL; STRONG BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH GRAVEL
- 2** STRAT 2 - STRONG BROWN LOAMY SAND MOTTLED WITH DARK YELLOW BROWN COARSE SAND & GRAVEL
- 3** STRAT 3 - DARK YELLOW BROWN CLAYEY COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL
-  NOT EXCAVATED
-  MORTAR WITH ROCKS REMOVED
-  ROCK

Figure 8-34. PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, West Wall Profile, Feature 13 (Stone Wall).

South Wall



 SURFACE

SCALE = 
10 cm

1 STRAT 1 - FILL; STRONG BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH GRAVEL

2 STRAT 2 - STRONG BROWN LOAMY SAND WITH GRAVEL
MOTTLED WITH DARK YELLOW BROWN COARSE SAND & GRAVEL

 NOT EXCAVATED

 MORTAR

 ROCK

Figure 8-35. PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, South Wall Profile, Feature 13 (Stone Wall).

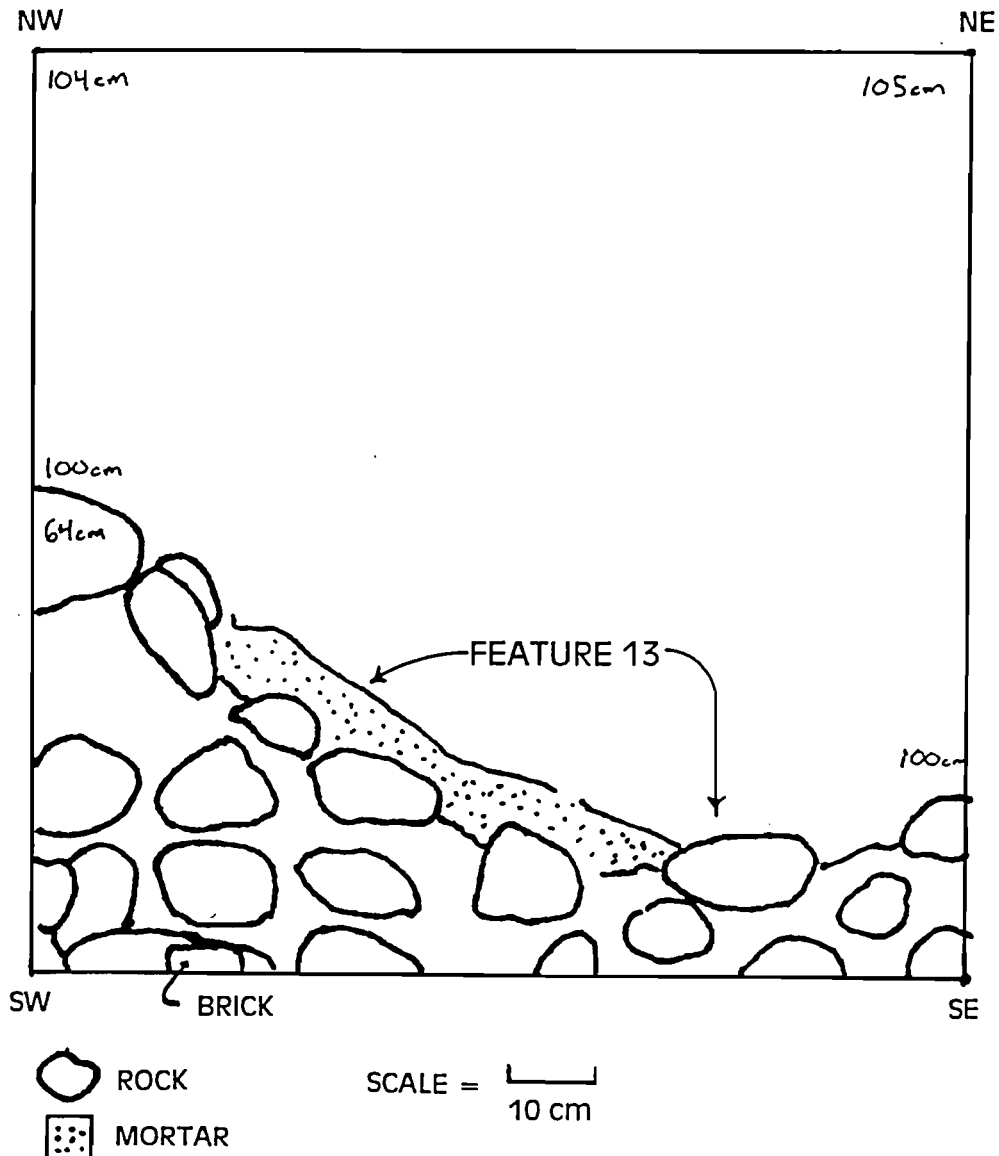


Figure 8-36. PCI Site 16A: Unit 1, Floor Plan, Feature 13 (Stone Wall).

or cistern. Stratum II was another fill episode which consisted of brown (7.5YR 3/4) loamy sand mottled with dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) sand with gravel. Stratum III consisted of another fill episode containing dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) clayey coarse sand with gravel. Stratum III was excavated to a depth of 105 cm below datum (or 1 meter below ground surface).

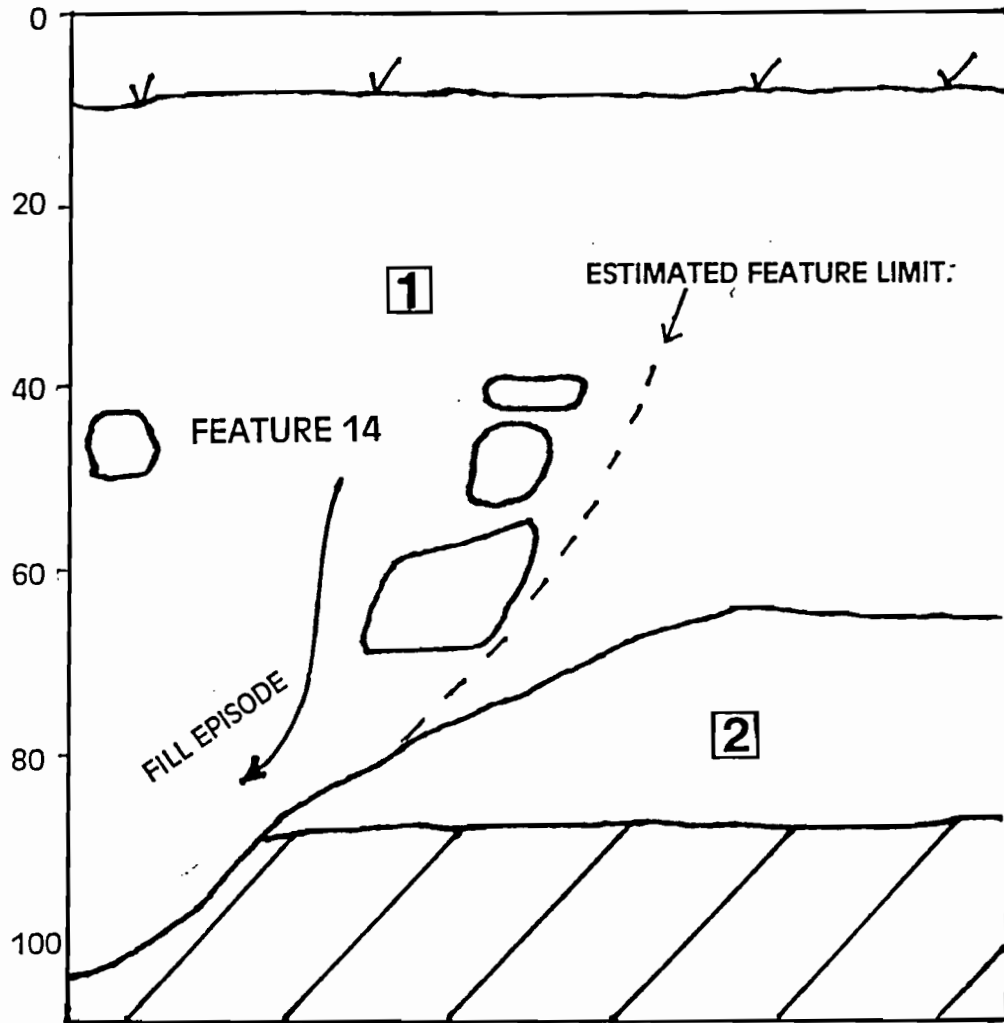
Artifacts recovered from this unit included an interesting mix of eighteenth century and early nineteenth century materials, including Jackfield-like redware, hand-painted pearlware, creamware, blue and green shell-edged pearlwares, distributed in both Stratum I and Stratum II. Found in association with the previously mentioned ceramics

were later dated transfer printed white earthenwares, as well as coal, asphalt, and cut and wire nails. Thus, post-1860 artifacts (wire nails) were mixed in with earlier material. The bottom 20 cm of Stratum II appeared to contain only earlier (pre-1850) materials. Stratum III contained very few artifacts in comparison to the upper strata, and was limited to two pieces of white earthenware from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. (They were identified as a sherd of plain pearlware or plain pearlware and creamware). Soil associated with the Feature 13 at 50-90 cm below datum contained only four sherds of ceramics, two redware, one ironstone, and one creamware. They may represent part of the Stratum III fill.

Excavation Unit 8. Excavation Unit 8 was excavated to a depth of 110 cm below datum or 1 meter below ground level (Figure 8-37). Stratum I consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay with gravel. Stratum II showed slight variation from the upper stratum since it consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey sand with gravel. A pit feature (Feature 14) was identified as originating within Stratum I and cutting through Stratum II. The initial 20 cm level within Stratum I indicated a mixed deposit since early nineteenth century artifacts of plain pearlware, red earthenware, and cut nails were found with later construction material (e.g., wire nails). The lower levels of Stratum I (20-100 cm below ground level) contained early to middle nineteenth century domestic refuse of ceramics, such as creamware, pearlware, transfer printed white ware as well as machine cut nails. The best view of the pit occurred in the west and south walls of Unit 8 (Figures 8-37, 8-38 and 8-39). The bottom of the feature, 90-110 cm below datum, contained the earliest materials. This stratum may represent an early nineteenth century midden deposit since it contained early nineteenth century (possibly very late eighteenth century) household refuse (e.g., plain pearlware, plain whiteware, lead glazed red earthenware) and nineteenth century construction material (cut nails).

In summary, shovel test pits indicated a potential of historic artifact clusters and buried "A" horizon in former PCI Site 16, now identified as PCI Site 16A. Two excavation units (Excavation Unit 1 and Excavation Unit 8) were placed within the site to stratigraphically examine features and collect artifacts. Two features were identified: Feature 13, a cobble and mortared architectural feature tentatively identified as a well or cistern, and Feature 14, a pit disturbance of unknown function. Recovered artifacts were primarily of household refuse (e.g., tableware, utensils, and glass bottles) with a scattering of construction material, especially nails. Stratum II in Excavation Unit 8 is a potential late eighteenth to early nineteenth century midden deposit. Therefore, this site may represent late eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation in the area along the west side of Wright Settlement Road. Testing at this site recovered a large amount of materials indicating that additional materials may be present.

West Wall







-  SURFACE
-  STRAT 1 - very dark grayish brown sandy clay with gravel
-  STRAT 2 - dark yellowish brown clayey sand with gravel
-  NOT EXCAVATED

Figure 8-37. PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, West Wall Profile, Feature 14.

South Wall

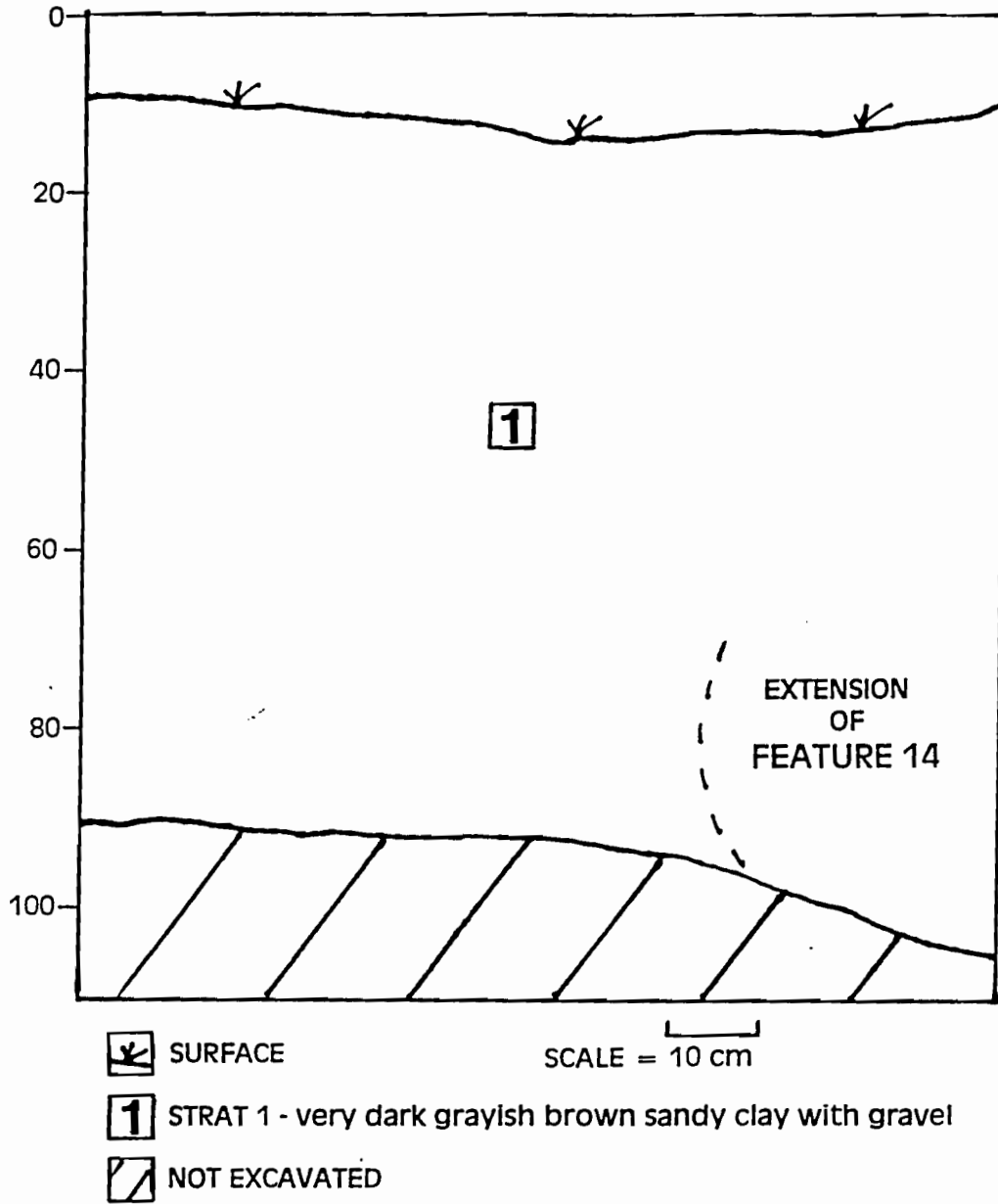


Figure 8-38. PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, South Wall Profile, portion of Feature 14.

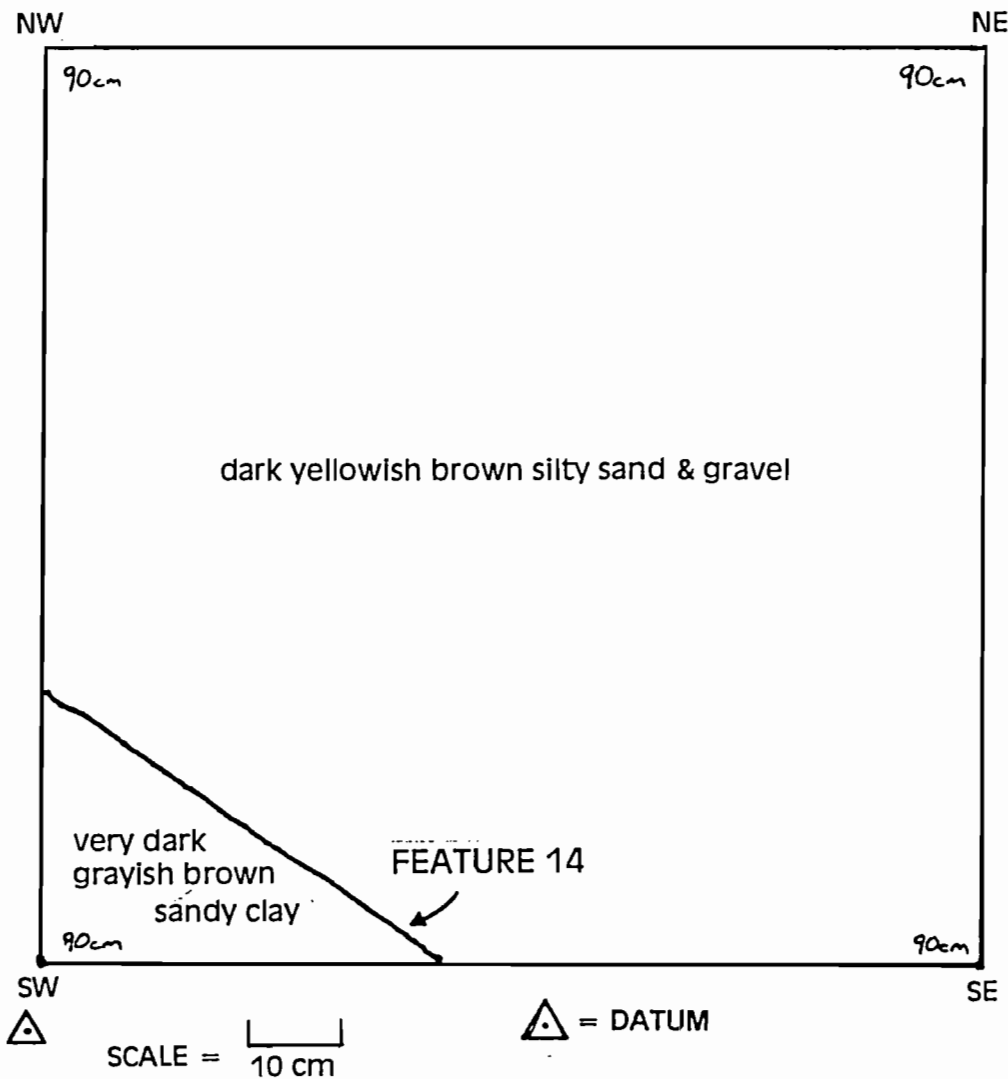


Figure 8-39. PCI Site 16A: Unit 8, Floor Plan at 90 cm, Feature 14.

Site PCI 16B. PCI Site 16 was a designation given to features identified during Phase I investigations (see discussion above on PCI Site 16A). However, during the initial shovel test survey and visual inspection components of the Phase II investigations a separate site was identified just east of PCI Site 16 (now 16A). This second site has been given the designation of PCI Site 16B. This site was, in part, designated 16B because of the paucity of historic materials. No clear, contiguous association with Site 16A was taken into consideration to support the designation.

The testing strategy included a continuous grid system of shovel test pits at 15 meter and 7.5 meter intervals which were used to identify the site boundaries for PCI Site 16B. The initial 15 meter grid system which covered PCI Site 16B included

Transect E STP 1 and Transect K STP 1. The shovel tests at 7.5 meter intervals included Transect E STP 1.2, Transect F STPs 5, 6, 6.1, and 6.2, and Transect G STPs 5, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 7.

Of a total of fourteen STPs placed across PCI Site 16B, seven were positive in identifying artifacts: STPs G 4, 5, 6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and G 6.5. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests included two cut nails, brick fragments, and one piece of whiteware and were all within the 30 cm of the topsoil. This artifact concentration is identified as VII on Figure 8-33. These positive shovel tests were within 7.5 meters from a stone-lined well (Feature 15). STP excavations indicated that the stratigraphy along the above mentioned transects for Site 16B comprised two strata. Stratum I consisted of dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) with a soil matrix of loam ranging between silty or sandy cobbles (glacial till). Stratum thickness averaged about 15 cm, but increased to 33-35 cm in Transect E STP 1 and Transect G STP 5. A soil interface of 15-20 cm was encountered in three of the STPs. Subsoil (Stratum II) consisted of light reddish brown (10YR 6/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty loam with silty sand or sand found in Transect E STP 1 and Transect G STP 5 respectively.

One 1 by 1 meter excavation unit (Excavation Unit 5) was placed adjacent to the stone-lined well (Feature 15) to better identify potential cultural deposits. Previously placed STPs revealed a low artifact density of potential nineteenth century and twentieth century materials near the well. Potential architectural features, such as a builder's trench associated with the well, could contain cultural material pertaining to the well's date of construction.

Excavation Unit 5. Excavation Unit 5 was a 1 by 1 meter unit located 50 cm west of Feature 15, the stone-lined well. It was excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels due to the presence of cobbles (Figure 8-40). The sod layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam was approximately 10 cm thick. Under the sod the remaining soil from Stratum I (50 cm thick) comprised dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clayey sand with gravel. Within this stratum part of the stone wall from the well, Feature 15, was encountered at 20 cm below ground level (30 cm below datum). At 60 cm below ground level (70 cm below datum) a well-defined builder's trench (Feature 16) was identified. A plan view of the unit and section drawing of the east wall with the stones of the well were prepared (Figure 8-41). The builder's trench was excavated down to 110 cm below datum (1 meter below ground surface). Soil within the builder's trench was similar in texture to the soil above it, but slightly darker. Little in the way of artifacts was recovered from Stratum I or the builder's trench, but artifacts recovered were found in the first 20 cm (10-30 cm below datum) of soil. These artifacts were identified as one brick fragment, one gray salt glazed stoneware with an Albany slip on the interior, four wire nails, and one iron bolt. Consequently, they may represent mixed nineteenth century and twentieth century materials.

North Wall

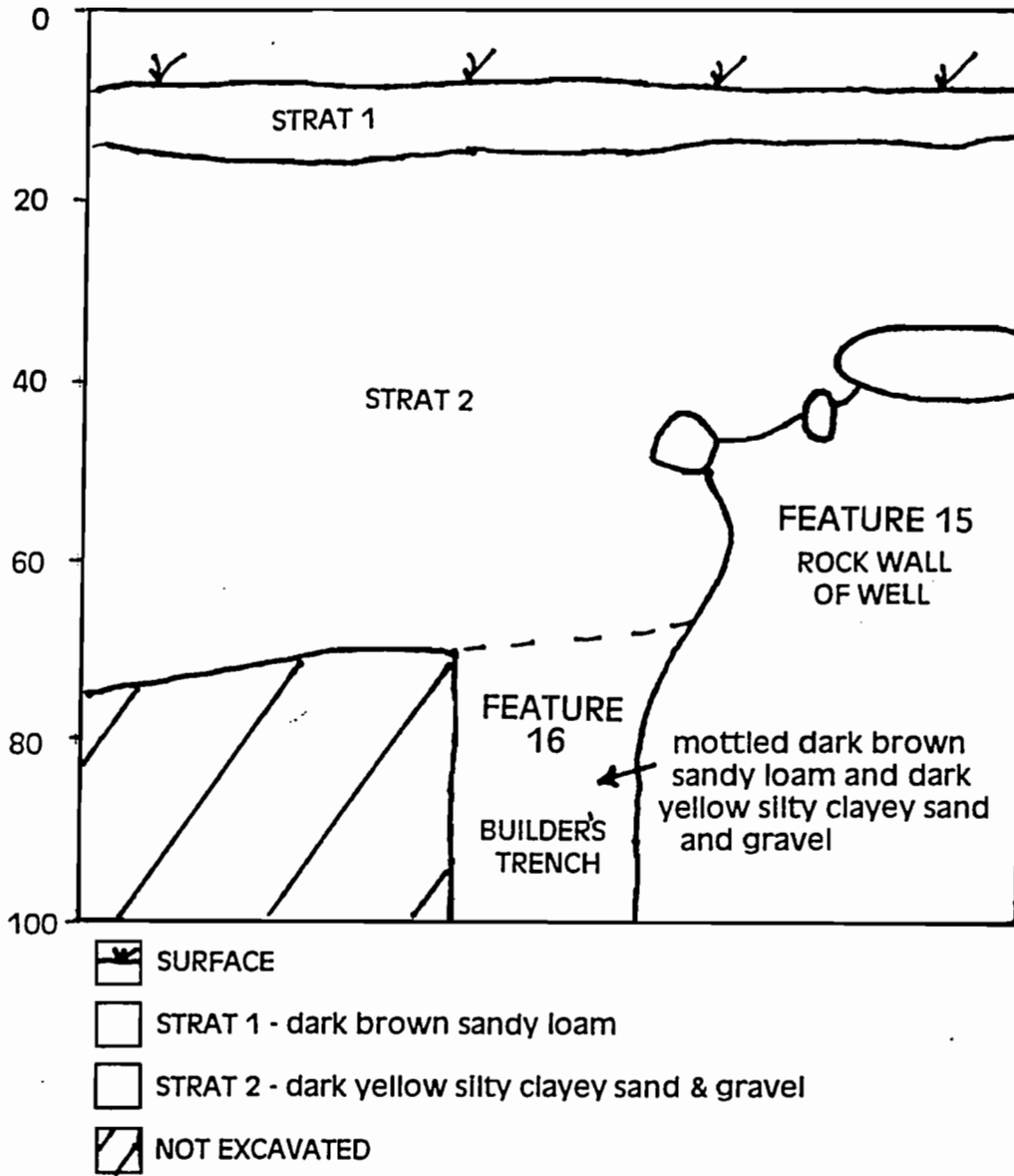


Figure 8-40. PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, North Wall Profile, Feature 15 (Stone Wall) and Feature 16 (Builder's Trench).

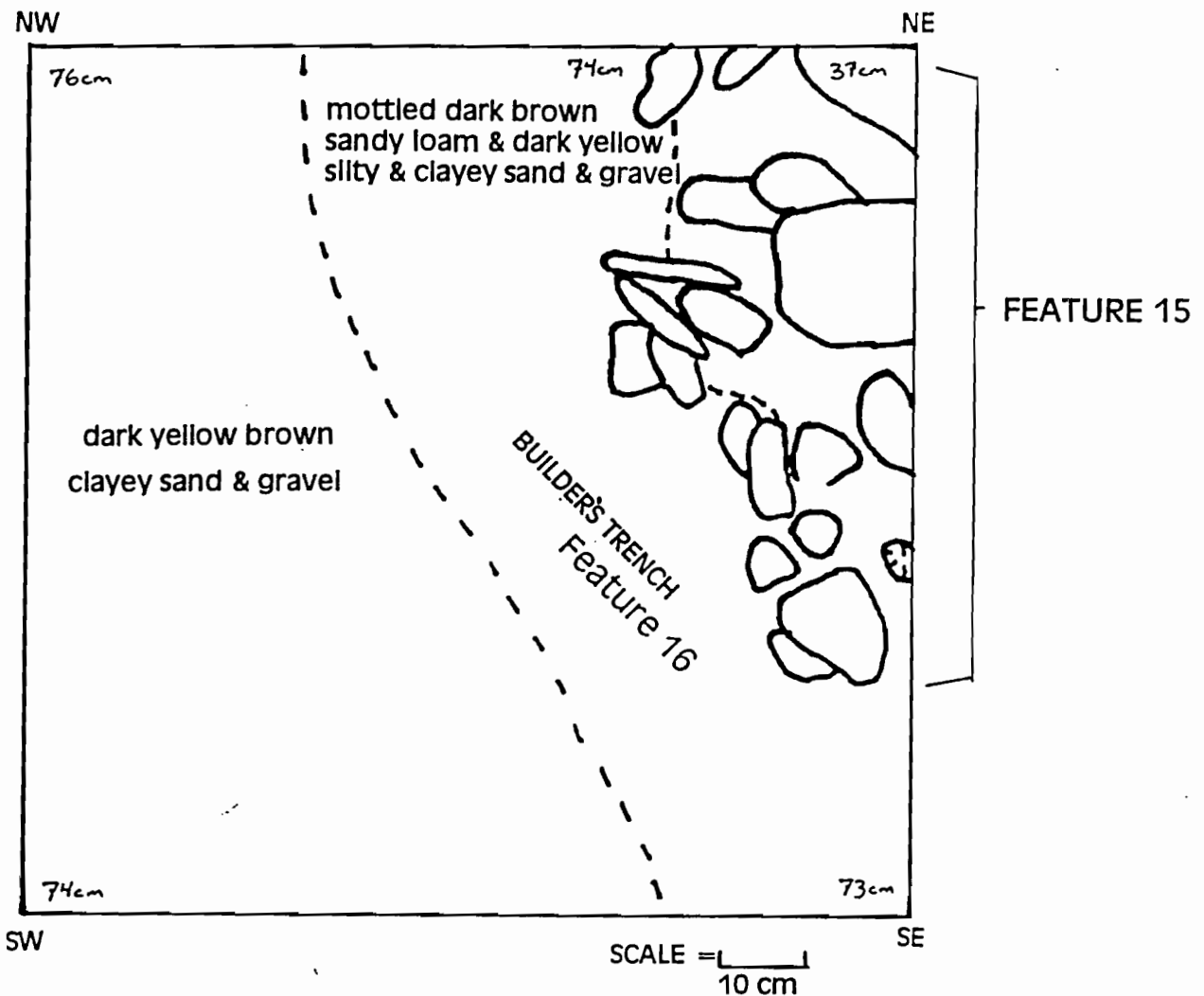


Figure 8-41. PCI Site 16B: Unit 5, Floor Plan, Feature 15 (Stone Wall) and Feature 16 (Builder's Trench).

In summary, the shovel test survey and the excavation of Unit 5 indicate that PCI Site 16B is a low density artifact scatter with two features, Feature 15, a stone-lined well and Feature 16, its associated builder's trench. The soil surrounding the well consisted primarily of clean fill, particularly that of the builder's trench. The only artifacts recovered were within the upper part of the fill and provided little in dating the well. The ceramic may date as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century but its presence with post-1860 nails suggests more recent deposition or mixing with the upper stratum. There is no evidence of successive excavation of the builder's trench and possible repair to the well or removal of soil which would provide greater potential for the presence of artifacts and datable cultural deposits. The features encountered at this site may represent part of a rural household.

PCI Site 17A. The Wright Settlement Road area has been documented as a the location for European-American occupation from as early as the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. During the Phase I investigations PCI Site 17 was identified as a potential rural settlement along the old Wright Settlement Road. PCI 17 has been subdivided into two sites, 17A and 17B, based on the results of the Phase II survey discussed below.

The field testing strategy included the placement of a grid of shovel tests across the "Triangle area," as described above. Twelve STPs at 15 meter intervals crossed PCI Site 17A (initially identified as PCI Site 17 in the Phase I archaeological survey). Those STPs were Transect A' STPs 2, 3, 4, Transect A STPs 2, 3, 4, Transect B STPs 2, 3, 4, and Transect C STPs 2, 3, 4. The STPs that were part of the 7.5 meter interval included: Transect H STPs 1, 2, 3, 4, Transect I STPs 2, 3, 4, and Transect J STPs 1, 2, 3 and 4. Therefore, a total of twenty-four STPs were excavated at PCI Site 17A.

Positive shovel tests were identified in Transect A' 3 and 4, Transect A 2, 3, and 4, Transect B 2, 3, and 4, Transect C 2 and 4, Transect H 1, 2, and 3, Transect I, 2, and 3, and Transect J 1. The shovel test pits revealed a general stratigraphy of dark brown (10YR 3/3) to dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) silt, sand and loam with cobbles and gravel with an average thickness of 20-30 cm. Subsoil consisted of dark yellow brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand or sandy loam with gravel and cobbles. In two instances a buried "A" horizon or topsoil was identified. These shovel tests were in Transect A' STPs 3 and Transect B STP 2. The depth of the buried "A" horizon was from 30-65 cm. Materials recovered from the buried "A" horizon in Transect B consisted of nineteenth century artifacts, including glazed red earthenwares, cut nails, and decorated pearlware. Artifacts from the top stratum showed a mixing of potentially late eighteenth century materials with nineteenth century and twentieth century material. Typical artifacts were: transfer printed whiteware, clear and tinted window glass, pearlware, whiteware, and hand-wrought and wire nails. The concentration of artifacts at this site is represented by "IV" on Figure 8-33.

Based on the clustering of artifacts and the presence of buried topsoils two 1 by 1 meter excavation units were placed in this area with the goal of identifying intact nineteenth century deposits and associated features. Excavation Unit 2 was placed in the vicinity of Transect B STP 2, while Excavation Unit 13 was placed just south of Transect A STP 3 in attempts to better define the spatial boundaries of PCI Site 17A.

Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 2 as discussed above was a 1 by 1 meter unit established to identify potential midden deposits. It was excavated by arbitrary 10 cm levels as identified within natural stratigraphy to a depth of 60 cm below ground level (or 70 cm below datum)(Figure 8-42). Excavation of the unit exposed four strata which included a top stratum of sod and dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/3-4/2) silt with clay and loam. Cobbles were found throughout the stratum. Stratum II was

South Wall

West Wall

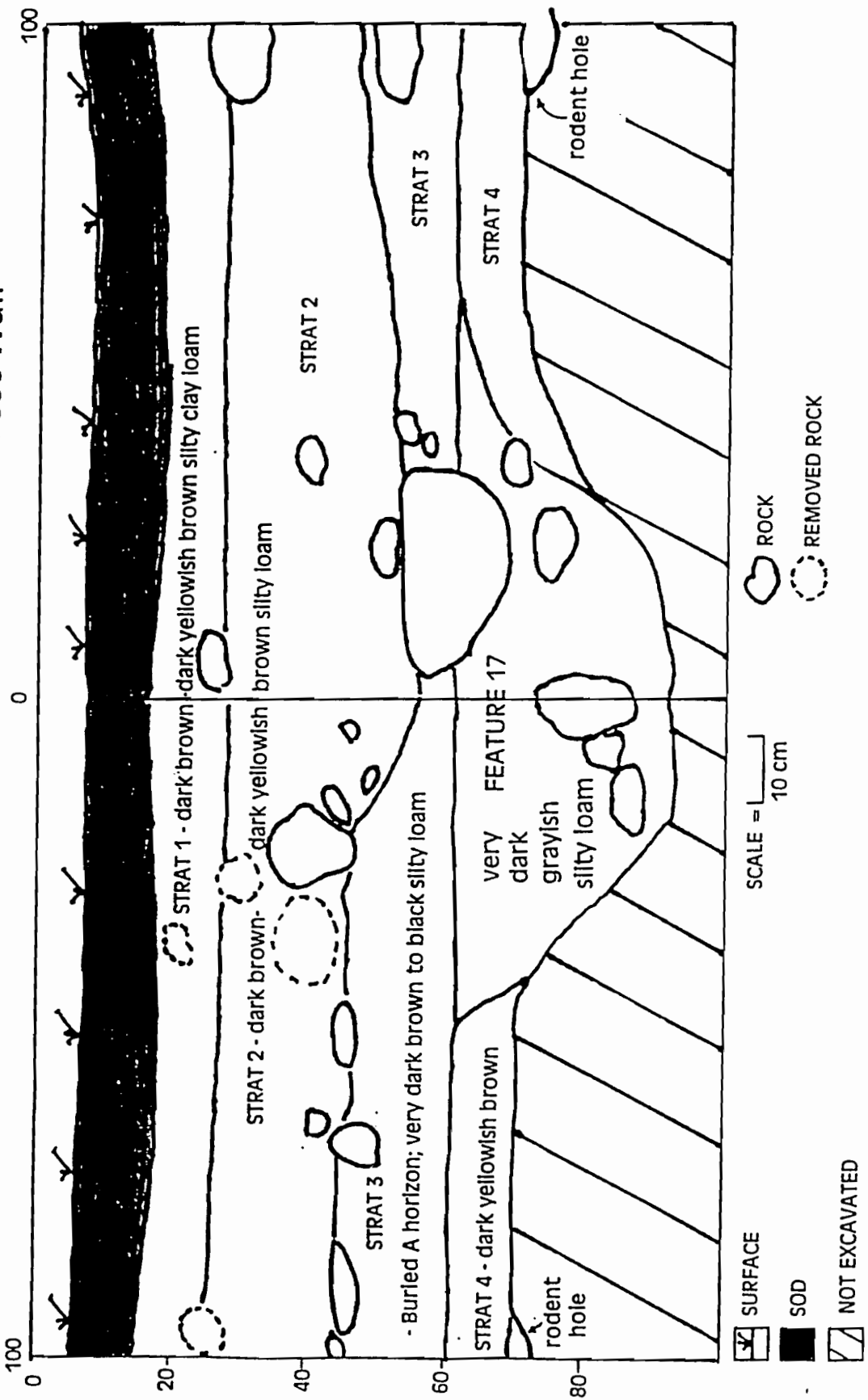


Figure 8-42. PCI Site 17A: Unit 2, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 17.

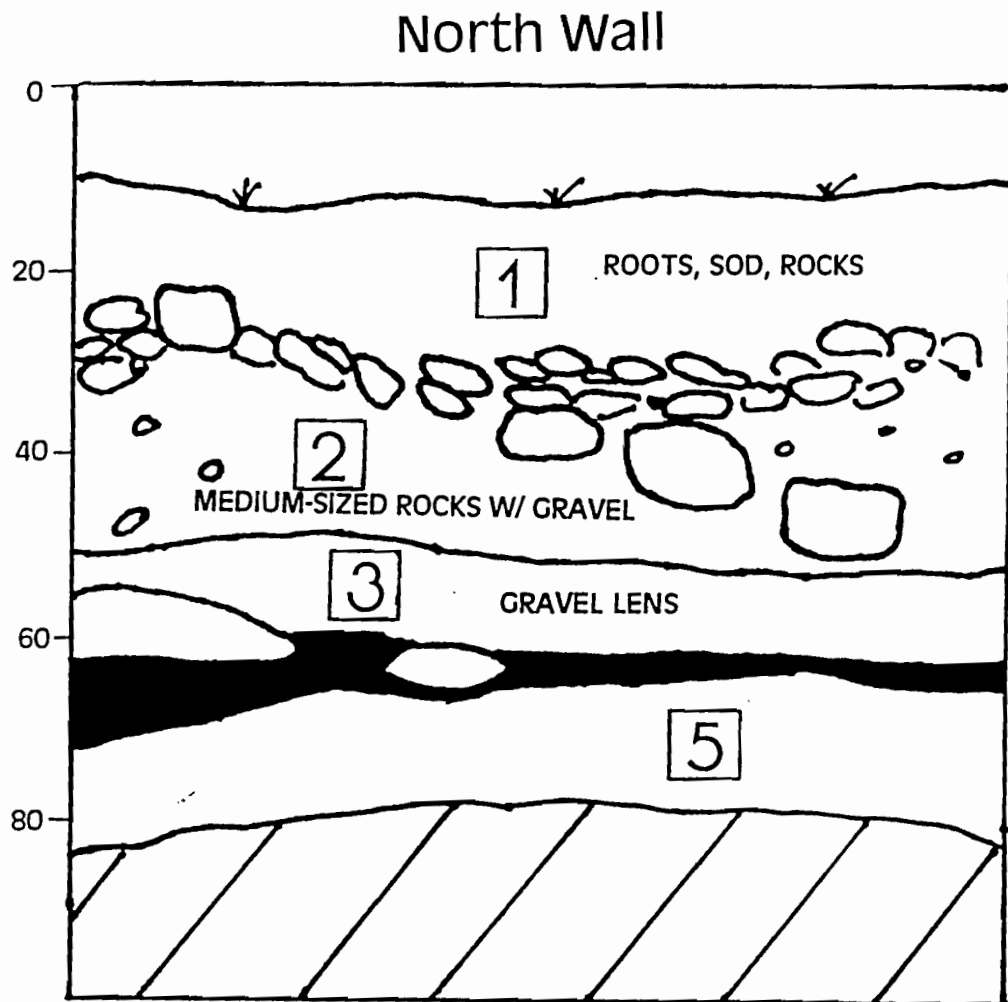
similar to the top layer but had larger cobbles and more gravel. A buried topsoil or "A" horizon was encountered 35-55 cm below ground level (45-60 cm below datum). Typical subsoil of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand was encountered below the buried "A" horizon and this soil was excavated 60 cm below ground level. Feature 17, an intrusive deposit consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam, was encountered below the buried "A" horizon and intruded into subsoil. No artifacts were recovered from the feature. Other intrusions into the unit were identified as rodent burrows found within Stratum III (the buried "A" horizon) and the subsoil.

Unlike the buried "A" horizon encountered in Transect B STP 2, the buried topsoil in the unit consisted of mixed deposition with kitchen/household items the most prevalent. Red glazed earthenware, late nineteenth century stoneware as well as creamware were recovered from this stratum. However, other material recovered included cut and wire nails, and coal slag. Consequently, this stratum was not be identified as limited to nineteenth century deposition.

Excavation Unit 13. Excavation Unit 13, a 1 by 1 meter unit, was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to subsoil which was approximately 40 cm below ground level (50 cm below datum). Five strata were identified in this unit (Figure 8-43). Strata I and II consisted of dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam, however, they were divided by a layer of cobbles which may have been part of a fill episode. Below Stratum II a gravel lens was encountered, and at 50 cm below ground level (60 cm below datum) a buried topsoil was encountered. Subsoil was identified as Stratum V and consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown coarse sandy loam. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from this unit, with all but a wire nail recovered above the buried "A" horizon. The other artifacts recovered included nineteenth century ceramics as well as potentially twentieth century material (wire nail). There is no intact stratigraphy above the buried "A" horizon.

In summary, the excavation of twenty-four shovel test pits indicated an artifact concentration of nineteenth century and twentieth century age within PCI Site 17A. A buried topsoil with the potential of dating from the nineteenth century was encountered. Both excavation units encountered a buried topsoil. However, the mixing of artifacts indicated that the buried topsoil was not intact. In Excavation Unit 13, in particular, lenses of cobbles and gravel seemed to be used as fill, possibly for drainage. These deposits appear to have disturbed or truncated the buried topsoil.

PCI Site 17B. A second site, PCI Site 17B, was identified along the old Wright Settlement Road at the previous location of Site 17. PCI Site 17B appears to have a different time frame than PCI Site 17. Visual inspection had identified a disturbance or depression in an area east of what was originally designated as Site 17. Eight shovel test pits (part of the initial 15 meter grid) were placed across the area designated PCI Site 17B. These pits included: Transect D STPs 2, 3, and 4, Transect E STPs 2, 3,



SURFACE

SCALE = 10 cm

STRAT 1 - dark grayish brown silty loam

STRAT 2 - dark grayish brown silty loam

STRAT 3 - gravel lens; black very coarse sandy loam

STRAT 4 - buried A horizon, black coarse sandy loam, no gravel

STRAT 5 - (subsoil) brown coarse sandy loam

UNEXCAVATED

Figure 8-43. PCI Site 17A: Unit 13, North Wall Profile.

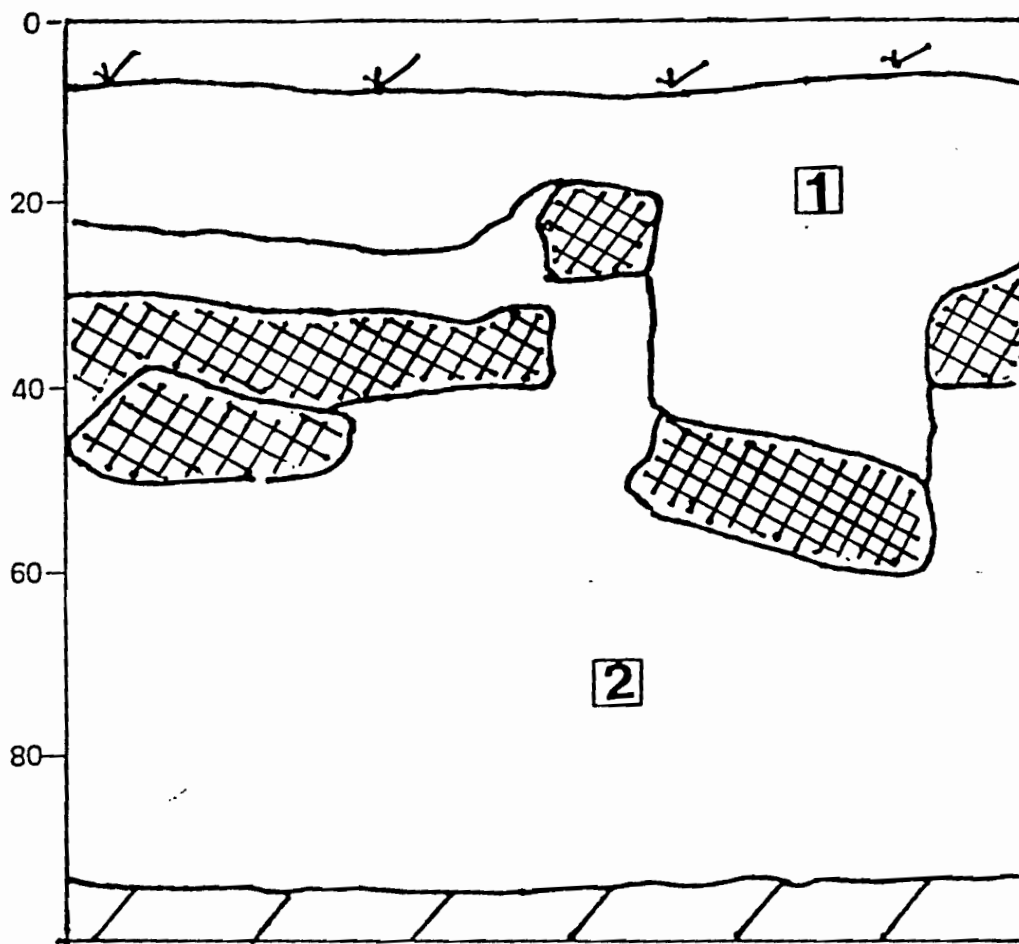
and 4 and Transect K STPs 2, 3 and 4. Additional STPs, as part of the 7.5 meter grid interval, were also placed across the area. These STPs were Transect H STPs 5, 6, Transect I STPs 5, 6 and Transect J STPs 5 and 6. Two shovel test pits, Transect E STPs 3.1 and 3.2 were opportunistically placed near an adjacent depression. Therefore, a total of seventeen STPs were used to test this area with five STPs being positive (STPs 2, and 3.1 of Transect E, STPs 2 and 4 on Transect K). The recovered artifacts were in the top stratum and were modern (post-1950s) in nature (e.g., car or truck window glass, barbed wire, and wire nails). Part of a foundation was uncovered in Transect E STP 3. The stratigraphy for this area included a top layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3-4/6) sandy or silty loam with gravel, with subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4-4/6) sandy loam with cobbles.

Two 1 by 1 meter excavation units (Excavation Unit 3 and 4) were placed north and south of a depression associated with a buried foundation. The recovered artifacts from the shovel test pits indicated the presence of modern deposition within the area. The intention of testing this area was to determine if there existed more than one period of deposition for this site.

Excavation Unit 3. Excavation Unit 3 was placed on the south side of a depression in the vicinity of STP 3 on Transect E. The unit was excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels within natural stratigraphy to a depth of 90 cm below ground level (95 cm below datum) (Figures 8-44 and 8-45). Stratum I was identified as consisting of a mottled very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy silty and loam with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) coarse sandy loam with gravel. Construction debris consisting of concrete and building stone was exposed in the northern part of the unit and designated Feature 18 (Figure 8-46). The debris sloped downward toward the depression and may be part of wall-fall. Stratum I was approximately 13 cm thick in the southern half of the unit, but was as thick as 20-45 cm in the northern half of the unit. Stratum II was identified as dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) coarse sandy loam with an abundance of gravel. Subsoil was not encountered. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I included non-diagnostic whiteware, wire nails, and window glass. Similar materials were recovered from Stratum II with wire nails the predominant artifact type.

Excavation Unit 4. This unit was located on the north side of the depression discussed above and excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels within natural stratigraphy and reached a depth of 83 cm below ground level (93 cm below datum). Three strata were identified (Figure 8-47). Stratum I consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty loam in the northern half of the unit and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sandy loam in the southern half of the unit. The intrusive presence of large pieces of concrete in the southern half of the unit may have created the difference in the soil colors. These concrete pieces slope downward toward the depression and may represent wall-fall. This intrusive deposit was identified as Feature 19. The thickness of Stratum I ranged from 13 cm in the northern half of the unit to 65 cm in the area of

North Wall









-  SURFACE
 -  STRAT 1 - very dark brown sandy silty loam
 -  STRAT 2 - brown coarse sandy loam
 -  NOT EXCAVATED
 -  FEATURE NO. 18 - ROCK / CONCRETE
- SCALE =  10 cm

Figure 8-44. PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, North Wall Profile, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris).

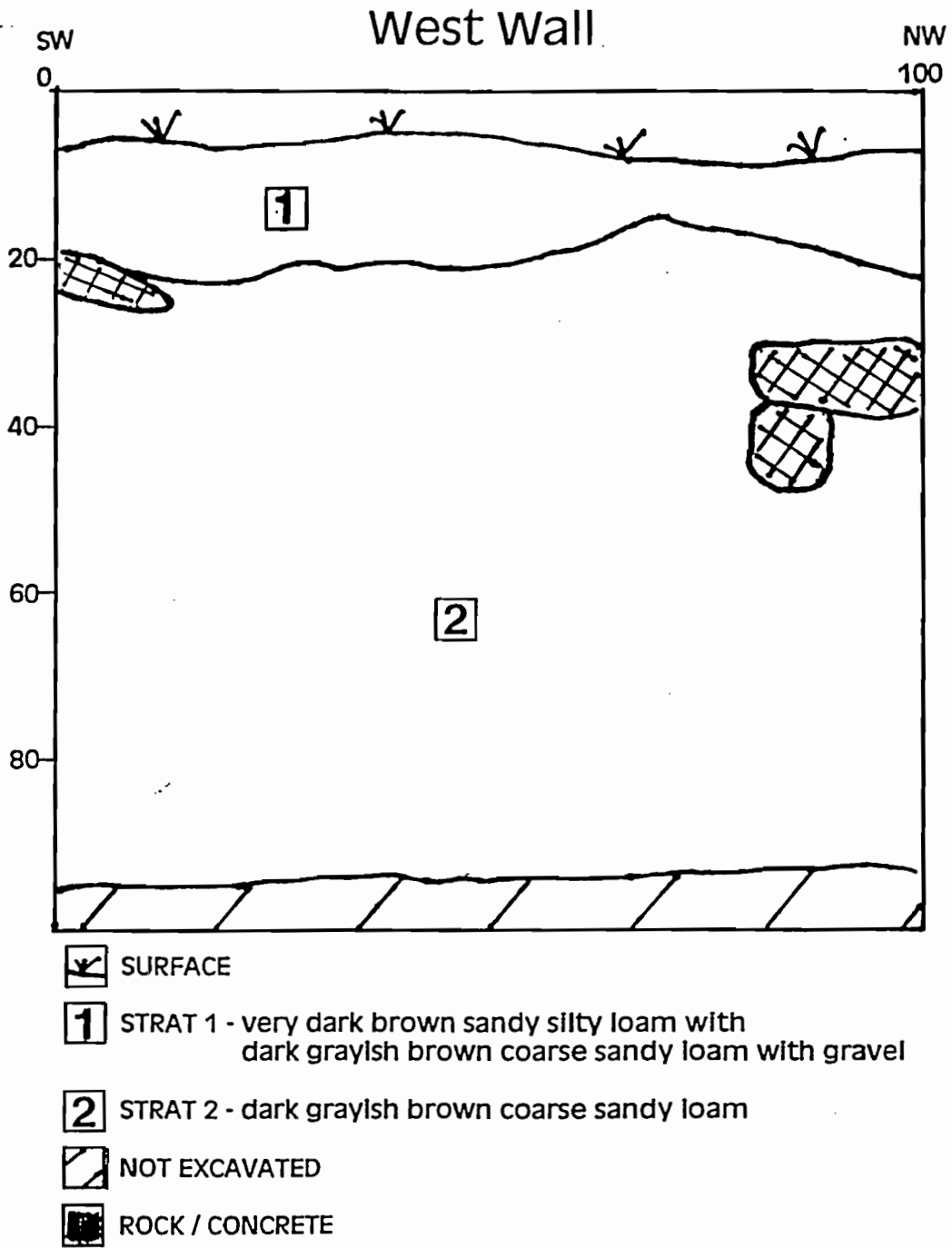


Figure 8-45. PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, West Wall Profile, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris).

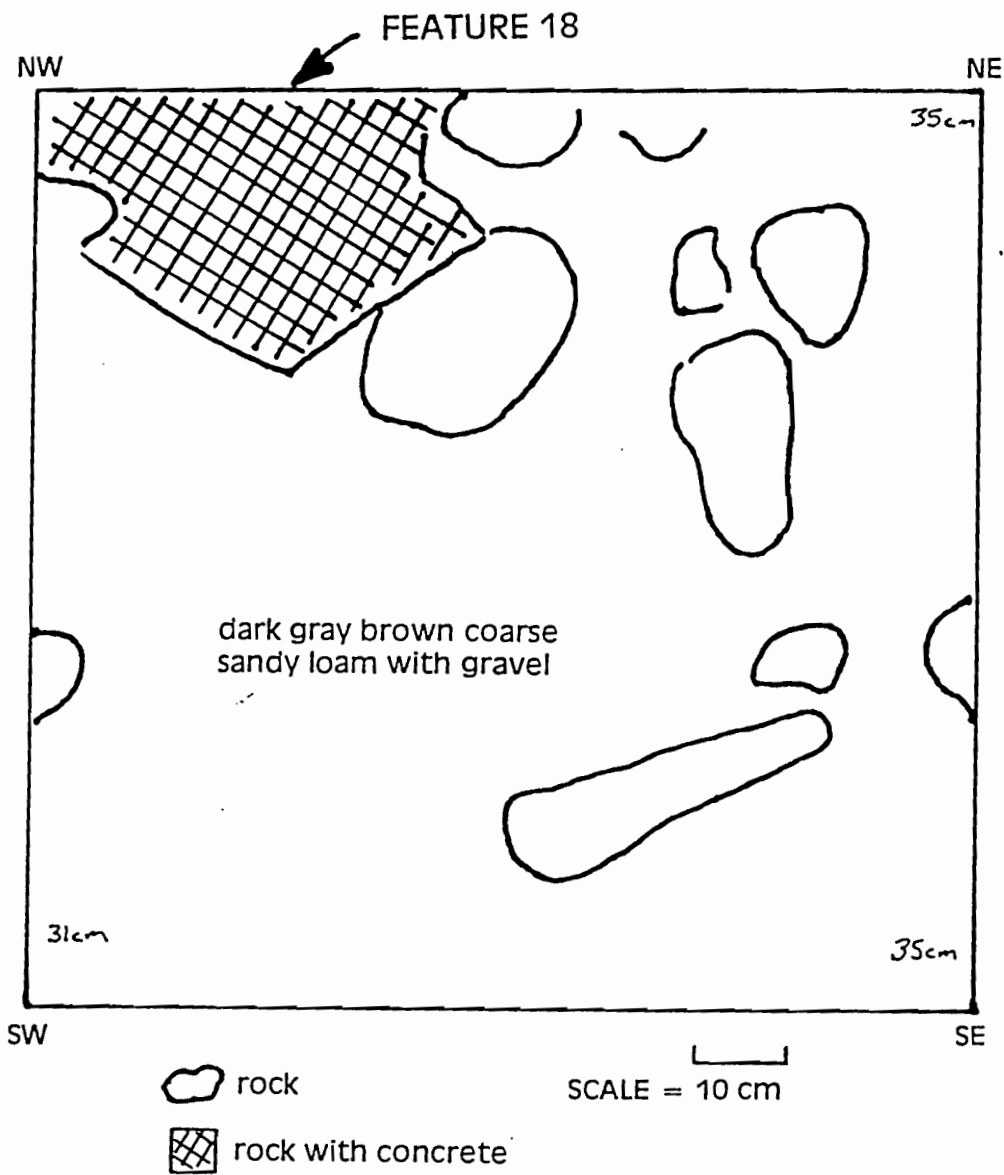


Figure 8-46. PCI Site 17B: Unit 3, Floor Plan, Feature 18 (Foundation Debris).

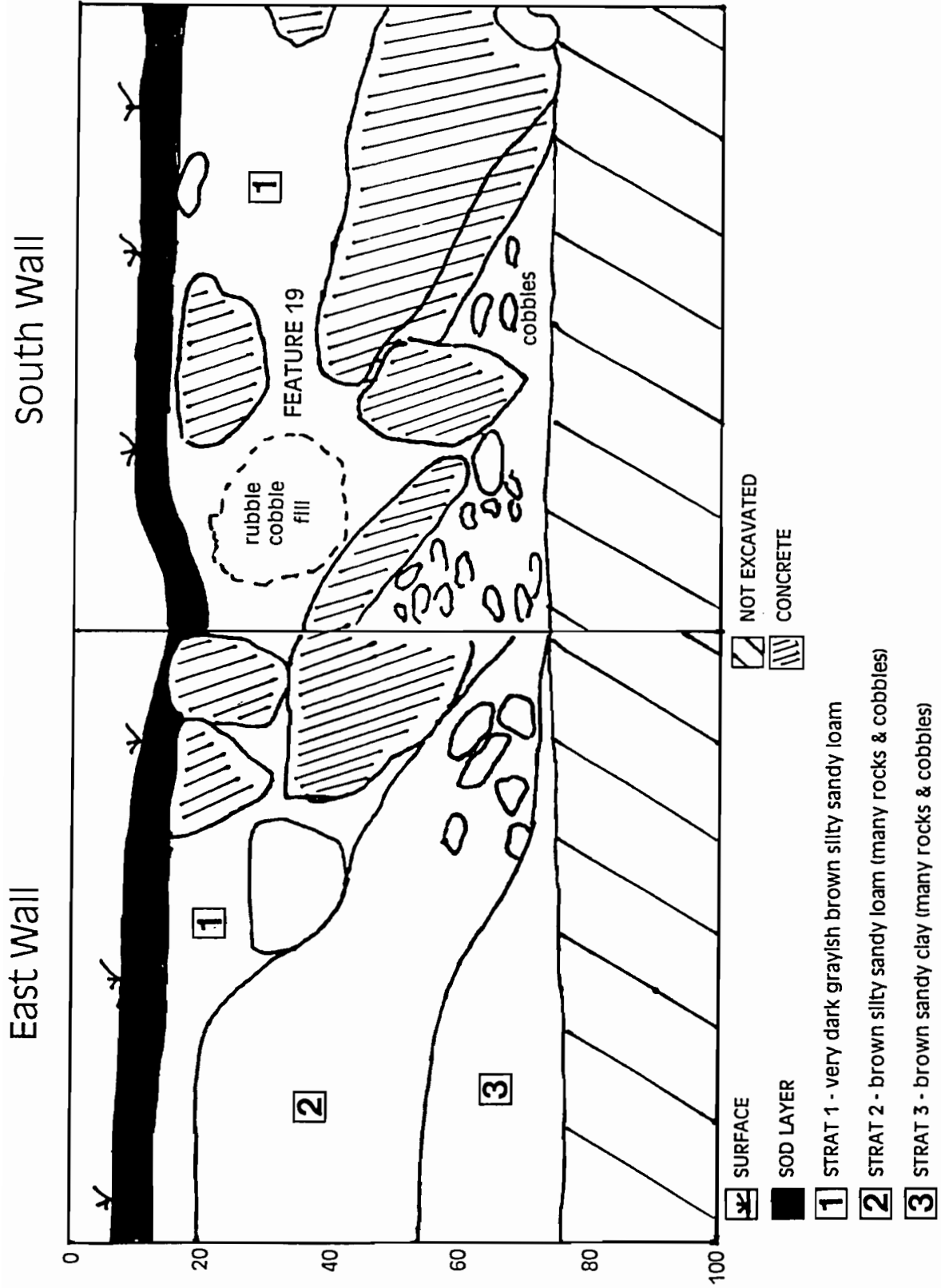


Figure 8-47. PCI Site 17B: Unit 4, East and South Wall Profiles, Feature 19 (Foundation Debris).

Feature 19 (Figure 8-48). Stratum II comprised brown (10YR 4/3) silty sandy loam with an abundance of rocks and cobbles and was limited to the northern half of the unit. Stratum III (subsoil) was found solely in the northern half of the unit and consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay. All artifacts were recovered from the first 10-30 cm of Stratum I and were predominantly modern building debris (eighteen wire nails, cement, and tar paper). Mixed with this modern material was a piece of pearlware and a cut nail.

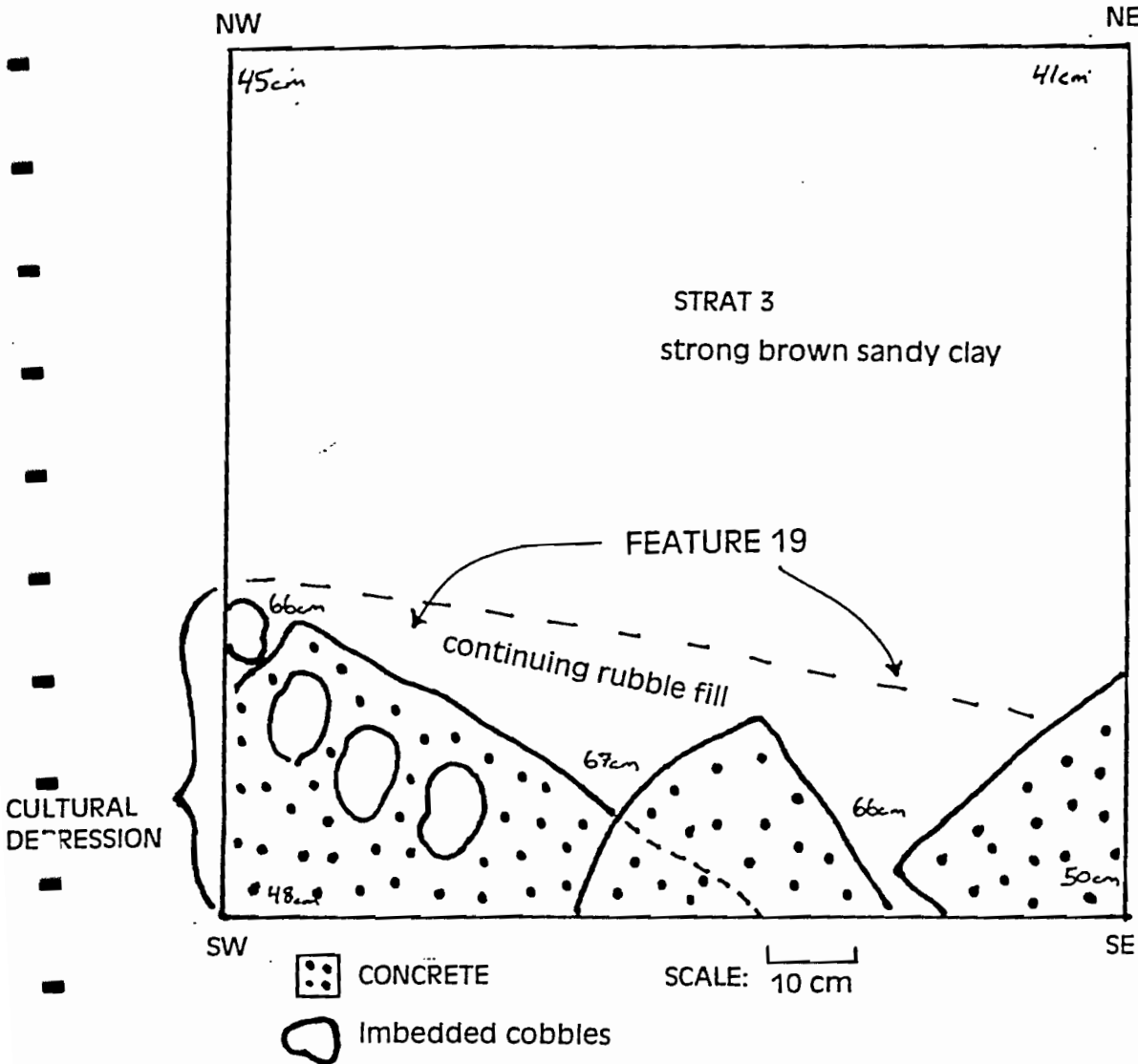


Figure 8-48. PCI Site 17B: Unit 4, Floor Plan, Feature 19 (Foundation Debris).

In summary, visual inspection and three positive shovel test pits indicated the presence of a potential cultural resource, possibly modern (post 1950s). Two test units (Excavation Unit 3 and Excavation Unit 4) were placed on the north and south of a potential foundation. Each unit uncovered a deposit of modern construction debris identified as Feature 18 in Excavation Unit 3 and Feature 19 in Excavation Unit 4. The slope of the debris may indicate that it was deposited during the demolition or removal of a structure once located on the site and the subsequent filling of the depression hole. Recovered artifacts in Excavation Unit 3 were modern. The artifacts recovered from Excavation Unit 4 were also twentieth century with a few pieces of earlier period ceramics. Results from the excavation of shovel test pits and excavation units indicate that this site is very disturbed.

PCI Site 18/19. PCI Sites 18 and 19 were initially identified during Phase I shovel testing and walkover reconnaissance within the "Triangle area" at or near the former location of Wright Settlement Road. On the surface, these sites appeared as a semi-nebulous grassy depression (Feature 10) and a circular rock-filled depression (Feature 11), PCI Sites 18 and 19, respectively. Historic domestic refuse recovered from shovel tests connecting the two surface features ("sites") suggests one continuous site. Sampling of PCI Site 18/19 involved the excavation of fourteen shovel tests and three 1 by 1 meter units. The shovel tests were placed at a 15 meter interval on two transects. The transects were 7.5 meters apart to straddle Features 10 and 11. Eleven of the fourteen shovel tests were positive, showing that there is no discernable boundary between Sites 18 and 19. The three excavation units (designated Excavation Units 9, 10 and 12) were placed considering shovel test results and proximity to surface features.

A low density historic scatter was identified northwest of PCI Site 18/19, designated "II" on Figure 8-33. Determined to be a low density occurrence based on the results of shovel tests, this scatter area is not associated with any architectural features on historic maps. The results of the testing did not identify any areas of significant deposits, areas of artifact concentrations, or features. This area is not significant and did not merit any additional investigation.

Excavation Unit 9. Placed to further investigate a buried "A" horizon or feature found within a shovel test, Excavation Unit 9 was located one meter to the east of STP D5.2, while maintaining close proximity to Feature 10. Excavation occurred in arbitrary 10 cm levels (with the exception of natural stratigraphic changes or features) reaching a maximum depth of 58 cm below surface (Figure 8-49). Two strata were identified with a non-distinct 10 cm interface between them. Stratum I consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam roughly 25 cm thick with unsorted gravel and cobbles (till). Stratum II was a brown/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3-4/4) silty sand with unsorted gravel and some cobbles. A sterile black/dark yellowish brown (10YR 2/1/ 10YR 3/4) sandy silt

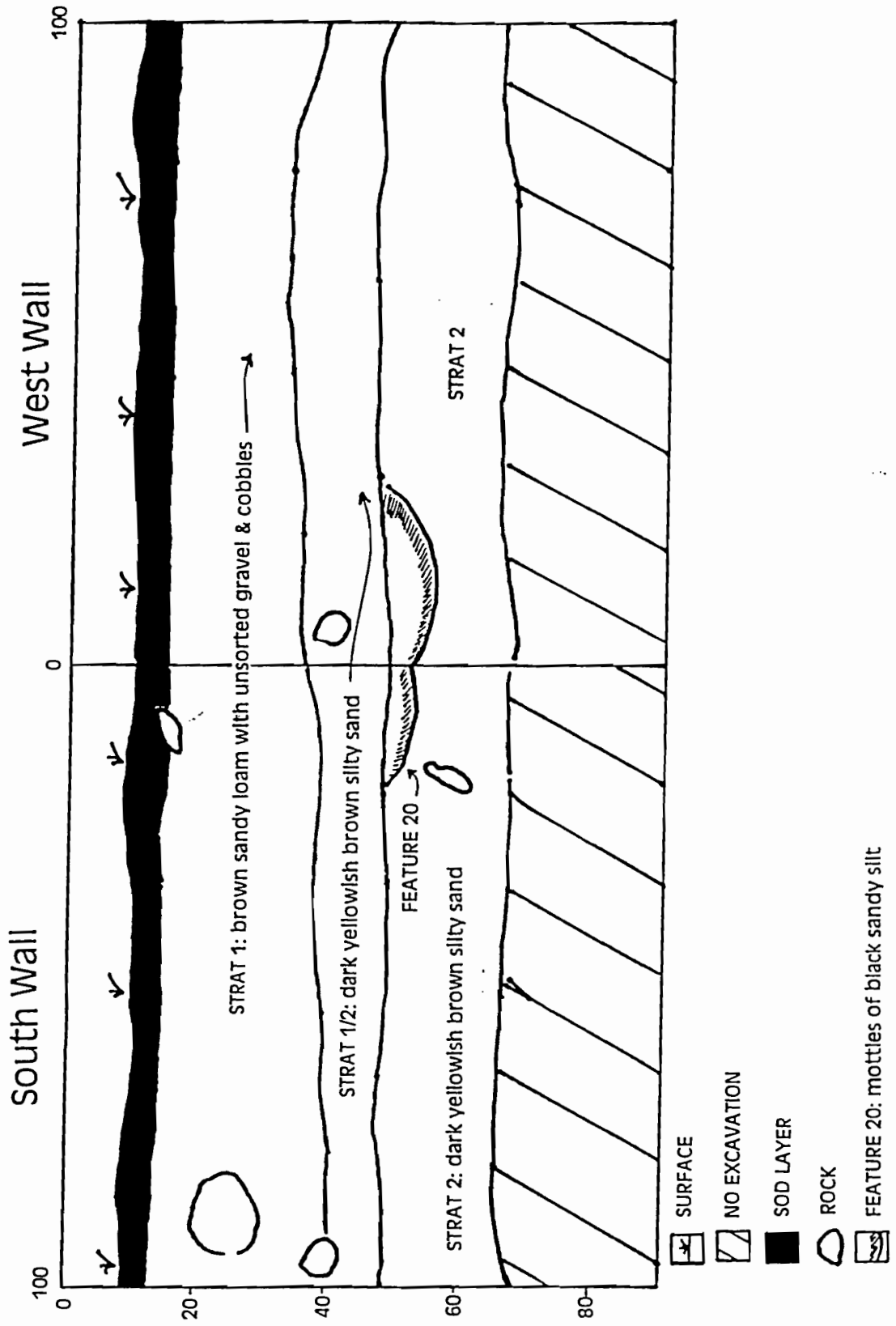


Figure 8-49. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 9, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 20 (Stain).

"stain" intrusive into a sterile Stratum II was designated Feature 20 (Figure 8-50). The sterile semi-circular feature and its relationship to unit stratigraphy is illustrated in South and West wall profiles (Figure 8-49). Artifacts found within this unit primarily consist of both domestic refuse (various ceramics) and building materials (nails and brick). Dates inferred from diagnostic artifacts generally range from the late eighteenth century (e.g., pearlware and creamware) to the late nineteenth century (e.g., wire nails). All artifacts were found within Stratum I.

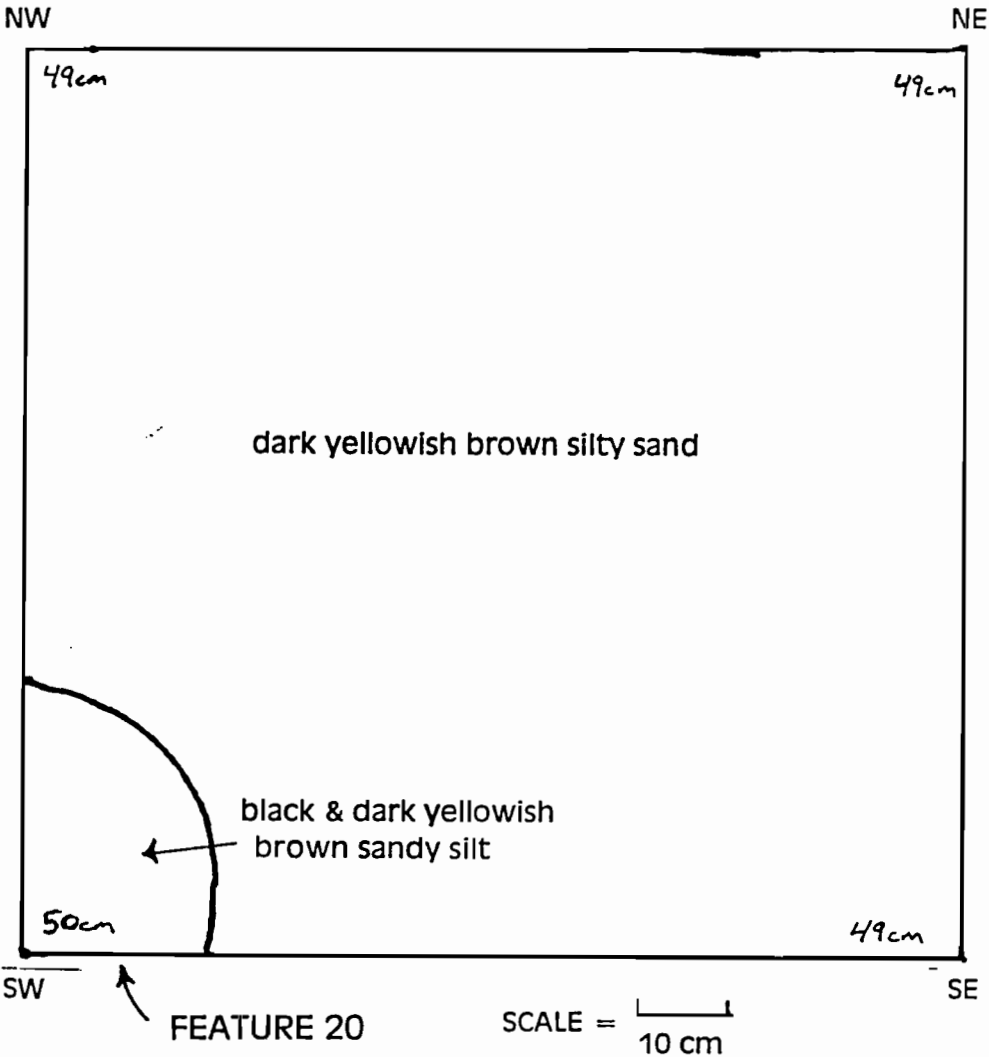


Figure 8-50. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 9, Floor Plan, Feature 20 (Stain).

Excavation Unit 10. The location of Excavation Unit 10 was selected to sample the site between Feature 11 and positive STP D5.3. The unit was excavated on arbitrary 10 cm levels (except for natural stratigraphic changes) reaching a maximum depth of roughly 30 cm. The shallow depth of this unit is attributed to 10 cm of sterile subsoil. Two strata were identified with a distinct interface between them. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt loam with unsorted cobbles and gravel (till) approximately 30 cm thick. Stratum II was culturally sterile dark brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt loam with unsorted cobbles and gravel. Artifacts were only found within Stratum I. These artifacts include: various types of household refuse (e.g., ceramics, shell, coal, and bottle glass) as well as construction materials (e.g., brick, nails and flat glass). Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this unit are similar to those found in Excavation Unit 9 and consequently represent the same time span. No features were identified in this excavation unit.

Excavation Unit 12. Excavation Unit 12 was positioned in an effort to identify structures associated with a well (Feature 11) located immediately to the north. This placement was successful in uncovering three features including a portion of a foundation wall (Feature 21) (Figures 8-51 and 8-52), part of the well's builder's trench (Feature 22) (Figure 8-51), and an ovular stain of charcoal mottling (Feature 23) (Figure 8-53). Located along the unit's southern wall, Feature 21 consisted of mortared foundation stones oriented east-west (Figure 8-54). Artifacts found in proximity include: bone, glass, nails, ceramics, brick, and one milk glass button. Artifacts found within Feature 22 included bone, a cut nail, and window glass. Feature 23 was a somewhat ovular lens of charcoal and burned soil having 52 cm by 30 cm horizontal and 7 cm vertical dimensions (Figure 8-53). Hypothesized as a burned timber or post, this feature was found in an historic context and was cross-sectioned and photo-documented prior to removal. A charcoal sample was collected, since it was the only material found within said feature. Stratum I was rich in artifacts, including multiple pieces of ceramic, bone, brick, mortar, and nails as well as miscellaneous artifacts (e.g., an iron toy "jack"). This unit had a greater representation of butchered bone than Excavation Unit 9 and Excavation Unit 10. Some of the bone was found within Feature 22. Historic artifacts (pearlware) were recovered from Stratum I similar to those recovered from Excavation Units 9 and 10.

Excavation of Unit 12 progressed in 10 cm arbitrary levels with the exception of features and natural stratigraphic changes. The unit's maximum depth was approximately 85 cm below surface. Two natural strata were identified with an interface interrupted by features and mottling. Approximately 30 cm thick, Stratum I consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt loam with unsorted cobbles and gravel. Stratum II was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty sand with unsorted cobbles and gravel. South and west wall profiles (Figure 8-51) and level floor plans (Figures 8-52, 8-53, 8-54) illustrate the features and their relationship to natural stratigraphy.

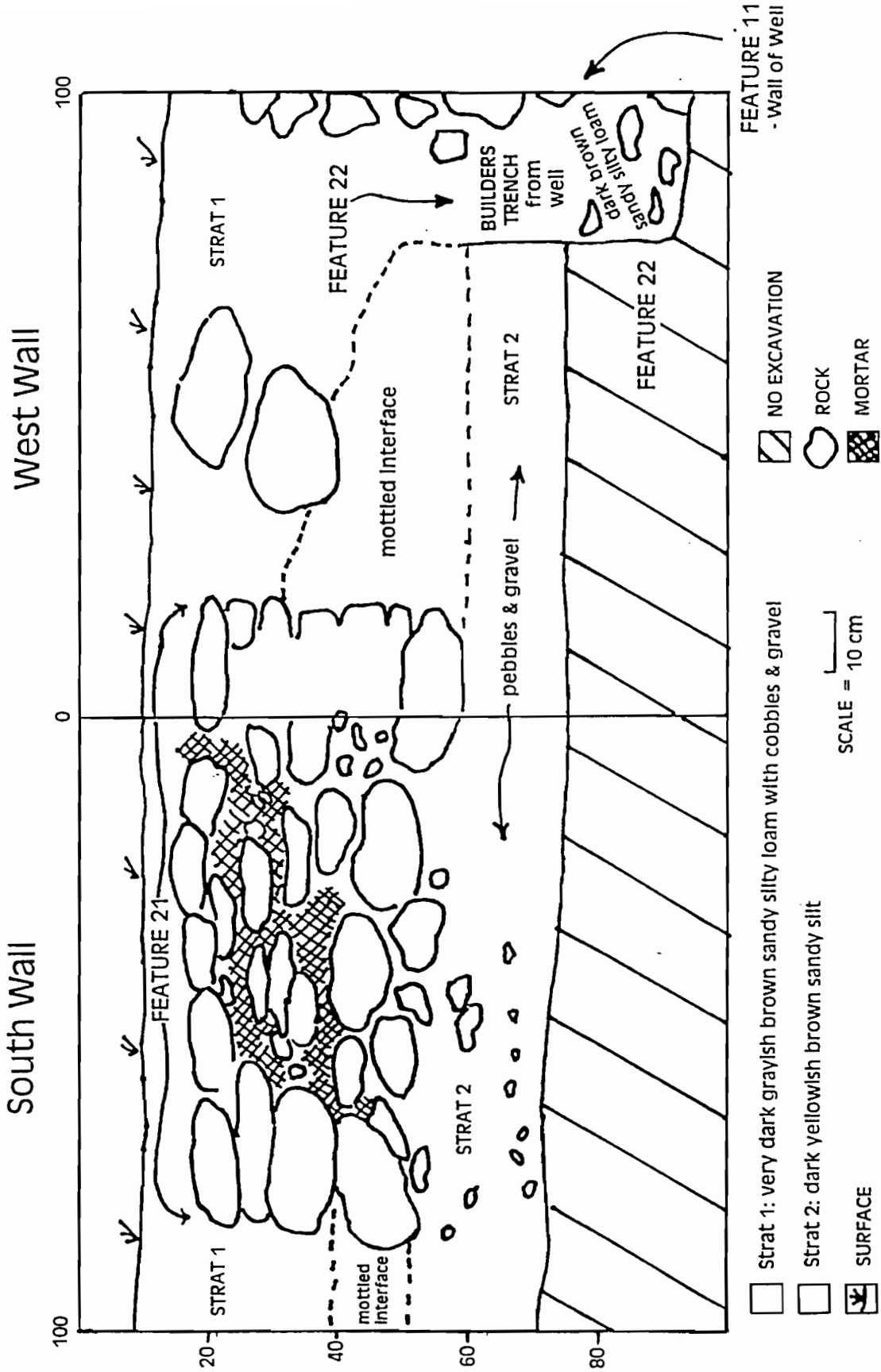
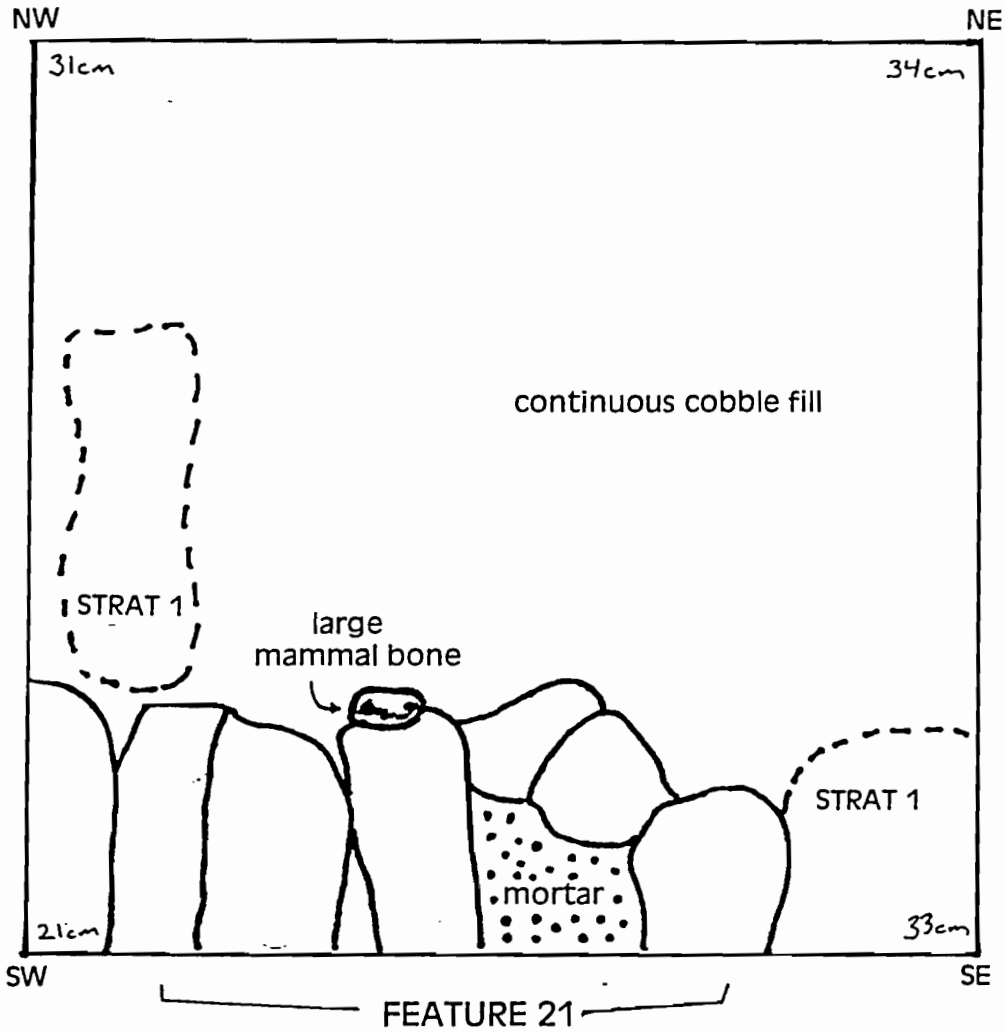


Figure 8-51. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, South and West Wall Profiles, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall) and Feature 22 (Builder's Trench).




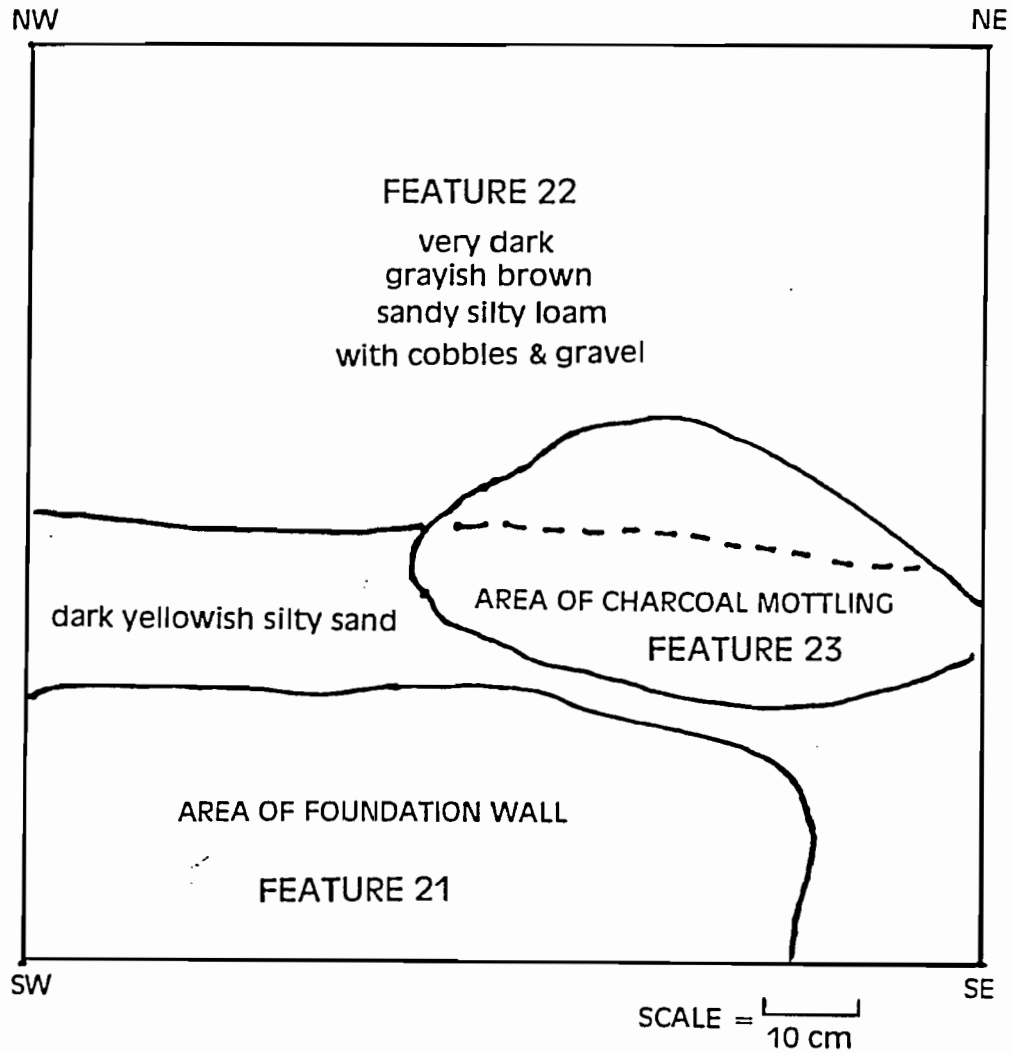
 STRAT 1: very dark grayish brown sandy silty loam with cobbles and gravel

Figure 8-52. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Stratum 1, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall).



FEATURE 21 - Foundation Wall

FEATURE 22 - Builders Trench

FEATURE 23 - Charcoal Stain

Figure 8-53. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Stratum 2, Feature 21 (Foundation Wall), Feature 22 (Builder's Trench) and Feature 23 (Charcoal Stain).

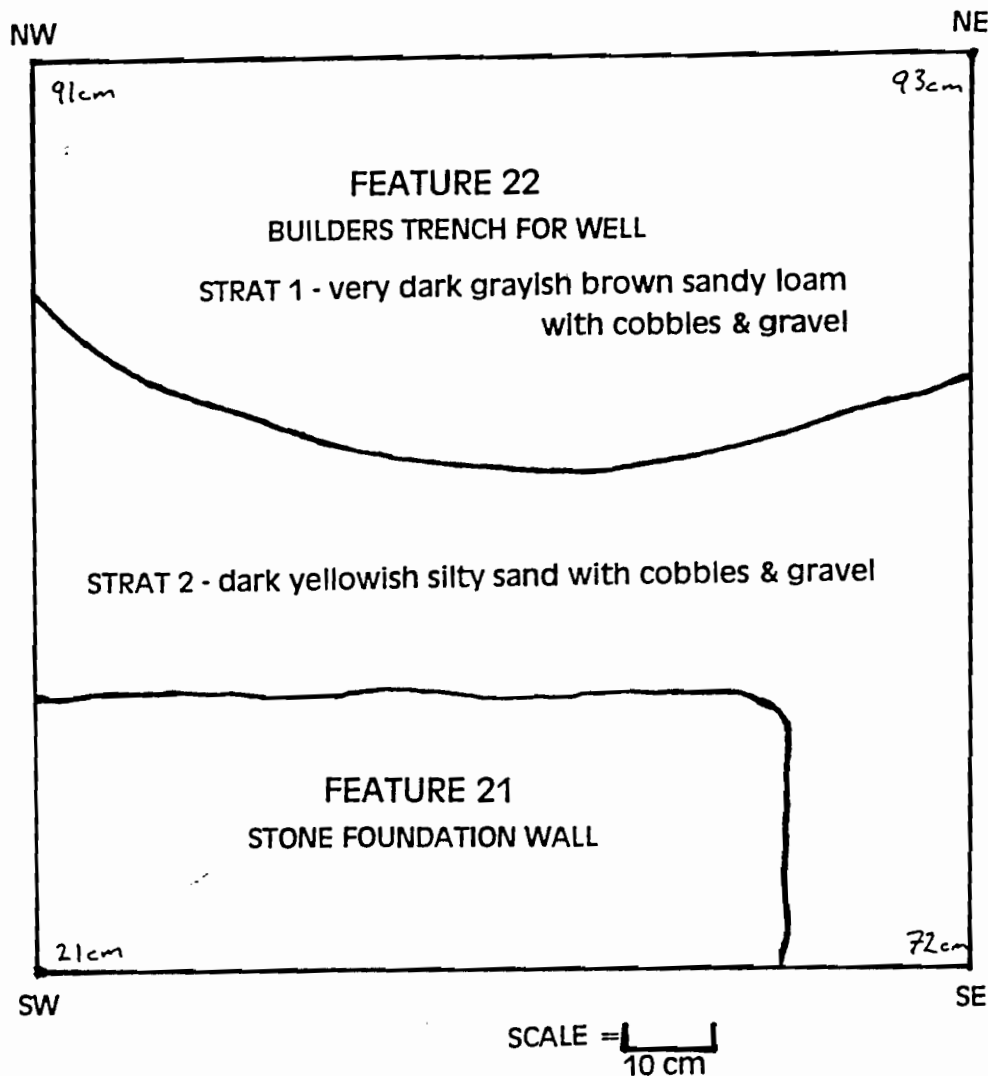


Figure 8-54. PCI Site 18/19: Unit 12, Floor Plan, Feature 21 (Stone Wall Foundation) and Feature 22 (Builder's Trench for Well [Feature 11] outside of Unit).

In summary, archaeological investigations at PCI Site 18/19 in the "Triangle area" identified two surface and four sub-surface features. Interpretations of the features include a well, its associated builders trench, and the foundation of a previously existing structure. The recovery of similar artifacts from shovel tests and excavation units across PCI Sites 18 and 19 suggest a spatially and possibly temporally continuous nineteenth century site. The dominant presence of numerous domestic artifacts suggests a likely association with a pre-existing house (or houses) and may have been a residence located on former Wright Settlement Road.

PCI Site 24. The property in the vicinity of this site is known to have been owned by various people throughout the nineteenth century and twentieth century. Seth Ranney, one of the original pioneers of the Wright Settlement area, settled this area prior to 1800. The initial site was a farmstead. One of the later owners of the property in this area was the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company.

Phase I testing located a rock-filled depression (Feature 12) in the northern part of the reforested "Triangle area." Part of the overall grid for the former Wright Settlement Road encompassed the area of PCI Site 24 to identify features and recover artifacts. The transects in this site were Transect E STPs 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and Transect K STPs 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. A cluster of STPs were placed around the feature (STPs E 17.1, 17.2 and E 18.1-18.8) (Figures 8-32 and 8-55).

Phase II subsurface testing, in Transects E (STPs 14 through 19) and K (STPs 14 through 19) with clusters around Feature 12 at STPs E17 and E18, indicated that a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century artifact concentration was located in the vicinity of Site 24. Eleven of the twenty shovel test pits were positive in regard to the presence of historical material. This concentration of artifacts is referred to as "I" in Figure 8-33.

Excavation Units 6, 7, and 11 were placed in the vicinity of Feature 12. The cluster of shovel test pits west of Feature 12 (especially E18.5 and E18.9) plus visual inspection revealed that Feature 12 was a potential foundation/basement hole. Two test trenches were subsequently placed across the potential foundation area (Figure 8-55).

Excavation Unit 6. A 1 by 1 meter unit was placed just south of STP E17.2, near pine trees and in open grass. The unit was excavated in 10 cm levels from datum, unless a natural stratigraphic break was encountered, to a depth of 40-45 cm below ground level (Figure 8-56a). Stratum I consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam with roots (20-25 cm thick). An interface of approximately 10 cm was encountered, but no artifacts were recovered from the interface. Two levels totaling approximately 20 cm were excavated into subsoil. The subsoil, Stratum II, consisted of dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) coarse sandy loam with gravel. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I included late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century ceramics (e.g., creamware, hand-painted pearlware, Jackfield-like red earthenware) and later nineteenth century materials (transfer-printed whiteware). Small brick fragments were recovered from interface with subsoil and upper level of subsoil.

Excavation Unit 7. This excavation unit was placed around STP 17.1 of Transect E (in NW corner of Unit). The unit was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 42 cm below surface (Figure 8-56b). Stratum I (approximately 20 cm thick) consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam. Stratum II was a subsoil of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt with cobbles. The upper 10 cm level of Stratum I contained a

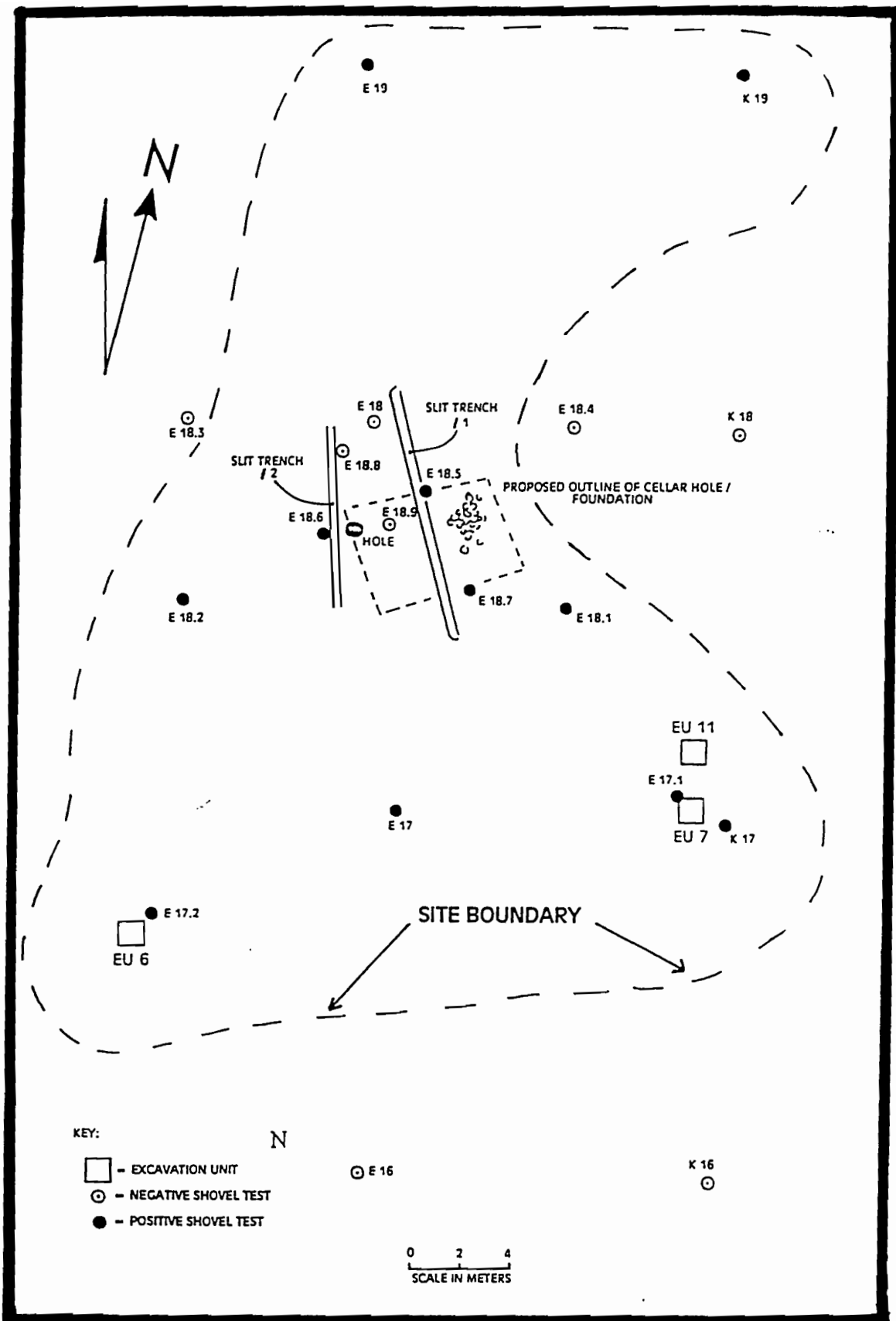
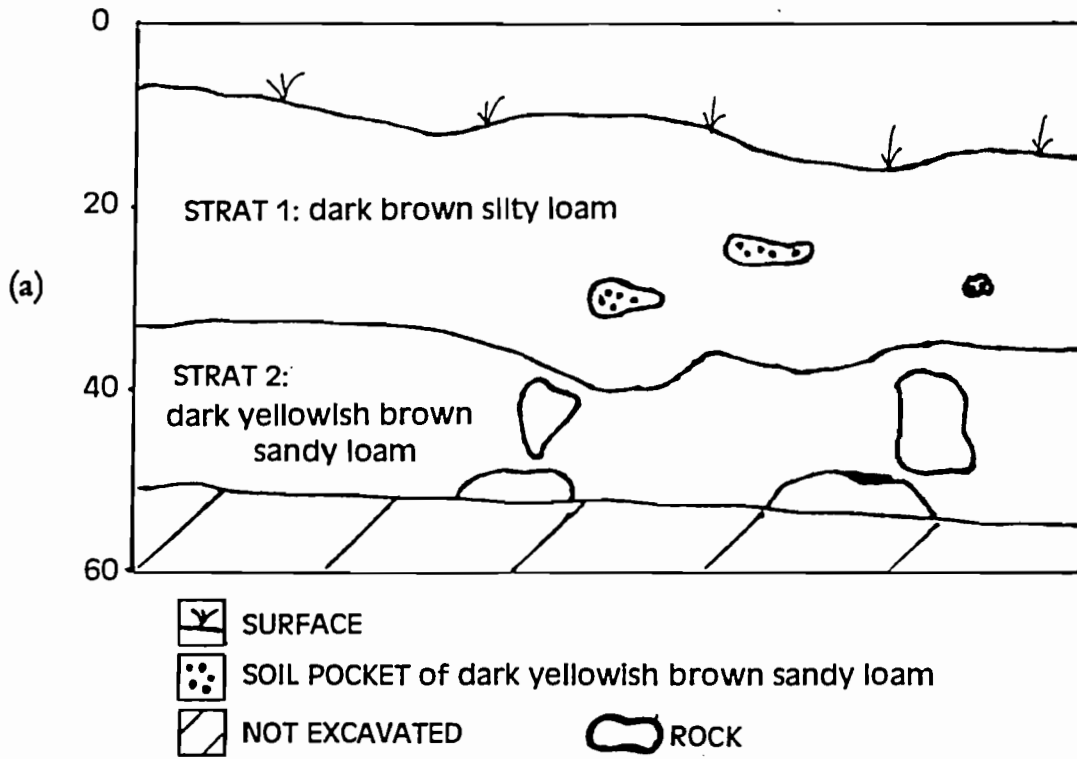


Figure 8-55. PCI Site 24: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

North Wall



South Wall

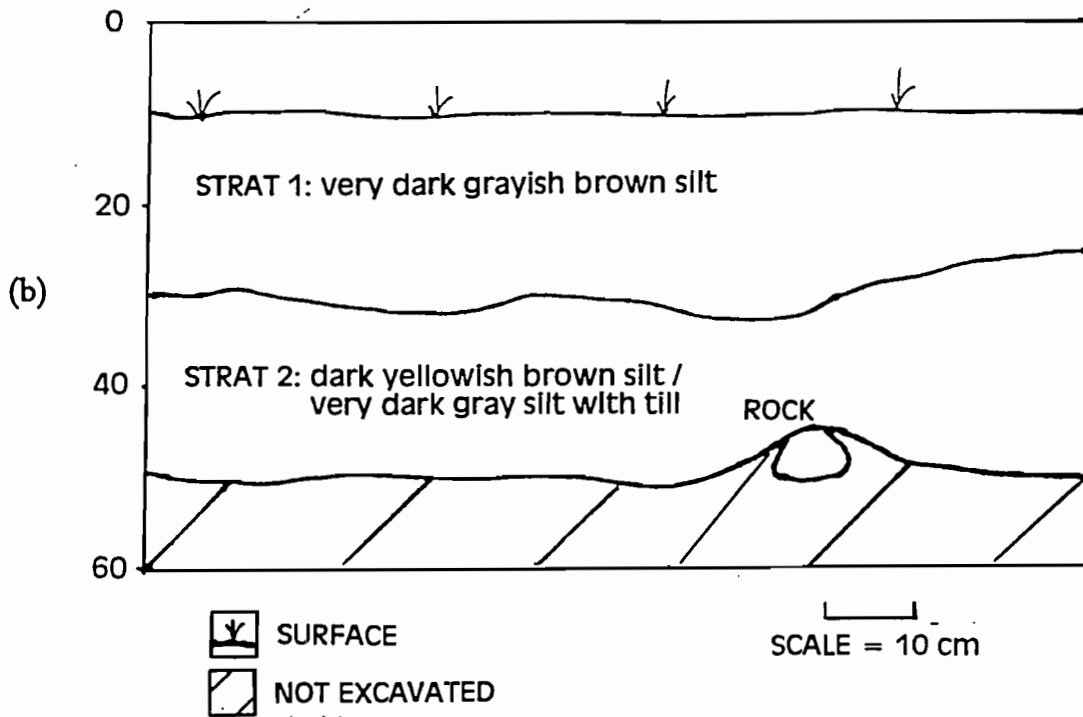


Figure 8-56. PCI Site 24: (a) Unit 6, North Wall Profile;
(b) Unit 7, South Wall Profile.

preview of the diverse ceramics located in the following layer. A great variety of ceramics were recovered from Stratum I, Level 2, including: clear glazed and slip decorated red earthenware, sherds of creamware, decorated pearlware, plain and decorated whiteware, yellowware, and a kaolin pipe stem. Ceramics give the indication of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century occupation. Other items appearing less frequently (e.g., coal and cut nails) may indicate a mixing of early to mid-nineteenth century materials. At the interface with the subsoil the amount and variety of artifacts decreases but includes creamware, whiteware, yellowware and possibly redware.

Excavation Unit 11. This 1 by 1 meter unit was located 1.25 meters north of Excavation Unit 7 and STP E17. This unit was excavated to better understand the vertical and horizontal boundaries of the artifact concentration identified in STP E 17 and Excavation Unit 7. Dug to identify potential features, this unit was also excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels to a depth of 41 cm (Figure 8-57). The stratigraphy in this unit was similar to that found in Excavation Unit 6 and 7. Stratum I consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt with pebbles, and Stratum II was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt with cobbles. The artifacts recovered from Stratum I were similar to those in Excavation Unit 7 but occurred in greater variety and quantity. Ceramics recovered included: clear and black glazed redware, creamware, decorated pearlware,

East Wall

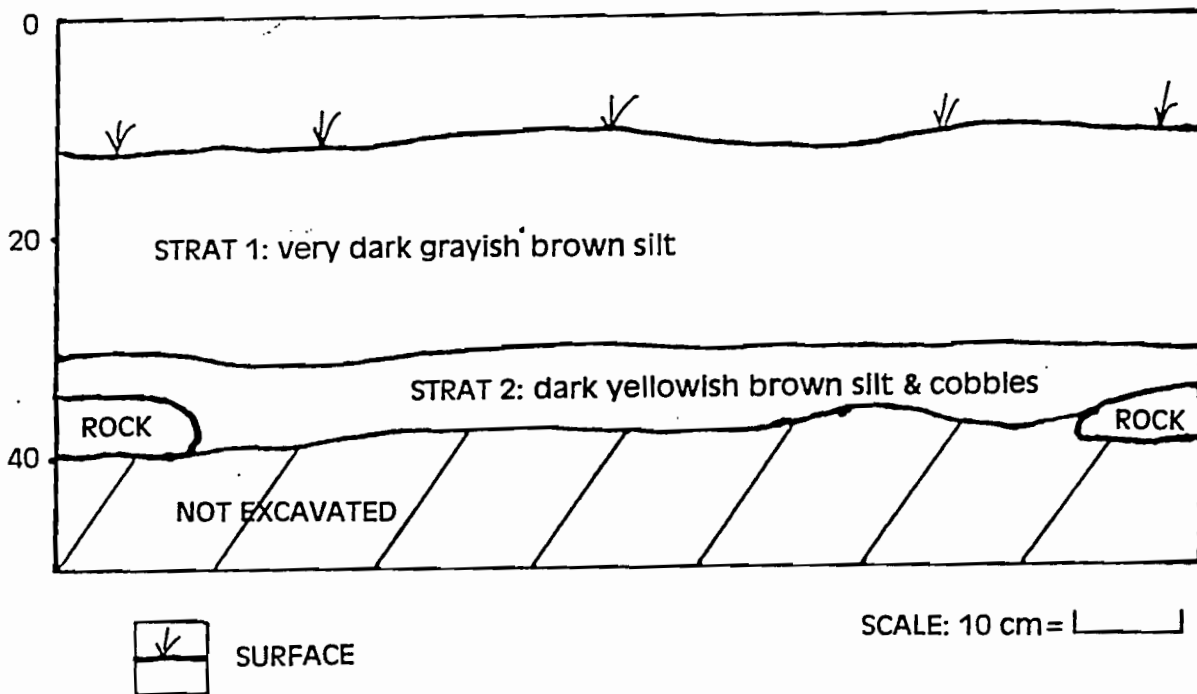


Figure 8-57. PCI Site 24: Unit 11, East Wall Profile.

plain and decorated whiteware, gray salt-glazed stoneware with and without Albany slip, and non-salt-glazed stoneware. One kaolin pipe stem was also recovered. Ceramics appear to date from the last quarter of the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. Metal artifacts include items such as machine cut nails (which are generally dated post-1795). The second level of Stratum I contained the most artifacts, which were evenly distributed across the unit. Once subsoil was reached no artifacts were recovered.

Test Trench 1 and 2. Two test or slit trenches were excavated across the potential cellar hole to identify architectural features and their dimensions. The first trench was placed running south between Transect E STP 18 and the rock-filled depression (Feature 12). The second trench was located across Transect-E STP 18.8 and Transect-E STP 18.6. Each trench was excavated to subsoil (approximately 25 cm) on the outside of the foundation. The same approximate depth (25 cm) was excavated across the cellar hole since the purpose of the trenches was to identify architectural dimensions, not the depth of the cellar hole. A stone foundation wall was identified at the southern end of Trench 1 and a possible stone foundation four meters north of the foundation wall.

The stratigraphic profile outside the cellar hole contained a Stratum I of dark brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam which was identified to a depth of 25 cm. Subsoil was identified as dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) clayey sand and gravel. Soil within the cellar hole was dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) loose sandy loam with brick debris and cobbles. Artifacts were recovered from the southern half of Trench 1 and the southern half of Trench 2. The recovered objects included kitchen items (such as storage vessels of lead glazed red earthenware, a wide variety of pearlwares [hand-painted and transfer-printed] and whitewares [hand-painted and transfer printed]). A few pieces of creamware were also identified as were yellowware and buff earthenware (terminal manufacture date 1790). A part of a knife blade and a kaolin pipe bowl were also recovered from Trench 1, which also produced ten cut nails and several pieces of scrap iron. The material from Trench 2 was similar to that derived from Trench 1, and included another pipe bowl, shell edged pearlware, creamware, and a hand-wrought nail. The quantity of artifacts from Trench 2 was less than that recovered from Trench 1.

In summary, PCI Site 24 is identified by the cellar hole depression and associated artifact concentration identified within the shovel test pits. A stone foundation wall and possible interior wall were identified in the slit trenches. The artifacts recovered from this site indicate a presence from at least the early nineteenth century, but possibly as early as the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The excavation units did not reveal any type of modern disturbance, except within the topsoil. Consequently, Stratum I in the units may be potentially considered part of nineteenth century midden deposits.

8.2.5 PCI SITE 7

PCI Site 7 was identified as the possible remains of a farmstead. Phase II field investigations at PCI Site 7 involved the excavation of eleven shovel tests and a 1 by 1 meter unit in the vicinity a filled well (Feature 1), an elongated ring of stones (Feature 2) and a large standing brick chimney (Feature 3). Three transects of four shovel tests were established encompassing said features (Figure 8-58). Transects were placed at a ten meter interval. Minor changes in shovel test position were made to accommodate factors such as slope. Tests on Transects 1 and 2 were numbered sequentially from south to north whereas tests on Transect 3 were numbered from north to south. STP 1.2 was the only positive test of the eleven excavated. It contained two nails, one tack, and a piece of glass. One planned STP (3.2) could not be excavated since it was located on an overgrown gravel drive. Shovel test stratigraphy typically consisted of black (10YR 2/1) or dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam and till topsoil averaging 11 cm in depth with Stratum II being a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand.

Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was placed immediately northwest of the filled well (Feature 1). Excavation occurred in two arbitrary 10 cm levels to a maximum depth of 20 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-59). Stratigraphy in this unit characterized shallow heavy disturbance. A mottling of six soils was evident in Level 1, including fine brown sandy silt (10YR 5/3), dark yellowish brown silty sand (10YR 4/4), brown sandy silt (7.5YR 4/3), very dark grayish brown silty sand (10YR 3/2), strong brown silty sand (7.5YR 4/6), and black carbon (10YR 2/1). Modern debris such as wire nails and bottle glass were the only artifacts recovered from this level and this unit. Much of the glass was melted. The second arbitrary 10 cm level was a sterile mix of four soils, including dark yellowish brown silty sand (10YR 4/4), strong brown silty sand (7.5YR 4/6), fine brown sandy silt (10YR 5/3), and black carbon (10YR 2/1).

The artifact assemblage recovered and associated surface features at PCI Site 7 were not historic. No historically significant artifacts or features were located at this site. The paucity of artifacts recovered from shovel tests and the heavily disturbed soils of Excavation Unit 1 support the lack of integrity and the low probability of identifying significant deposits by additional testing.

8.2.6 PCI Site 15

PCI Site 15 was identified during the Phase I survey as a cinder block water storage feature, possibly a cistern or well. It was not found in association with other features or structures. Archival research has not located historic structures at this location and cannot clearly identify ownership of the property prior to U.S. Air Force purchase. Based on historic map research, the only identified structures in the vicinity of the feature were well south of the cistern/well location. The water storage structure

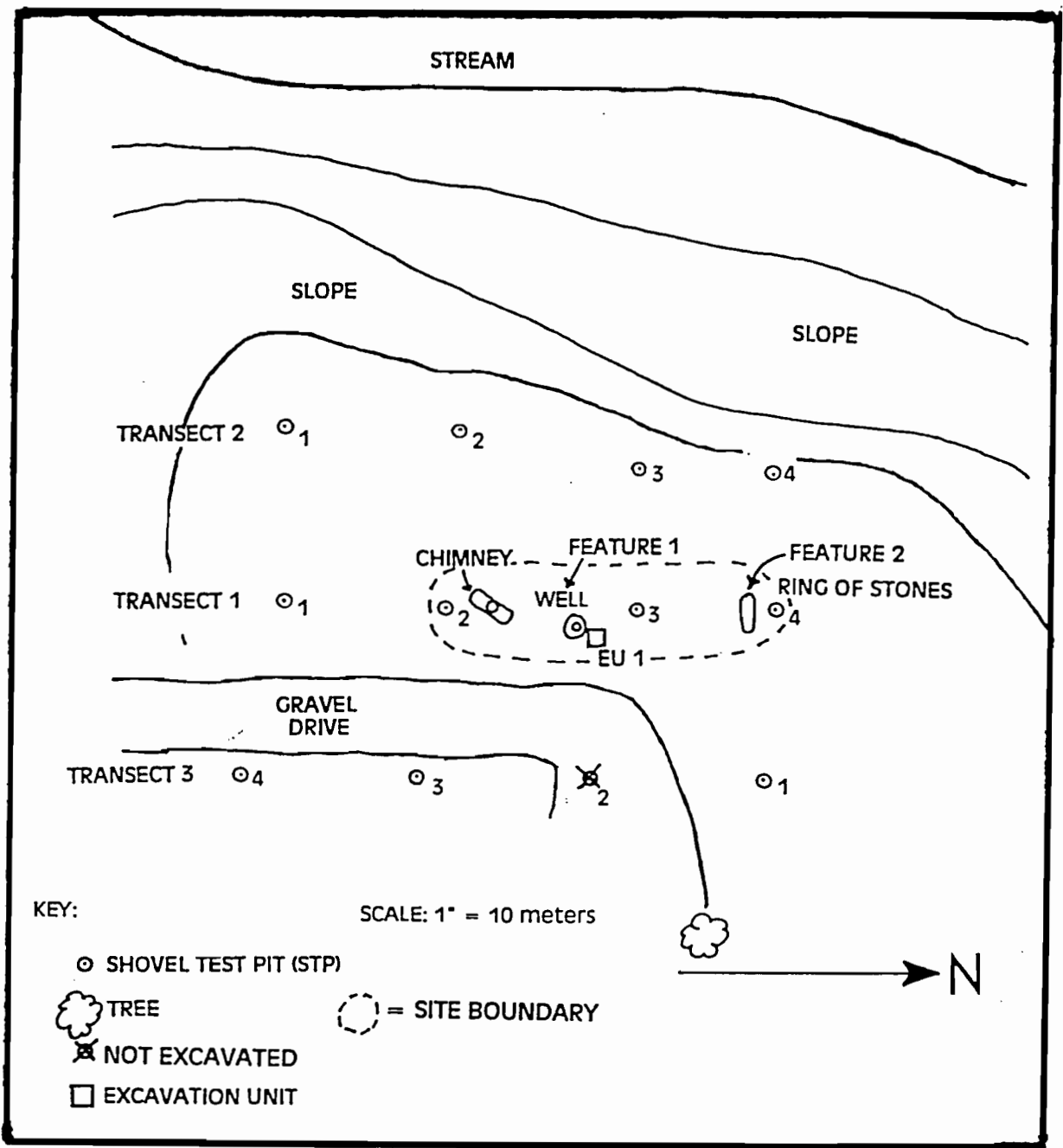


Figure 8-58. PCI Site 7: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Excavation Units, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

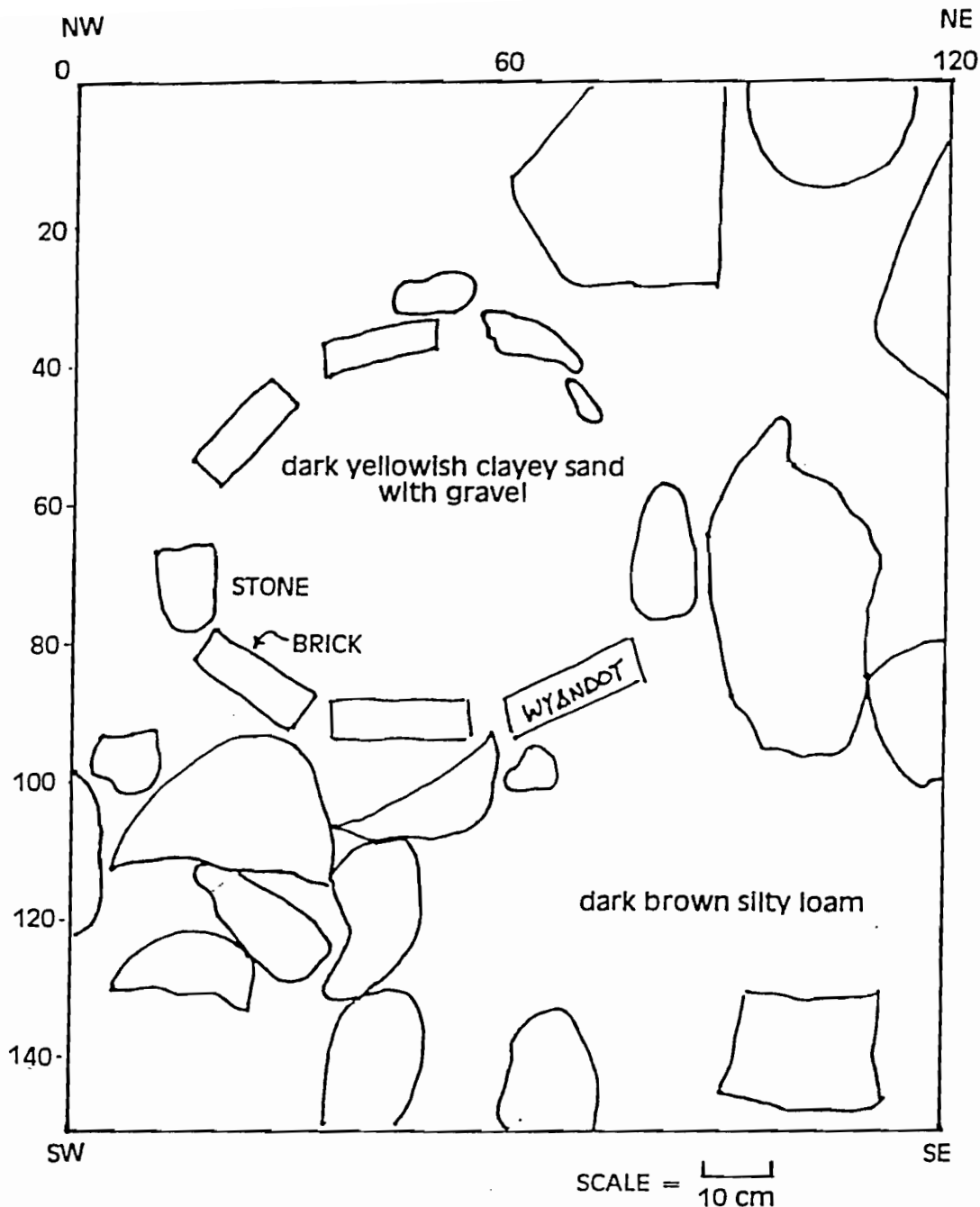


Figure 8-59. PCI Site 7: Feature 1, a Filled Well (Above Ground).

were located on the top of a slope within a tree line with an open mowed lawn immediately to the east.

A grid of shovel tests at 5 meter intervals bracketed the water storage tank (cistern or well) to identify potential cultural deposits. Transect B followed the landscape contour and encompassed the area of the water storage tank. Transect D was placed below the slope and west of Transect B while Transect A and Transect C STP 1 was east of Transect B (Figure 8-60). A total of seventeen shovel tests were dug.

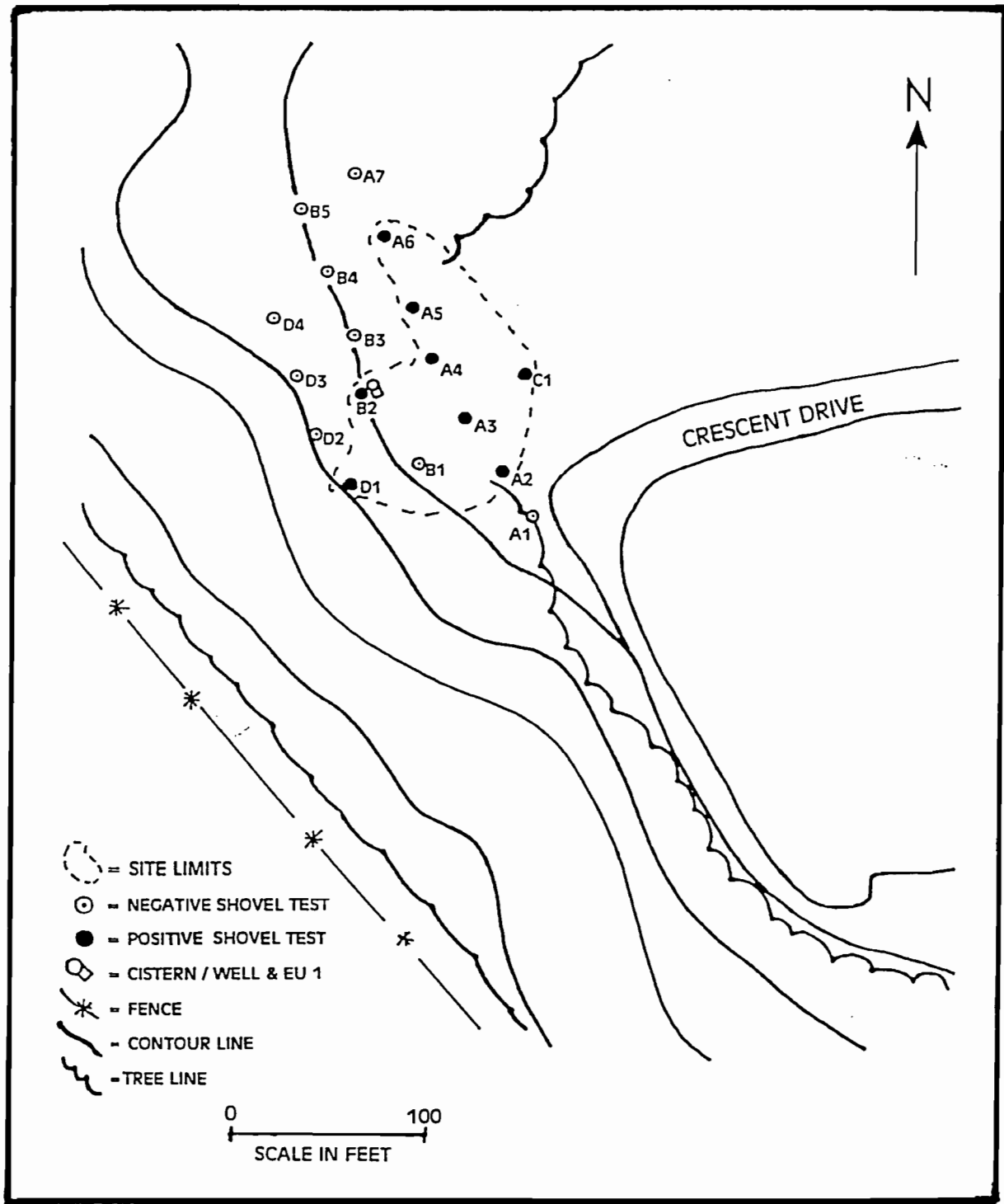


Figure 8-60. PCI Site 15: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

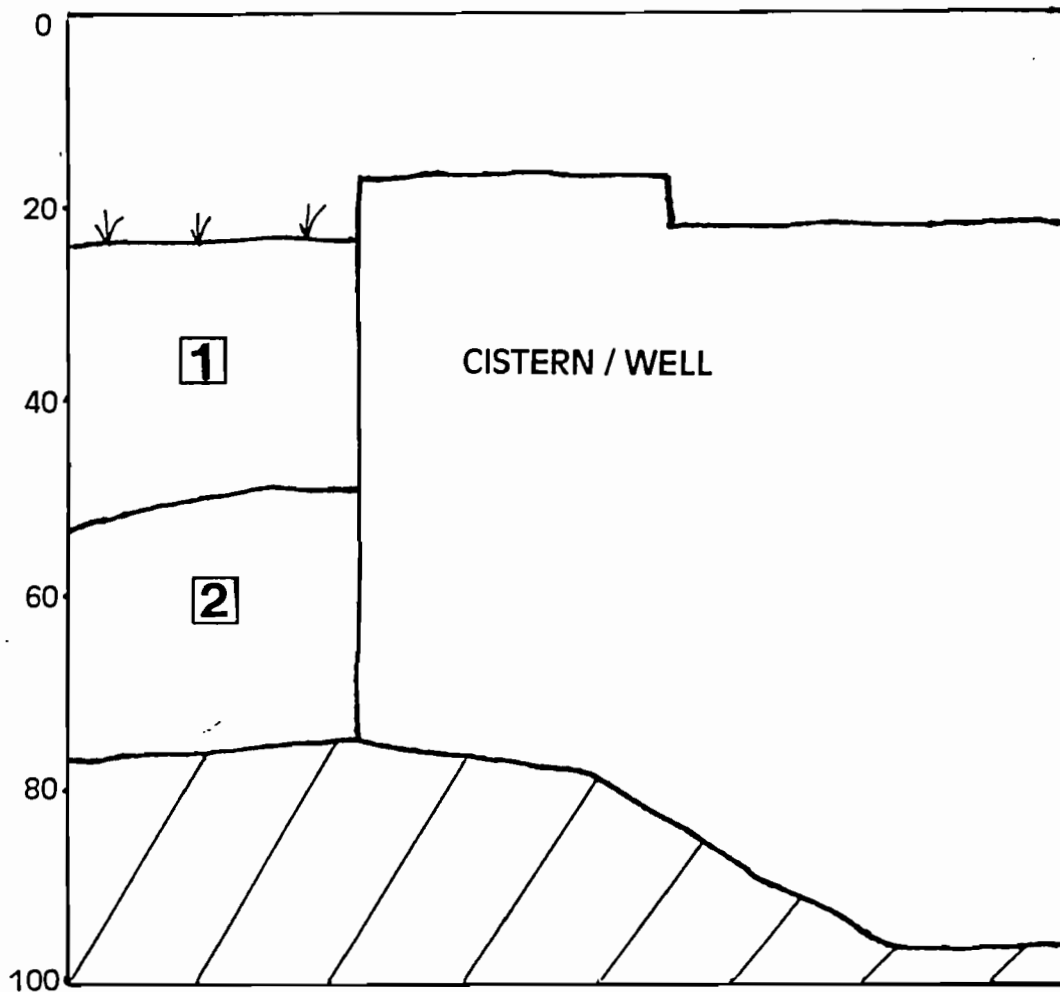
The stratigraphy within the shovel test pits indicated that much of this area is disturbed. A humus layer was found within the first 7-12 cm of the shovel tests. Below this layer an overburden of dark gray (10YR 4/1) to very dark gray (10YR 3/2) silt, clay and loam was encountered. This overburden ranged from 12-60 cm thick. A slight color variation of dark gray brown (10YR 4/2) was used in the field to indicate another stratum of overburden but this change was subtle. Natural stratigraphy such as subsoil was encountered in Transect B STPs 3, 4 and Transect D STP 3. Subsoil was identified as light yellow brown (10YR 6/4) to very dark silty clay or sandy clay. Recovered artifacts within the overburden included historic construction debris and historic and modern household items. STP C1 had a deposit of nineteenth century ceramics (pearlware and redware) with historic mortar mixed with mid-twentieth century glass indicating disturbed stratigraphy.

One unit was placed adjacent to the water storage tank (also referred to as cistern/well) in an attempt to identify any architectural features and potential cultural deposits.

Excavation Unit 1. A 1 by 1 meter unit was placed on the southeast edge of the water storage tank (or cistern/well) since this side provided the best area for unobstructed excavation of the unit. Excavation Unit 1 was dug in arbitrary 10 cm and 20 cm levels to a depth of 80 cm below ground surface (Figure 8-61). The last 20 cm was excavated as one level since there had been no soil change in the previous levels below the sod. Any recovered artifacts were designated within 10 cm increments (e.g., 60-70 cm, 70-80 cm). At a depth of 50 cm below surface the unit was expanded approximately 25 cm to the west to fully intersect the wall of the cistern/well. Stratum I was 30 cm thick and consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam within the first 10 cm. The following 20 cm contained less loam. Stratum II was identified based on a slight color variation which was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt. The stratum was 60 cm thick. Cobbles were scattered throughout both strata. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I included nineteenth century (cut nails) and twentieth century materials (wire nails, modern soft drink bottle glass) mixed together. Also recovered within Stratum I were assorted pieces of construction debris (brick and mortar). Artifacts recovered from Stratum II were also mixed chronologically. A fragment of earlier-dating pearlware was found above a piece of embossed, modern bottle glass. Thus, it appears that the soils surrounding the cistern or well were fill either brought in or possibly scraped up from adjacent areas and deposited around and over the slope creating an overburden of soil.

In summary, this site consists of an oval cinder block feature with the dimensions of 1.75 m by 1.5 m. A total of seventeen shovel tests were placed around this feature identified as a water storage tank (cistern/well) and eight were positive in identifying mixed nineteenth century and twentieth century cultural deposits. One excavation unit was dug next to the cinder block feature and revealed stratigraphy similar to that

West Wall





-  SURFACE
- 1** STRAT 1: very dark grayish brown silty loam w/ rocks
- 2** STRAT 2: dark grayish brown silt with cobbles
-  NOT EXCAVATED

Figure 8-61. PCI Site 15: Unit 1, West Wall Profile, Cistern/Well.

identified within the shovel test pits. Artifacts recovered within the unit were also similar to those recovered in the shovel test pits and were mixed in deposition. While construction techniques of the cinder block feature may date it to the 1920s or 1930s, prior to Air Force Base occupation, there is no evidence from the recovered artifacts to date the feature to this period. Further, it is not possible to identify historic structures or intact cultural deposits associated with this cinder block feature.

8.2.7 PCI Site 20

PCI Site 20 is a recent historic dump located on a wooded bank overlooking the Mohawk River (Figure 8-62). Its apparent dimensions are 15 meters by 30 meters, but may extend further to the East-Southeast beneath a mound of modern asphalt rubble. The midden's vertical depth extended no deeper than 18 cm below the surface. The midden was thoroughly mapped and photographed.

The field testing results derived from subsurface testing revealed stratigraphy that was consistent with that found on a nearby erosional surface (i.e., a relatively steep slope). The following presents a typical soil profile found at PCI Site 20, which is located on a slope at or near the natural angle of repose.

Measuring 18 cm in thickness, Stratum I consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with large rocks. Stratum II comprised dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam with large rocks and measured 20 cm in thickness.

Surface collection and the excavation of five shovel tests (plus the original Phase I STP 1.14) yielded large samples of similar artifacts. Representative artifact types included: glass, ceramics, metal, rubber, plastic, leather, bone, shell, and coal. Many of the artifacts collected possessed maker's marks (glass, ceramic) or other definitive characteristics. However, no identifiable artifacts of pre-twentieth century production were recovered from PCI Site 20. Ceramics possessing maker's marks were all manufactured after 1900 and no later than 1969 (Lehner 1988:223, 497, 510). Other artifacts representing twentieth century production included a light bulb fragment, a hard rubber washer, and a plastic comb.

This site is considered a modern dumping area with no significant or intact historic deposits. Further, the site is disturbed from erosion, additional dumping of modern construction material (e.g., asphalt mound), and possible earth moving activities (Figure 8-62).

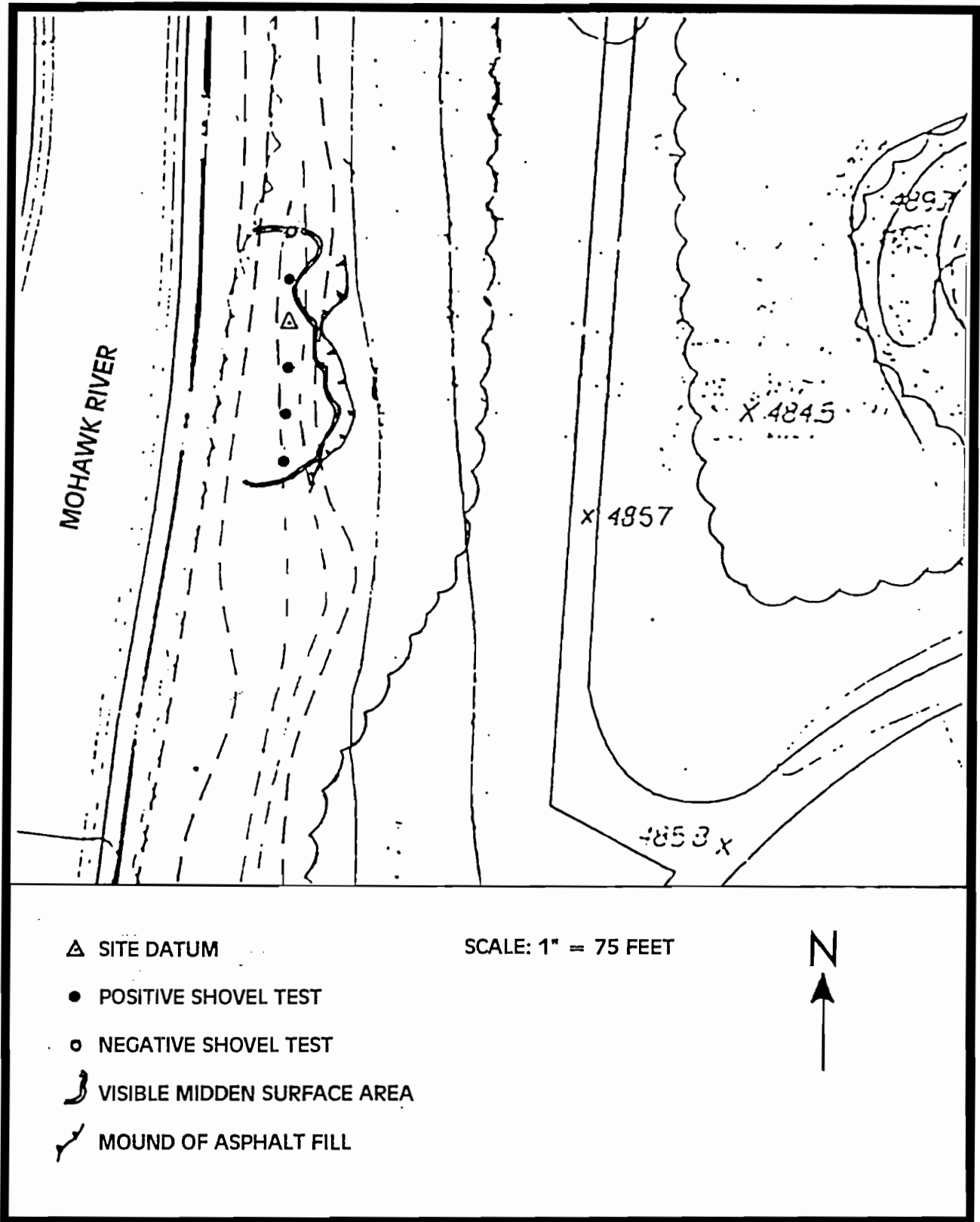


Figure 8-62. PCI Site 20: Location of Shovel Test Pits, Site Boundary and Physical Features.

9. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATIONS

The following section presents a general analysis of the artifacts identified during the Phase II investigations. The focus of the analysis of the two prehistoric sites is on the lithic artifacts. No prehistoric ceramic artifacts were identified at these sites. A list of all artifacts, by excavation unit, depth, and stratum, recovered during the Phase II investigation are presented in Appendix B, and those artifacts recovered from the Phase I investigation are presented in Appendix E.

9.1 LITHIC ANALYSIS OF PCI SITES 21 AND 22

The discussion of the examination of chipped stone artifacts from PCI Sites 21 and 22 is divided into five analytical dimensions: spatial variation, time, raw material, assemblage characteristics, and chipped stone reduction trajectory. These dimensions are used to contextualize and elaborate information concerning the prehistoric use of these sites. The dimension of spatial variation provides a fundamental contextual variable since it relates directly to the non-random performance of human activities within the landscape. Time, another fundamental contextual dimension, places the specific periodic associations of particular sites in a broader perspective to allow the measurement of cultural change. The other concepts, hypothetically, will vary across space and time. In this case, raw material analysis provides an index of relationships between these sites and source sites elsewhere, which is suggestive of a degree of episodic, temporal, and behavioral resolution, both in this study and others (Curtin and Kramer 1990; Newell and Dekin 1978). The discussion of assemblage characteristics identifies formal variation among both tool and debitage types and summarizes the usewear histories of the tools. The chipped stone reduction trajectory analysis quantifies debitage attributes to measure variation in the waste products associated with chipped stone tool production and/or maintenance so that these sites may be integrated into a larger model of technological variation across the landscape (Andrefsky 1994; Bamforth 1986, 1991; Binford 1979; Curtin 1996; Nelson 1991).

Within and between sites, variation in lithic technology has been a cornerstone of prehistoric archaeology in the Northeast since the 1970s (Brose 1978; Sterud 1977; Sterud, McManamon and Rose 1978). These kinds of studies are amenable to fulfilling the goal of the Mohawk valley prehistoric archaeological context to broadly sample the "total settlement system" in the course of archaeological resource management, preservation and research (Snow and Starna 1986).

Spatial Variation. For the purposes of this analysis, the variable of space has three scales: (1) the location of PCI Sites 21 and 22 on a bluff overlooking the Mohawk River flood plain (Figure 8-1); (2) the distinction between PCI Sites 21 and 22 within the

bluff; and (3) the divisions of the area within each site. The relevance of these factors to human behavioral variation is emphasized in that (1) the Phase I investigations showed that prehistoric archaeological sites within Griffiss Air Force Base are localized to the bluff area; (2) PCI Sites 21 and 22 are separated by approximately 100 meters; and (3) the quantitative variation of debitage was highly variable between excavation units within PCI Site 22. Moreover, the differences in artifact density between PCI Sites 21 and 22 may be related to different behaviors reflected in the spatial dimension. Raw material differences between Sites 21 and 22 are strongly suggestive of different episodes of site occupation.

Time. Neither PCI Site 21 nor PCI Site 22 produced artifacts that are strongly diagnostic of an identified prehistoric period in New York State. The only possible temporal association for PCI Site 21 may derive from the raw material which is a variety used during the Early Woodland Meadowood phase. PCI Site 22 may be associated with the early part of the Middle Woodland period based upon three considerations. First, a biface recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I (Figure 9-1b) is similar to Middle Woodland cache blades. The base of the biface had been modified into a scraper. Similar bifaces, described as cache blades made from local Onondaga flint (chert), are illustrated by Ritchie (1969:225, Plate 77: Figures 20 and 21). However, it is possible that this artifact is a reworked hafted biface or a preform of a hafted biface. Second, a blade-like flake similar to those associated with various local Hopewell cultures (Odell 1994) was found on the surface between Units 1 and 2 (Figure 9-2b). Similar blades are illustrated by Ritchie (1969:225). Artifacts (both bifaces and blades) similar to those described above were recovered from the Rector Mound, a Hopewellian burial mound located in Wayne County, New York, approximately sixty miles west of Griffiss Air Force Base. Third, a biface from Unit 4, Stratum I (Figure 9-3), shows evidence of the removal of long blade-like flakes. This technological characteristic is interesting because the blade-like flake from the surface between Units 1 and 2 has a reticulate pattern of flake removals on a portion of its dorsal surface, indicating that it was struck from a biface from which blades were being removed. This process of removing blades from biface surfaces was previously observed at the Terrace site, Albany County, New York, approximately 100 miles east of Griffiss Air Force Base. The Terrace site is suspected of Hopewellian affiliation on several grounds (Curtin, Anderson, and Lloyd 1993). A chert flake recovered from PCI Site 22 shovel test 2.23 during the 1994 survey also has attributes indicating removal of a blade from a bifacial core.

Raw Material. PCI Sites 21 and 22 are strongly distinguished by gross raw material differences. The raw material at Site 21 is a mottled grey and dark grey Onondaga chert that is very homogeneous appearing and has a high shine. One core fragment has a light blue band of color. Material similar to this was recovered from the Meadowood phase component at the Brown Knoll site prior to construction of Interstate-88 (Curtin 1978). The Brown Knoll site is located in the upper Susquehanna valley of Otsego County, approximately forty miles southeast of Griffiss Air Force Base.

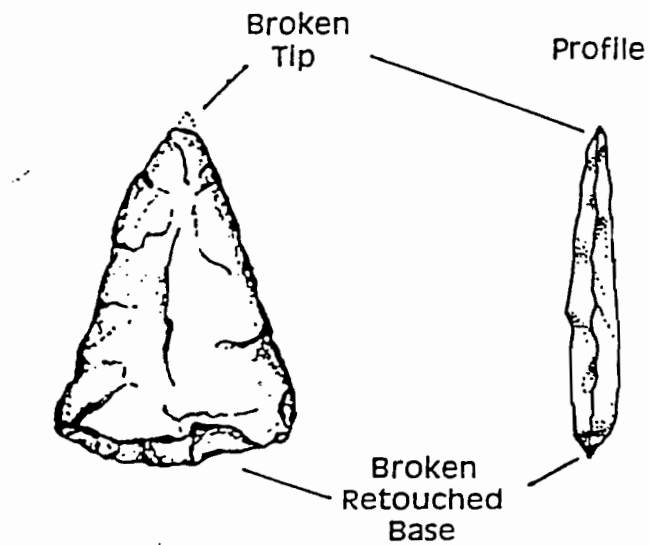
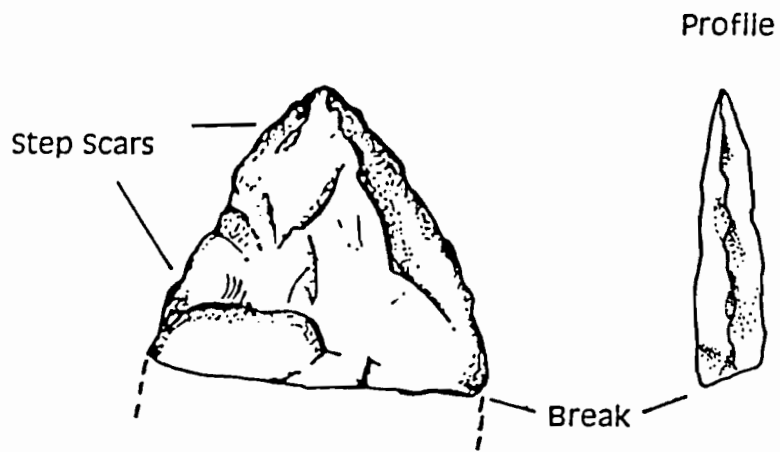


Figure 9-1. PCI Site 22:

(a - top) Biface from Unit 1, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum.

(b- bottom) Biface from Unit 5, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum.

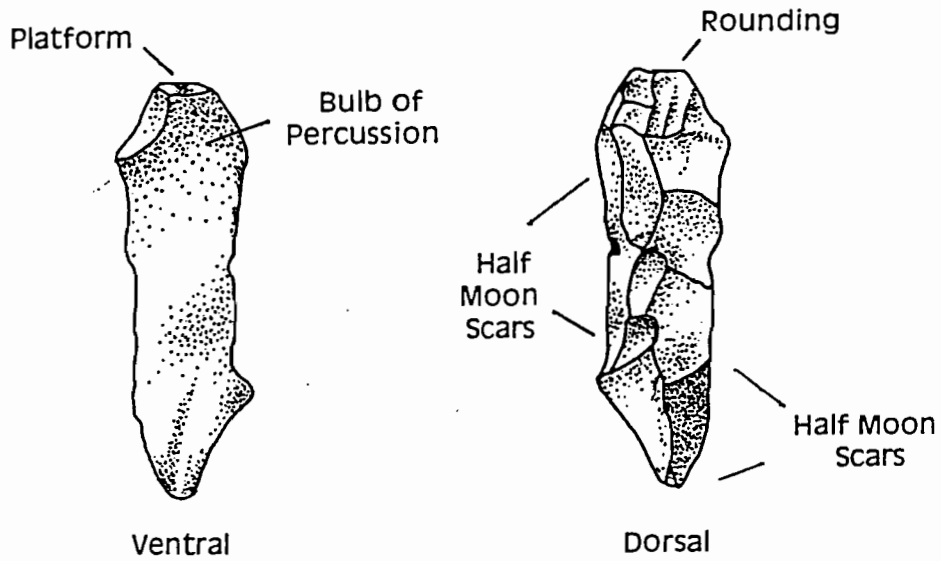
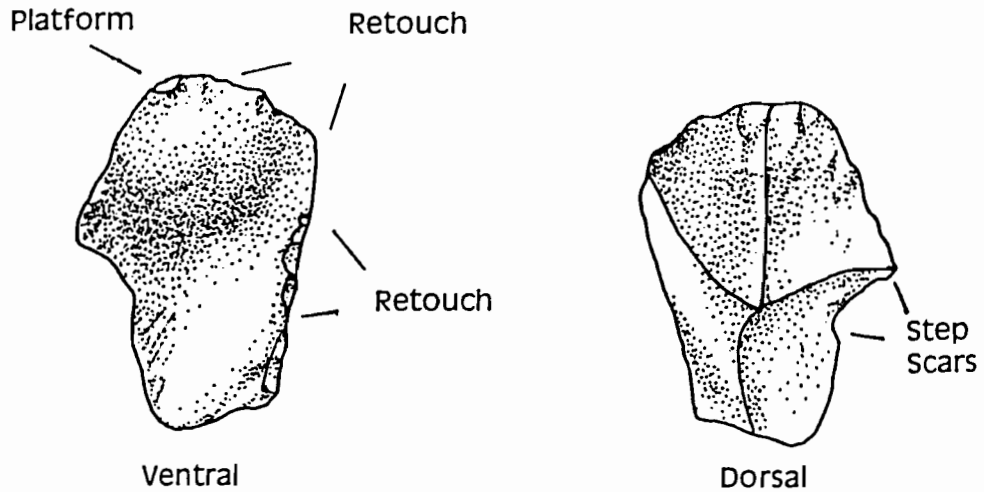


Figure 9-2. PCI Site 22:

- (a - top) Retouched Utilized Flake from Unit 5, Stratum I, 18-27 cm below datum.
- (b - bottom) Blade-like Flake from surface between Units 1 and 2.

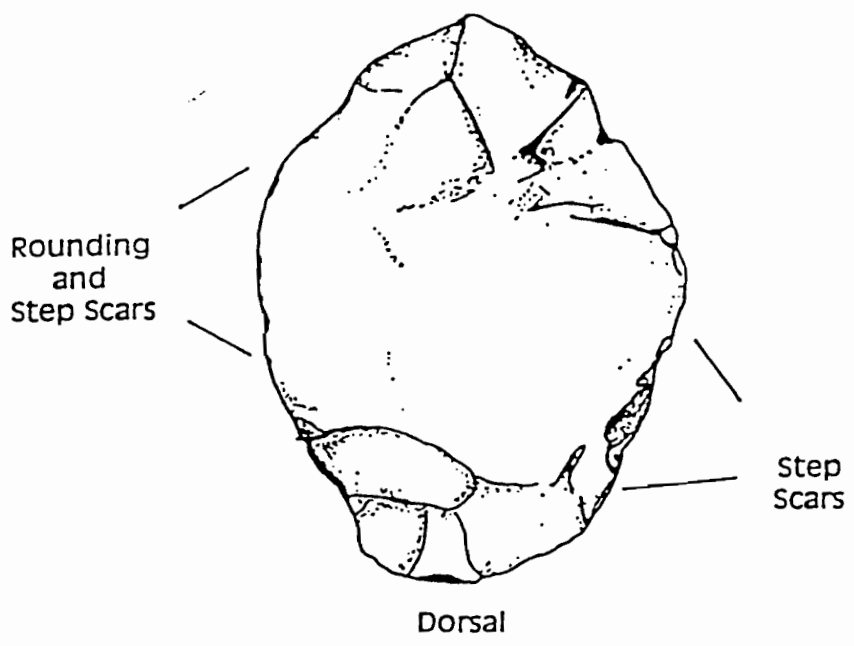
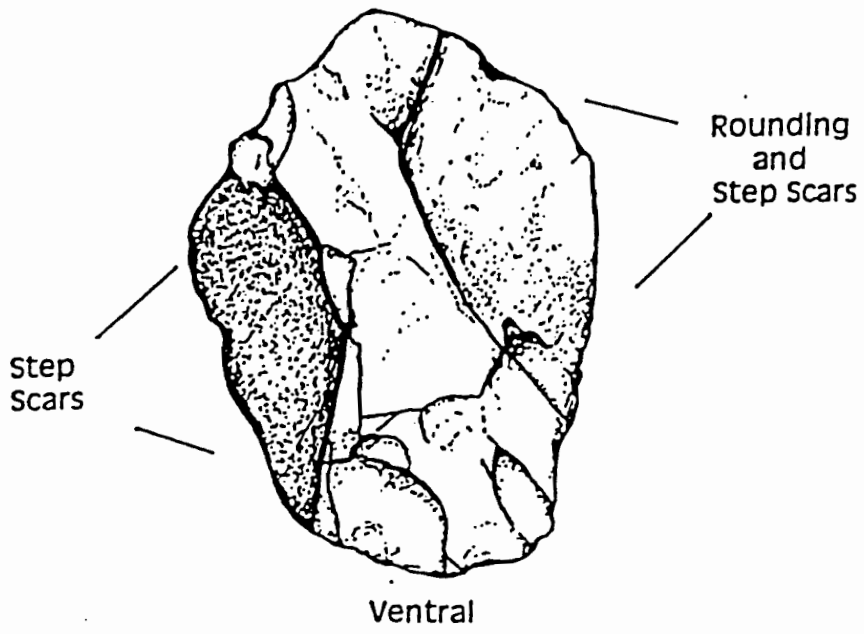


Figure 9-3. PCI Site 22: Biface from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-12/15 cm below datum.

The raw material from PCI Site 22 is a more dull, "battleship" grey, sometimes containing subtly darker banding. This chert appears to be somewhat more coarse grained than the PCI Site 21 chert and has a matte texture. However, two flakes of chert similar to those recovered at Site 21 were recovered at Site 22 in Unit 4, 30 to 40 centimeters below datum. Stratigraphically superior chert was the more typical variety found at PCI Site 22. Both types of chert likely derive from eastern or central New York state and possibly from the Mohawk valley.

Assemblage Characteristics. Assemblage characteristics refer to tool types and usewear evidence. Tool types used in these analyses are described in Table 9-1 and include biface, utilized flake, utilized retouched flake, retouched flake, core, blade-like flake and core fragment.

TABLE 9-1 GENERAL TOOL TYPES

Tool Types	Description
Biface	Stone tool that has been worked on two faces
Utilized Flake	Unifacial flake that shows evidence of usewear but has not been modified
Utilized Retouched Flake	Modified flake that shows evidence of usewear
Retouched Flake	Flake that has been modified but shows no evidence of usewear
Core	Stone blank from which flakes are removed to either form a tool or generate flakes for further tool manufacture. Cores may be bifacial or amorphous, i.e., may have three or more faces
Blade-like Flake	Flake that has been struck from a core which has been prepared so that the flake would be removed in the shape of a blade. A blade is defined as a flake with parallel sides "whose length is at least twice its width" (Odell 1994:103)
Core Fragment	Part of a core (operationally used based upon assemblage characteristics)

Usewear analysis was performed with a Bausch and Lomb Stereozoom 7 Binocular Microscope at 10x magnification. According to Keeley (1980), low power magnification is suitable for examining utilization damage on artifacts. Furthermore, low power is almost as accurate as high power and is less time consuming (Odell 1985;

Tringham et al. 1974). All formal tools and all flakes above one centimeter across were examined for usewear. The wear patterns that were recorded include: half moon scars, scalar scars, step scars, and rounding. Half moon scars occur on edges and are tiny, crescent-shaped notches. Scalar scars often result from transverse action such as scraping, shaving or planing where movement is in one direction either toward or away from the operator, so that microflakes are removed from the surface opposite to the one that is in contact with the worked material (Tringham et al. 1974:188). Scalar scars usually signal light to moderate use, or use on soft materials as they are often obliterated by step scars and rounding (Tringham et al. 1974:189). Step scars are wide, often compounded scars that terminate in stepped transverse fractures. These are the result of heavy use or use on hard materials (Ahler 1970; Tringham et al. 1974). Edge rounding is caused by prolonged use often on hard materials like wood and bone.

Chipped Stone Reduction Trajectory. Chipped stone reduction involves several different stages in which stone materials are thinned and shaped until they reach a finished state. The finished tool is then further reduced as necessary for maintenance and repair. Debitage or waste flakes are produced throughout this process. The basic attributes of lithic flaking begin when a stone core is struck on an edge or corner with a hammering tool to produce a flake. The size of the flake is determined by the angle, force, and location of the strike. The area where the core is struck at the proximal end is called the striking platform. Directly below this lies the bulb of percussion, which is created by the force of the blow. Concentric rings sometimes radiate out from the bulb of percussion. Ercillure scars can often be seen at the proximal end of the ventral side of the flake near the bulb of percussion. These are caused by the hammering tool when the core is struck. Flake scars appear on the dorsal surface of the flake where prior flake removals have occurred. The ventral surface of an unmodified flake is usually smooth. Different debitage types are produced in different frequencies during different stages of lithic reduction. The debitage types used in these analyses are described in Table 9-2.

Debitage analysis was performed by recording a series of variables for each flake from both sites. Provenience information including excavation unit and level were recorded as well as debitage type, presence or absence of platform and flake weight. Dorsal scars were also counted. Flake weight was recorded to determine the mass of the assemblage across the site and within units. Dorsal scars were counted as an indicator of the reduction process since, theoretically, their numbers would increase through this process. The results of these analyses are discussed below for PCI Site 21 and PCI Site 22, separately, beginning with a description of the assemblage characteristics, and followed by a discussion of the results of usewear and debitage analyses and subsequent conclusions.

TABLE 9-2 GENERAL DEBITAGE TYPES

Debitage Types	Description
Cortical non-angular	Flakes with cortex that are relatively thin and without a rough, blocky appearance; according to Magne (1989,) cortex is overwhelmingly present early in the reduction process and only rarely in later stages
Non-cortical non-angular	Flakes without cortex or a rough, blocky appearance
Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Cortical flakes with platform lipping and/or low exterior platform angle, pronounced curvature which are usually made later in the reduction process
Non-cortical angular	Flakes without cortex that have a rough, blocky appearance
Cortical angular	Flakes with cortex that have a rough, blocky appearance

9.1.1 PCI Site 21

Tool Types. PCI Site 21 produced three flake tools: two made from the glossy chert characteristic of this site, and one decortication flake made of quartzite. One of the chert flake tools has retouching on the ventral face at the distal end. The other chert tool is a utilized flake (Figure 9-4). The quartzite tool appears to have notches on opposing sides (Figure 9-5). One of these is clearly intentionally notched and presents a steep spokeshave-like edge. A total of thirteen flakes were found at Site 21. Table 9-3 presents a record of raw data from debitage analysis.

Usewear Analysis. While the two largest flakes from Site 21 were utilized, the smaller flakes do not appear to have been utilized. These utilized flakes are shown in Figure 9-4. Figure 9-4a shows a utilized flake with scalar scars on three edges. According to Tringham et al. (1974), this pattern is consistent with scraping, shaving, or planing activities. Figure 9-4b shows a retouched utilized flake with scalar scars in the area of the retouch. This kind of retouching is indicative of a scraper function. Usewear on the quartzite tool (Figure 9-5) was difficult to locate because of the granular nature of the raw material. However, based on its shape and notching, it may have been used as a spokeshave. A small chert core fragment appears not to have been utilized.

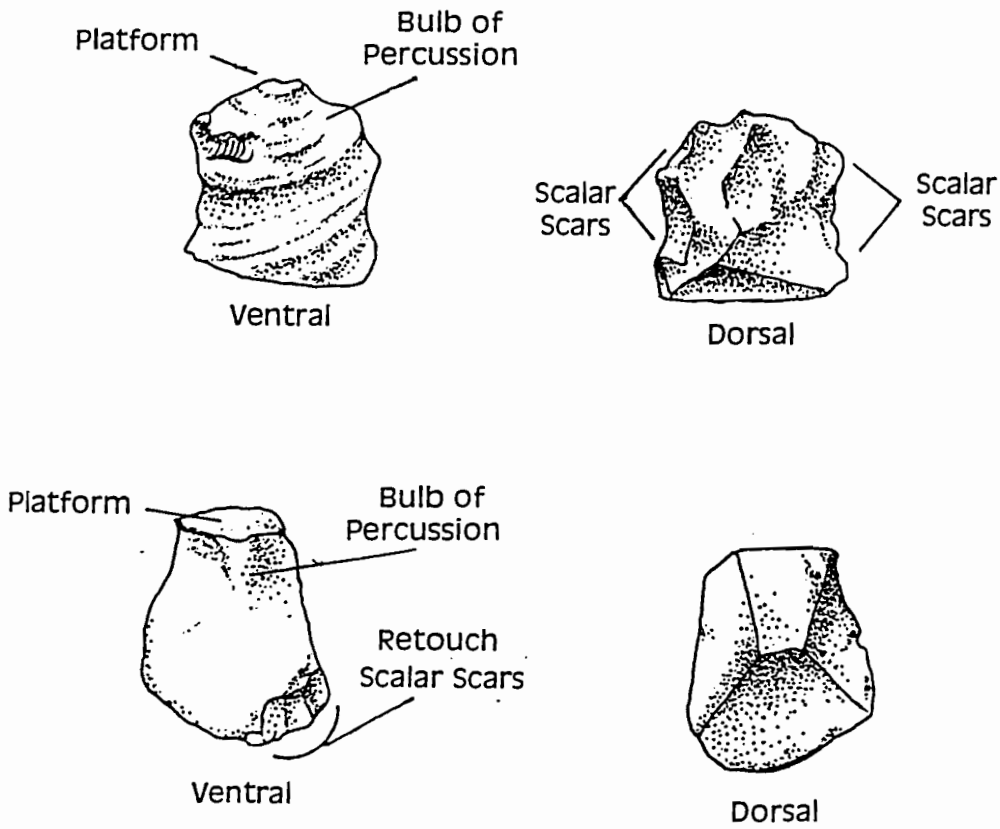


Figure 9-4. PCI Site 21:

(a - top) Utilized Flake from STP S6/W10, Stratum I, 0-17 cm below datum.

(b - bottom) Utilized Flake from Unit 1, Stratum II, 22-29 cm below datum.

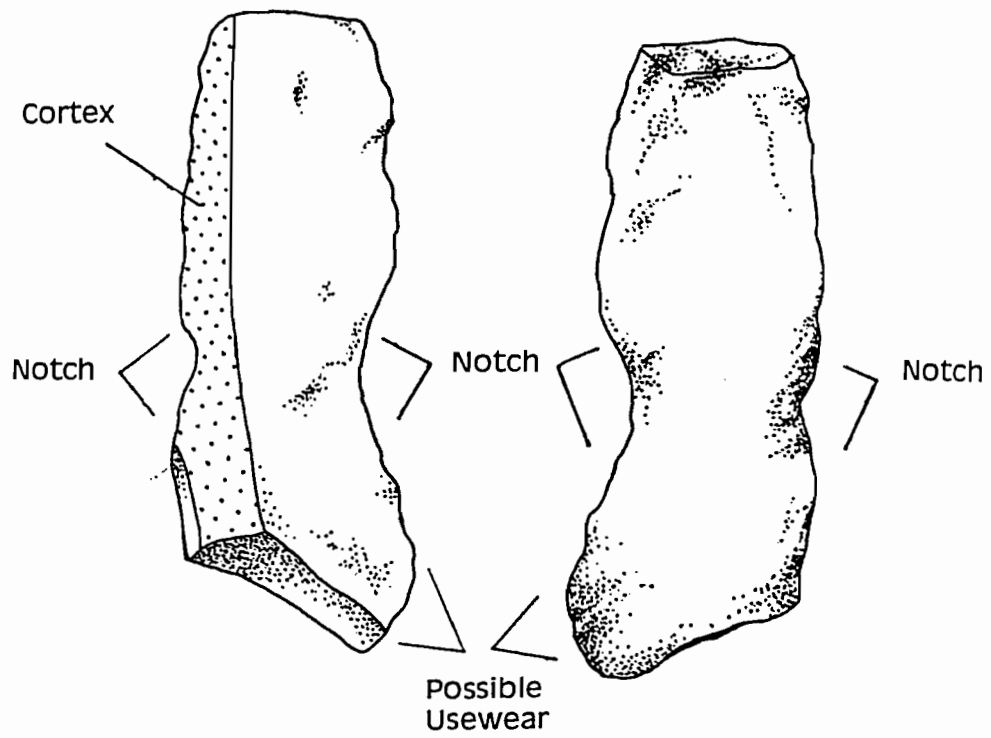


Figure 9-5. PCI Site 21: Quartzite Notched Flake from Unit 1, Stratum II, 29-34 cm below datum.

TABLE 9-3 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS BY CHERT FLAKE FROM PCI SITE 21

Unit	Level	Debitage Type	Platform Presence	Number of Dorsal Scars
Surface	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
Surface	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
Surface	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
Surface	9	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	3
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	3
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	3	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	13
2	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	7
4	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5

Debitage Analysis. Table 9-4 depicts debitage type by frequency and percentage of finds from within PCI Site 21. The majority of flakes (nearly fifty-four percent) are non-cortical non-angular while only one flake (almost eight percent) was non-cortical angular. These results suggest that the flakes from Site 21 are late stage debitage, since no flakes have any cortex and only one is angular.

TABLE 9-4 DEBITAGE TYPES FROM PCI SITE 21

Debitage Type	Frequency	Percent
Cortical Non-Angular	0	0.00
Non-Cortical Non-Angular	7	53.84
Non-Cortical Bifacial	4	30.77
Non-Cortical Angular	1	7.69
Cortical Angular	0	0.00
Undetermined	1	7.69
Total	13	

Table 9-5 reports dorsal scar frequencies. Nearly thirty-one percent (four) of the flakes analyzed had three scars. Overall, the occurrence of flakes with lower numbers of dorsal scars (two to five scars) appeared much more frequently than flakes with higher number of dorsal scars (six to thirteen scars). Since average flake weight for this site is less than one gram, it is likely that these low dorsal scar counts do not represent early stage reduction but simply small flakes with few scars.

TABLE 9-5 DORSAL SCAR COUNT, PCI SITE 21 DEBITAGE

Number of Dorsal Scars (on each flake)	Number of flakes	Percent of flakes
2	3	23.10
3	4	30.80
5	2	15.40
6	1	7.70
7	1	7.70
13	1	7.70
Total	12	92.40

Table 9-6 shows platform presence or absence for Site 21. Ten of thirteen flakes from this site had platforms.

TABLE 9-6 PLATFORMS FROM PCI SITE 21

Platform	Number of Flakes	Percent
Absent	3	23.10
Present	10	76.90
Total	13	100.00

In addition to the lithic material found at PCI Site 21, seven pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered during the archaeological investigation. In shovel test pit N9/E0 three pieces of fire-cracked rock were uncovered from Stratum I (0 to 33 cm). Three pieces of fire-cracked rock were also recovered from shovel test pit S6/E0, Stratum I (0 to 22 cm). No prehistoric material was found in association with this material, although a piece of historic brick was recovered in the same stratum and depth from N9/E0. One piece of fire-cracked rock was found west of the previous finds at

Excavation Unit 1 in Stratum II (29-34 cm) (Figure 8-2; Appendix B) along with four flakes. Within this Stratum, these prehistoric artifacts were recovered along with historic glass and ceramics.

9.1.1.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 21. The very low artifact density of lithics from this site may indicate that it was a short-term encampment. Fire-cracked rock present in small quantities (Appendix B, this report) also supports the idea that this site was a camp of short duration and possible single occupation episode. The chopped stone raw material (local Onondaga chert) found here has been associated with the Early Woodland phase elsewhere (Curtin 1978). Although tenuous, this kind of raw material indicates a possible Early Woodland phase association.

Results of usewear analysis indicate that the inhabitants of this site were engaged in scraping, shaving, and planing activities, possibly related to the repair of implements and gear. Debitage analysis revealed that a high frequency of thin, non-angular, and bifacial thinning flakes were being produced, suggesting that chipped stone tool maintenance and repair activities were occurring more than tool production. Low flake weights and the complete absence of cortex on flakes from this site support this conclusion. Dorsal scar counts, when examined in conjunction with average flake weight also support this conclusion. The majority of flakes were complete and had intact platforms suggesting that very little shatter was produced on the site. Shatter occurs during all stages of lithic reduction but is most commonly associated with initial stages.

Based on the very limited data recovered, the site function may have been a small single occupation campsite from the Early Woodland Period. The low density of materials recovered further supports the temporary nature of the occupation.

A discussion of historic artifacts recovered from PCI Site 21 is presented in the historic artifact section, below (see Section 9.2.8). Some prehistoric and historic materials were found together indicating possible disturbance. Earth movement activities are documented in the immediate vicinity (Figure 8-2) and may have created the mixing and affected the integrity of the site. Although no evidence was found, portions of the site may have been destroyed from past earth movement activities in the vicinity. This may, in part, account for the very low density of materials recovered at the site.

9.1.2 PCI Site 22

Tool Types. PCI Site 22 produced three bifaces, a blade-like flake, two retouched flakes, and two utilized flakes. All of these artifacts are made of the dull grey chert characteristic of PCI Site 22. One biface is large and thick and not fully thinned

across each face. Although it is heavily utilized (see below) it may have functioned as a core for the expedient removal of flakes and blades as well as a tool (Kelly 1988). In addition to finished tools, 142 flakes were found at PCI Site 22. See Table 9-7 for a complete table of debitage data.

Usewear Analysis. While usewear tends to occur on larger pieces in this assemblage, all large flakes were not used. Flakes comparable in size to flakes with usewear from PCI Site 21 were not always utilized at PCI Site 22. Figures 9-1 through 9-3 and Figure 9-6 illustrate the utilized artifacts found at Site 22. Figure 9-6a shows a utilized retouched flake with step scars on the retouched edge. The scars appear more on the ventral face. The wear patterns on this flake indicate use as a cutting and/or scraping tool. Figure 9-6b shows a utilized flake with scalar scars on a point at the proximal end. The shape of the tool and its wear pattern indicate use as a graver. The utilized flake in Figure 9-6c has half moon scars on the edge of the ventral surface toward the proximal end which imply use on soft materials. Figure 9-1a shows a biface with step scars and rounding on both faces of both edges suggesting use as a cutting implement which was heavily utilized. Figure 9-1b shows a biface with rounding and step scars near the tip of one side of one edge and step scars along the whole edge of the other side. Like the biface in Figure 9-1a, this biface was heavily utilized for cutting. Figure 9-2a is a retouched utilized flake with retouch on the dorsal surface. This appears to be a multifunctional tool. Step scars in a notched area suggest use as a spokeshave while the location of retouch and rounding on the retouched edges indicates scraping and cutting activities. Figure 9-2b is a blade-like flake which exhibited very little use and no modification. The few half moon scars on the edges and the lack of retouch suggest use on soft materials. Odell found that most unmodified blades in his study were used for cutting soft materials (Odell 1994:114). According to Odell, these blades had different uses in different contexts. In areas that were explicitly associated with ritual, they had very specific and presumably ceremonial functions which were reflected in very uniform wear patterns. However, in more ordinary settings, they were employed in many different activities relating to daily life and were essentially used like regular flake tools. Mundane use was exhibited in a variety of wear patterns (Odell 1994). Finally, the large biface in Figure 9-3 has step scars and rounding on the edges. As mentioned above, this biface may have functioned as a core for the expedient removal of flakes and blades as well as a tool. Its heavy edges are similar to Old World Paleolithic choppers. It is possible that the observed usewear resulted from chopping, butchering or dismembering activities.

TABLE 9-7 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS BY CHERT FLAKE FROM PCI SITE 22

Unit	Level	Debitage Type	Platform Presence	Number of Dorsal Scars
Surface	0	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	5
Surface	0	Non-cortical angular	No	5
Surface	0	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
Surface	0	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
Surface	0	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
Surface	0	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
Surface	0	Non-cortical angular	Yes	7
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	5
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	8
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	5
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	6
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	8
1	1	Non-cortical angular	Yes	6
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	3
1	1	Non-cortical angular	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	1
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4

TABLE 9-7 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS BY CHERT FLAKE FROM PCI SITE 22 (cont.)

Unit	Level	Debitage Type	Platform Presence	Number of Dorsal Scars
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	8
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	6
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	6
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	6
1	1	Non-cortical angular	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	1
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	4
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	3
1	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	1	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
1	1	Non-cortical angular	No	3
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	8

TABLE 9-7 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS BY CHERT FLAKE FROM PCI SITE 22 (Cont.)

Unit	Level	Debitage Type	Platform Presence	Number of Dorsal Scars
1	2	Cortical angular	No	0
1	2	Cortical angular	Yes	0
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	1
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	No	1
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	0
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	5
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	6
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	4
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	2
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	7
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	5
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	2
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	5
1	2	Non-cortical angular	No	4
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	2
1	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
1	2	Cortical angular	Yes	0
1	2	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	2	Cortical angular	No	0
1	3	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
1	3	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
1	3	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
1	3	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	3	Non-cortical angular	No	3
1	3	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
1	3	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	9
2	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3

TABLE 9-7 DEBITAGE ANALYSIS BY CHERT FLAKE FROM PCI SITE 22 (Cont.)

Unit	Level	Debitage Type	Platform Presence	Number of Dorsal Scars
2	2	Non-cortical angular	Yes	4
4	9	Non-cortical angular	Yes	4
4	9	Non-cortical angular	No	3
4	9	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	2
4	9	Non-cortical angular	No	2
4	9	Non-cortical non-angular	No	4
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
4	9	Non-cortical angular	No	2
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
4	9	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	5
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
4	9	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
4	9	Non-cortical non-angular	No	2
5	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
5	2	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	3
5	2	Non-cortical angular	No	2
5	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	4
5	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6
5	1	Non-cortical angular	No	0
5	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	5
5	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	3
5	1	Non-cortical angular	No	4
5	1	Non-cortical angular	No	5
5	1	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	6
5	4	Non-cortical bifacial thinning	Yes	3
5	4	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	4
6	1	Non-cortical angular	No	3
6	1	Non-cortical angular	No	3
6	1	Non-cortical non-angular	Yes	6

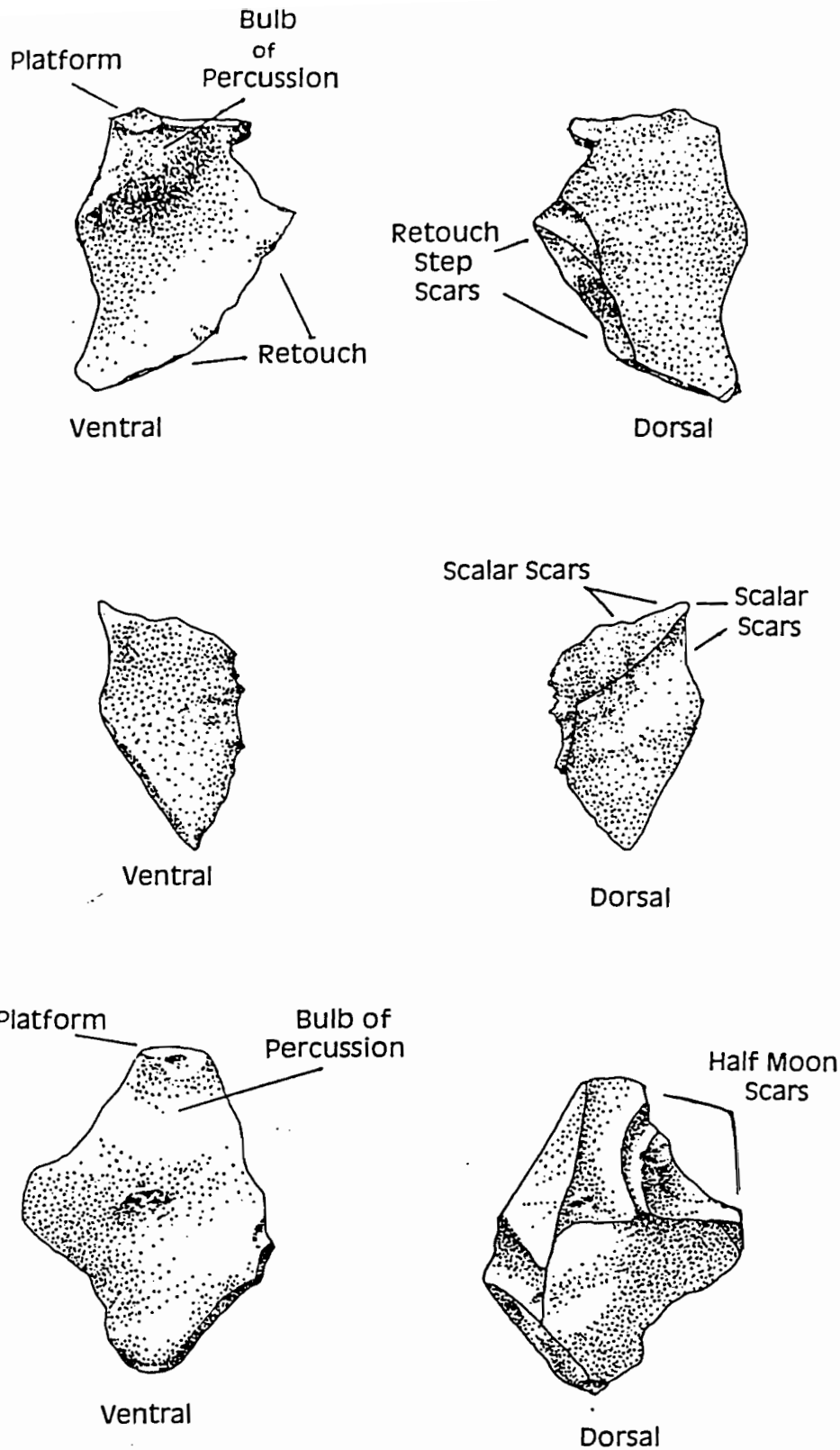


Figure 9-6. PCI Site 22:

(a-top) Utilized Retouched Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum.

(b-middle) Utilized Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum.

(c-bottom) Utilized Flake from Unit 4, Stratum I, 0-23 cm below datum.

Debitage Analysis. Table 9-8 shows the frequencies ofdebitage types from PCI Site 22. The highest frequencies of flakes from this site were non-cortical bifacial (over thirty-nine percent) and non-cortical non-angular (nearly thirty-five percent). About twenty-three percent were non-cortical angular while not quite three percent were cortical angular and zero percent were cortical non-angular. These results show that very few flakes (four) from this site have cortex. The majority of flakes (almost seventy-four percent) are late stagedebitage, while twenty-six percent of the flakes were angular suggesting that some early stage reduction was occurring.

TABLE 9-8 DEBITAGE TYPES FROM PCI SITE 22

Debitage Type	Frequency	Percent
Cortical Non-Angular	0	0.00
Non-Cortical Non-Angular	49	34.51
Non-Cortical Bifacial	56	39.43
Non-Cortical Angular	33	23.23
Cortical Angular	4	2.81
Total	142	

Table 9-9 depicts the dorsal scar count for flakes from PCI Site 22. Categories have been collapsed in the discussion of this table for purposes of clarity and simplicity. The highest frequencies of flakes, about forty-seven percent, had from three to four dorsal scars, while twenty-two percent had two or fewer scars. Nearly twenty-five percent (thirty-five flakes) of the 142 flakes had five or six dorsal scars while only about six percent (eight flakes) had greater than six dorsal scars. There were two missing cases accounting for about one percent of the total assemblage.

For the most part, flakes from PCI Site 22 had a higher average weight than those from PCI Site 21. This is partly due to the difference in assemblage size. Only Units 1 and 5 had average weights of half a gram or less. Only flakes found in Units 2, 4 and 6 and on the surface averaged one to one-and-one-half grams. These differences across the site may represent different activity areas. Low flake weights in Units 1 and 5 may be representative of finishing or repair while units where average flake weights were higher could suggest tool manufacture.

TABLE 9-9 DORSAL SCAR COUNT, PCI SITE 22 DEBITAGE

Number of Dorsal Scars (on each flake)	Number of Flakes	Percent of Flakes
0	5	3.52
1	3	2.11
2	23	16.20
3	30	21.13
4	36	25.35
5	21	14.79
6	14	9.86
7	2	1.41
8	4	2.82
9	1	0.70
13	1	0.70
Missing	2	1.41

Total = 142

Table 9-10 shows presence or absence of platform for debitage from PCI Site 22. Nearly sixty-six percent (or ninety-three flakes) of the 142 flakes from this site had platforms, while only about thirty-four percent did not. The high frequency of platforms indicates that platform attributes from Site 22 could be studied to make further determinations regarding reduction stage.

TABLE 9-10 PLATFORMS FROM PCI SITE 22

Platform	Number of Flakes	Percent
Absent	49	34.5
Present	93	65.5
Total	142	100

In addition to the lithic material found at PCI Site 22, four netsinkers and more than 9 kilograms (20 pounds) of fire-cracked rock were recovered during the

archaeological fieldwork at this site. All four netsinkers were located in Excavation Unit 2, the southern most of the site's units (Figure 8-4). Three of these netsinkers were recovered from Stratum III (14 to 23 cm), while the other was located in Stratum II (10 to 16 cm) (see photograph in Appendix A). The netsinkers in Stratum III were found in association with a single chert flake. Moreover, approximately 4.5 kg (10 lbs) of fire-cracked rock was also collected from Site 22 (Appendix B). Fire-cracked rock was derived from Stratum I in four of the six units placed at the site. In Excavation Unit 1, while one piece of fire-cracked rock was located in Stratum I, Level 2 (20-30), .9 kg (2 lbs) of fire-cracked rock were recovered from Level 2 (30-40) of Stratum I. Three meters east of Unit 1, Excavation Unit 4 produced 14 pieces of fire-cracked rock from Stratum I (0-12-15 cm). This collection of rock weighed approximately 2.7 kg (6 lbs). Smaller amounts of fire-cracked rock were recovered from Excavation Unit 5 (168 grams [6 ounces]) from Stratum I (0-18-20 cm) and Unit 6 (5 pieces from Stratum I (0-8 cm). All fire-cracked rock was found in association with prehistoric lithic material in each of the four excavation units (Appendix B).

9.1.2.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 22. There is evidence that indicates PCI Site 22 may be associated with the early Middle Woodland period. Blade-like flakes like the one found between Units 1 and 2 have been associated with Hopewell cultures elsewhere (Curtin, Anderson, and Lloyd 1993; Odell 1994; Ritchie 1969). Hopewellian affiliation is further based on a biface, which shows evidence of the removal of such flakes, and a flake recovered from Site 22 during the 1994 survey. Results of usewear analysis suggest a wide variety of activities were occurring on the site. These activities include: graving, cutting hard and soft materials, shaving, chopping, butchering and dismembering. Debitage analysis also suggests that a number of activities were occurring at Site 22. High frequencies of flakes are thin, bifacial or non-angular. These are the result of late stage lithic reduction. The relatively high dorsal scar count also suggests late stage reduction. There is also evidence for earlier stage reduction. A comparatively high percentage of angular debitage and the presence of cortex on angular pieces as well as higher flake weights suggest that people were engaged in early stage reduction at PCI Site 22. The large biface in Figure 9-3 and bifacial preform in Figure 9-1 suggest limited tool production and finishing may have been performed at the site. The high artifact density and wide variety of activities represented therein suggest that this site was occupied longer and work performed more intensively than at Site 21. Although both sites provide strong debitage evidence of the maintenance of a well-prepared portable chipped stone tool assemblage, PCI Site 22 debitage also indicates the transport or procurement of raw material or roughed cores or bifaces.

PCI Site 22 is a small campsite of approximately 50 square meters in area. It appears to be a short term occupation where lithic tool repair occurred. Although centralized, the site has yielded a concentration of lithic artifacts which indicate that the small campsite was used for hunting and fishing subsistence activities indicated by the

identification of three net sinkers. These artifacts indicate that butchering also occurred at the site. The initial analysis of lithic tools tentatively suggests that the site is from the Middle Woodland Period and associated with Hopewellian culture. Materials recovered are similar to Hopewellian-associated sites in the region. The site has integrity and does not appear to be disturbed from any recent construction activities found throughout the installation and noted at PCI Site 21. The intact nature of the site and the quantity of materials uncovered suggests the opportunity that additional intact materials and potential features may be present. These materials could help better define the site temporally and functionally. Additional information on the Hopewellian presence in central New York could also be aided by the discovery of additional materials.

9.2 HISTORIC SITES ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact analysis from the historic sites focuses on diagnostic materials (e.g., historic ceramics, nails). A list of all artifacts, by excavation unit, depth, and stratum, recovered during the Phase II investigation are presented in Appendix B, and those artifacts recovered from the Phase I investigation are presented in Appendix E. Artifact analysis groups have been formulated and will be presented for materials recovered from the excavation units.

Over the past thirty years, historical archaeologists have attempted to develop classification systems for historic period artifacts. Perhaps the most frequently used of these systems is the one developed by Stanley South (South 1962). In South's system, artifacts are analyzed within a general type-ware-materials-class-group system, in which the most detailed analysis is performed at the type level and the most generalized analysis occurs at the group level. The more detailed levels of analysis within South's system are based largely upon the differences in formal characteristics, while more and more functional considerations are taken into account in upper-level analyses. South's schema identifies forty-two separate categories, based largely upon formal differences with some variations in function. South then clusters these classes into nine functional groups.

While South's classification system has been used in a variety of contexts, its greatest utility is in the analysis of sites that date before 1850. It should be noted, however, that with the advent of the industrial revolution, both the number and type of artifacts have increased beyond those represented in South's classification system. The greatest difference between the artifact assemblages represented in South's classification system and those of the post-Industrial Revolution is the greater number of functional groups which can be used to cover the wide range of data that is produced from the sites that post-date the pre-industrial era.

The sites that have been investigated during this project primarily date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the 1940s. Because of their long and/or recent dates of use or occupation, the artifactual material recovered from these sites is relatively modest in quantity but diverse in scope. For these reasons, it was decided that, although South's classification system is certainly a valid one for colonial sites, a modified site classification system would need to be utilized that would more accurately reflect the types of activities that take place within a more recent context. Thus, a more general classification system was developed for the analysis of the cultural materials recovered during the course of these archaeological investigations.

In the formulation of this classification system, South's assumption about the hierarchical levels of organization was considered to be a valid one and was also used as the basis for this system. In the system discussed below, eight functional categories of historic artifact classification were utilized, as opposed to South's nine categories, plus additional categories for miscellaneous and non-identifiable objects. These categories are presented below:

- **SUBSISTENCE GROUP**

- Ceramics - divided by paste, decorative techniques, and location within the vessel.
- Container Glass - subsistence related bottles, glass dishes, tumblers, glassware.
- Containers, Other - miscellaneous food containers and lids of all types, tin cans, paper and plastic food/drink containers, closures.
- Implements/Utensils - tableware, cutlery, pots, pans, handles, kettles, plastic utensils, etc.
- Food Remains - butchered bone, fruit pits, corn cobs, shell, etc.

- **STRUCTURAL GROUP**

- Window Glass, Sorted by color.
- Nails - wrought, cut, wire; function; size.
- Construction Hardware - bolts, nuts, screws, washers, tacks, braces, screen, hooks, staples, hooks, hinges, lock parts, etc.
- Building Material - mortar, bricks, plaster, asbestos, wood, asphalt, linoleum, cement, tar paper, etc.
- Utilities - drainpipes, fuses, light bulbs, plumbing hardware, insulators, wiring, outlets, etc.

- **FURNISHINGS/APPLIANCES GROUP**
— Flowerpots and planters, furniture parts, clock parts, appliance parts, tiles, window blinds, etc.
- **WEAPONRY GROUP**
— Guns, ammunition, hunting knives, etc.
- **CLOTHING/ADORNMENT GROUP**
— Clothing, shoe parts, fasteners, jewelry, etc.
- **PERSONAL GROUP**
— Smoking remains, cosmetic and medicinal containers, coins, tokens, combs, brushes, keys, eyeglasses, hygiene items, curlers, hairpins, etc.
- **ACTIVITIES GROUP**
— Pencils and pens, toys, clothespins, tools, fishing gear, media artifacts, i.e., radio/phonograph parts, etc.
- **TRANSPORTATION GROUP**
— Railroad related artifacts, horse shoes and harness parts, car and truck parts, boat parts, etc.

The discussion which follows presents each of the functional groups within the expanded classification system.

Subsistence Group. The Subsistence Group is comprised of those artifacts which are directly associated with the domestic food production/consumption environment. The primary classes within this group are ceramics, container glass, container, other (miscellaneous food containers), implements and utensils, and food remains. Ceramics and container glass are perhaps the most temporally diagnostic material in this group.

Ceramics. The historic ceramic artifacts from the Griffiss Air Force Base sites were first divided into three primary classes based upon technological differences and historical context: earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. These three classes were then sorted into various exclusive groups based upon certain physical and/or stylistic properties. Further subdivisions were finally made on the basis of decorative style and technique. The definitions of these types and the reasons for these divisions are described in more detail in the discussion below. References have been provided for certain classificatory decisions that were made during the identification process.

Earthenware. The ceramics included within the earthenware class are characterized by a porous, permeable paste which may comprise various mixtures of clay and fired at low temperatures.

Coarse Paste Earthenwares: These ceramics have a highly porous, granular paste consistency, tend to be relatively thick walled, and are generally considered by most researchers to be highly utilitarian in nature (Noël Hume 1969:99). Because of their widespread occurrence, both temporally and spatially, they are not considered to be useful indicators for dating purposes, or for the development of trade networks. Their presence within a particular site, however, has been used in the analysis of status differences, which has been demonstrated by Otto (1977).

Coarse earthenwares are divided into subgroups based on paste color (reflecting the use of various clays), the presence or absence of a glaze (used to provide impermeability), the type of glaze (based upon chemical content), and the color of the glaze (indicative of decoration/stylistic differences). The most relevant ceramics of this type to the artifacts recovered at Griffiss AFB are red earthenwares.

Fine Paste Earthenwares: Fine paste earthenwares have a smooth, fine-grained paste consistency and frequently have thinner walls than coarse earthenwares. There are several types of fine earthenwares, including: slipped buff paste earthenwares, delftware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, and yellowware. Traditionally, historic ceramic analysis has been concerned with the chronological relationships between these ware types (i.e. creamware preceded pearlware, which is earlier than whiteware and ironstone).

Production of lead glazed, slipped, buff paste earthenware is known to have been produced in England from the last quarter of the seventeenth century to the last quarter of the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 1969:107). This earthenware is also known as "combed yellow" due to the use of iron oxide stripes through a white slip on a buff to pink body. A well-known center for the production of this combed yellow earthenware was Staffordshire, England, during the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

The term "delftware" or "delft" refers to a tin enameled earthenware that was produced in England as early as 1567. The body is a pale yellow or pink which is coated with a lead glaze containing tin oxide that results in an opaque-white surface. The surface then might be painted before firing. This technique of tin enameling had been known in places such as Italy and Spain by the late fifteenth century, and later in France and Holland (Noël Hume 1969:105-106; Deagan 1987:28). As a result, tin enameled earthenware is known by other names, such as majolica, French faïence, and Dutch Delftware. In England delftware was produced up to the mid-eighteenth century when it was eventually replaced by creamware.

Creamware was first developed during the mid-eighteenth century and was manufactured until the late nineteenth century (Miller 1980:3). Characterized by a buff-colored paste and a clear lead glaze which exhibits a yellow or green tint in a vessel's crevices, creamwares vary from a rich buff color to a light cream, with the latter generally dating after 1775 (South 1977:212). When it was first produced, creamwares dominated the English market and competed with porcelain as a high-status ware. As the use of other fine paste earthenwares became more common in the nineteenth century, creamware was largely relegated to the position of a utilitarian ware, where it remained throughout the century. When it was considered a high-status ware during the eighteenth century, some decorative techniques were used, usually molding, or an edge-decoration. By 1820, creamware was almost always undecorated (Miller 1980:3).

In 1779 Josiah Wedgwood introduced a new, whiter version of the standard creamware body. Wedgwood termed this body "Pearl White" (Godden 1965:xxi). Pearlware, as it became known, differed from the earlier creamware in that cobalt was added to the lead glaze to produce a white appearance (Noël Hume 1969:128). Initially, the paste was buff in color, but by the early 1900s the paste mix had been altered to produce an almost pure whiteware (Sussman 1977:105-106). Pearlware can be differentiated from creamware by its bluish cast. This blue color is most pronounced at the crevices around footrings or rims. Manufacture of soft-paste pearlwares apparently continued until about 1830 (Sussman 1977:110). A hard paste pearlware was also produced well into the twentieth century.

Whitewares can be distinguished from creamwares and pearlwares by their pure white soft paste and a totally transparent lead glaze. There is no indication of glaze color in vessel crevices. Whiteware was first manufactured in 1820 and continued in production until well after 1900 (South 1977:211; Miller 1980:2).

Hard Paste Earthenwares: Hard paste earthenwares can be grouped into two categories: ironstone and yellowware. Ironstone is used by most researchers as a generic term for durable earthenware ceramics that exhibit a hard, compact paste with either a white or bluish-grey tint and a clear or cobalt tinted lead glaze. The paste consisted of ironstone slag, flint, Cornish stone, clay, and blue oxide of cobalt (Kovel and Kovel 1981:13). It has also been categorized as a stoneware due to its use of flint. Technically, "ironstone" is also used as one of the brand names of this category of earthenware. Other names associated with this ware are "Turner's Patent" and "Stone China" (Godden 1965:xxiii; Gray 1983:200). First produced in 1813, ironstone was manufactured throughout the 1800s and is still being made today (South 1977:211). Throughout its production, two types of ironstone have been manufactured: a clear-glazed white ware, and a type with a bluish tint which is produced with the addition of cobalt to either the paste or the glaze (Miller 1980:3, 15-18).

Yellowware is the term used to describe those ceramics which have a durable, compact yellow body, and a clear lead glaze. It is generally grouped under the category of annular wares. This assignment, largely by art historians and collectors, derives from the most common form of decoration observed in these utilitarian wares—a lip treatment consisting of concentric blue bands and white ridges (Gray 1983:200; Noël Hume 1969:131). This type of ceramic was first produced around 1800 and is still produced today (Noël Hume 1969:131).

Decorative Techniques: Decorative techniques may also be used to analyze the various wares listed above. George Miller (1980) has stated that socio-economic status and, to a lesser extent, chronological placement may be inferred through an analysis of decorative techniques. Miller outlined levels of value that could be assigned to nineteenth century ceramics (1980:3-4). The first level, or level of lowest value according to Miller, was undecorated wares. The second level of value was assigned to those earthenwares which possessed minimal decoration that could be applied by even the most unskilled worker. These forms of decoration included: edge decorations (i.e., shell or feather edged), sponge decoration, banded, mocha, and trailed slip. The third level of value was comprised of hand-painted wares where more skilled workers applied relatively simple decorations to the body of the vessels. The most valued pieces, however, were the transfer printed wares. Research indicates that these pieces were the most expensive on the nineteenth century market. At the low end of this category was the most common of the Chinoiseries (Chinese house design) "Blue Willow." The most expensive of these wares appeared to have been the "flow" transfer printed patterns (Gray 1983:202; Miller 1980:3-4).

Stoneware. This group of ceramics is characterized by a compact, finely grained, non-porous or vitreous, opaque body that has been fired at a higher temperature (1300° C) than have earthenwares (Godden 1965:xii). Stonewares are divided into subgroups on the basis of paste color (denoting the use of various clays and/or firing techniques, especially the use of salt in the glazing process). Further divisions are then based upon a number of characteristics, including: the presence or absence of surface treatment, type of surface treatment, color of surface treatment and/or decoration. Nineteenth century stonewares, however, are not commonly used to determine either temporal association or economic status largely because of their ubiquitous presence in most domestic deposits. In New York State locally produced stoneware pieces which had an interior slip of dark brown clay with a high gloss finish were known to have what was called an "Albany slip" (Noël Hume 1969:101). This type of slip appeared by 1830, if not earlier (perhaps as early as 1810) (Ketchum 1987:11).

Porcelain. Porcelain is a highly vitrified ceramic which is distinguished by its translucent body. It is subdivided into two groups based on paste hardness: hard paste porcelain and soft paste porcelain. Hard paste porcelain, first manufactured in China, and later in England, Europe, and the United States, consists of a mixture of

kaolin and feldspar (petuntse). This ware is fired only once, both body and glaze together, at temperatures which exceed 1400° Celsius (Godden 1965:xvii; Noël Hume 1969:258). When broken, the edges typically display conchoidal fractures. Soft paste porcelains, on the other hand, are produced by mixing ground glass and white clay, with some feldspar or bone ash added. After the pieces have been removed from the mold, they are first fired as unglazed, or what is called *bisque* fired. The pieces are removed from the kiln, glazed and fired for a second time at a lower temperature (Godden 1965:xvii). Although this process produces a ware which has many of the valued properties of porcelains—e.g., delicate and refined lines, translucency—it also produces a ware that is less vitreous and less durable, and, therefore, less expensive. When broken, soft-paste porcelains produce a granular surface, tattle-tale reminders of the less costly fluxes, bone ash and ground glass which allow inferior grade china clays to flow and form, albeit imperfectly, into glass-like bodies.

Detailed breakdown of general ceramic descriptions, including ceramic type, manufacture date, use, etc., are found in Table 9-11.

Container Glass. Glass vessels have been used by historical archaeologists to provide tight temporal frameworks. Unlike ceramics, however, the range of types of containers, which have been produced since the early nineteenth century, has expanded during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to include a wider variety of types. There are several characteristics of glass bottles that, when combined, can outline manufacturing techniques employed during their production. These characteristics also allow this category of artifacts to be grouped together within an hierarchical classification system. The primary distinguishing characteristic among glass bottles is color.

Glass has a long history of use and is found throughout many archaeological sites. Historically, bottle glass was tinted in shades of blue or green. Color, along with vessel shape and wall thickness, functioned to identify, protect (such as in the volatile oils in perfumes), or develop (especially in wines) properties of the product within the vessel. Until the nineteenth century, glass and earthenware crocks, bottles and flasks were the most common vessel forms used for the shipment and storage of food goods from military to household usage. Widespread use of canning began in the east by 1841, but it would not become popular until after the Civil War. While "tin" or metallic cans can impart a metallic taste or unpleasant discolorations to the foodstuffs contained within, glass jars and containers were a hygienic receptacle that could be reused by the consumer.

The changes in glass manufacturing techniques in the nineteenth century provide historical archaeologists with a highly reliable temporal diagnostic tool. Prior to 1800, blown glass was the most common method of making bottles that were available to consumers. A smaller number of bottles were blown in-mold or were

TABLE 9-11 GENERAL OUTLINE OF CERAMIC TYPES

TYPE	PASTE	MANUFACTURE	SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION	FORM	USE	DATES OF MFG	PLACE OF MFG	REFERENCES
whiteware, plain; refined earthenware	white	molded	clear colorless glaze; cobalt added	undecorated is common, although wide range of decorations are also used	a variety of forms	tableware	1820-1900	England	Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1969:130-131
whiteware, blue shell-edged	white	molded	clear, colorless glaze, cobalt added	shell-edged	various	tableware	circa 1820-1900	England	South 1977; Noel Hume 1969
whiteware, green shell-edged	white	molded	clear, colorless glaze, cobalt added	shell-edged	various	tableware	circa 1820-1900	England	South 1977; Noel Hume 1969
whiteware, transfer-printed	white	molded	clear glazed	application of colored designs to a vessel by means of an inked waxed paper onto which the design was transferred from a copper plate engraving; a wide variety of designs including floral, geometric, and historic scenes	plates, platters, cups, saucers, handleless shouldered cups	tableware	circa 1830-end of 1900s	England	Price 1979:19; Noel Hume 1969
whiteware, hand painted	white	molded	clear, colorless glaze	various	various	tableware	circa 1820-1900	England	Noel Hume 1969
whiteware, painted	white	molded	clear, colorless glaze	various	various	tableware	circa 1820-1900	England	Noel Hume 1969
whiteware, annular	white	molded		a series of differently colored concentric bands applied to the vessel body	mugs, jugs, bowls; later forms: chamber pots, and mixing bowls	tableware and utilitarian	circa 1830-1900	England	Price 1979:18; Noel Hume 1969:131
whiteware, flow blue	white	molded	clear glaze	blue	various	tableware	circa 1840-1860, mid-late 19th century	England	Williams 1971:5-6
pearlware, plain; refined earthenware	white, hard and compacted	molded	clear lead glaze with small amounts of cobalt	variety of motifs, seldom undecorated	a variety of forms	tableware	1770s to mid/late 19th century	England	Noel Hume 1969:128-129; Price 1979:10-11
pearlware, hand-painted	white, fine, hard, and compact	molded	clear lead glaze	floral designs	plates, cups, and saucers	tableware	1795-1815	England, USA, and Europe	South 1977
pearlware, green shell-edged and blue shell-edged	white	wheel thrown	clear lead glaze	shell-edged	plates	tableware/domestic	1780-1830/1900	England	Price 1979:10-11; Noel Hume 1969:126-131

TABLE 9-11 GENERAL OUTLINE OF CERAMIC TYPES

TYPE	PASTE	MANUFACTURE	SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION	FORM	USE	DATES OF MFG	PLACE OF MFG	REFERENCES
pearlware, feather-edged	white, hard, compacted	wheel thrown	clear lead glaze	feather-edged	variety	tableware	after 1800-1830	England	Noel Hume 1969
pearlware, transfer-printed	white, fine and compact	wheel thrown	clear lead glaze	variety	plates, cups	tableware	circa 1795-1860	England	Miller 1980; South 1977
pearlware, annular	white, fine and compact	molded	clear lead glaze	circular rings with white background	plates, cups	tableware	1795-1890	England	Noel Hume 1969
Mocha ware on pearlware and whiteware, (annular wares), refined earthenware	white	molded	colorless glaze	brown fern-like design made out of tobacco and urine	bowls and mugs	tableware	1795-1890	England	Noel Hume 1969; 131, Godden 1972:xxiii
Sponge or Spatterware-on Pearlware, refined earthenware	white	molded	colorless glaze	stippling of bright colors (blue, pink, yellow, purple, etc.) by use of sponge	various	various	19th century	England	Keyes in Joseph 1981
pearlware, flow blue	white, fine and compact	molded	clear glaze	various	various	tableware	circa 1820s-1900; largely mid-19th century	England	Williams 1971:5-6
creamware, plain	yellow or cream colored	wheel thrown	clear lead glaze	none	various	tableware	circa 1762-1820	England	Noel Hume 1969, South 1972
creamware, feather-edged	yellow or cream colored	wheel thrown	clear lead glaze	feather-edged	various	tableware	circa 1780-1820	England	Noel Hume 1969
ironstone, plain; refined earthenware	hard, white	molded	clear glaze	none	various	tableware	circa 1800-1899	England and USA	Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1969:131
porcelain	white, fine, hard, compact	molded	clear lead glaze	various	plates, cups, saucers	tableware	circa 1550-1840s	China, Japan	Deagan 1987:29, 96-103
yellow ware	yellow-brown	molded	clear lead or alkaline mix	some with white-, yellow-, blue-circled rims	bowls, pitchers, chamber pots	utilitarian, kitchenware	circa 1827-1922 (mid- to late 19th century)	England, USA	Ketchum 1971

TABLE 9-11 GENERAL OUTLINE OF CERAMIC TYPES

TYPE	PASTE	MANUFACTURE	SURFACE TREATMENT	DECORATION	FORM	USE	DATES OF MFG	PLACE OF MFG	REFERENCES
"Rockingham," refined earthenware	yellow	molded	yellow glazed and then dipped in glaze compound of red lead, clay, ground feldspar, and flint with manganese which resulted in a brown glaze	no further decoration	various	various from bed pans to tablewares and figurines	1788+; mid 1800s	Rockingham, England; limited potteries in NY; best known Bennington, Vermont	Noel Hume 1969:101; Spargo 1926:87; Ketchum 1987:33-34
earthenware	buff to pink or yellow	wheel thrown	iron oxide manganese slip	slip applied by combing, curving lines and dotting	plates, bowls, mugs	tableware	1670-1795	England, especially Staffordshire	South 1977:72
delft, earthenware	yellowish-pink	wheel thrown	white enamel covered by glaze of lead with tin oxide	painted cobalt blue, manganese, purple, copper green, orange, yellow under glaze	various	various	1600-1800; usually not found after 1750	England and European continent	Noel Hume 1969:105-111
stoneware	grey-pink, buff	wheel thrown	clay slip on interior and/or exterior, clear or salt glazed	painted with cobalt blue in various designs or plain except for painted or stamped number	crocks, jugs, mugs	utilitarian and some tableware	1775-1900s in general; locally-1823-1901	northeastern United States; locally-Utica-Rome and vicinity, New York	Noel Hume 1969:100-101; Turnbaugh 1985:22; Ketchum 1987
earthenware, coarse	red	wheel thrown	lead glaze	plain	various	utilitarian and tableware	17th and 18th century; 1807-1875	England; Rome-Utica, New York and vicinity	Ketchum 1987, Turnbaugh 1985:22,277-278
earthenware, coarse	red	wheel thrown	lead glaze	yellow or green slip, possible incising	various	utilitarian and tableware	18th and 18th century; 1807-1875	England; Rome-Utica, New York and vicinity	Ketchum 1987, Turnbaugh 1985:22,277-279
Jackfield-like, similar to "Jackfield" which is a refined earthenware	purple-grey, red	engine turned	deep purple-black glaze	oil gilded in floral and foliate designs	tea wares and pitchers	tableware	1745-1790	England	Noel Hume 1969:123

otherwise mold-produced. Prior to the Civil War, economic production was based largely in the home. Men farmed or were involved in trade, and the majority of women were engaged in cottage industry. During the 1840s, the early stages of the Industrial Revolution began to shift production from rural sites to increasingly urban, increasingly industrial centers. The increasing demand for cheap, sanitary food containers pushed glass producers to change their production techniques. Mass production demanded a better technology.

One of the earliest techniques employed by glass manufacturers, shoulder-height dip molds, created vessels that are characterized by a horizontal seam visible around the shoulder of the piece, instead of the usual vertical seam (Gray 1983:204). Another technique involved the use of a two-piece bottom hinge mold that produced a seam running across the base of the piece. This method was used between 1810 and 1880. Furthermore, a three-piece dip mold technique was developed circa 1870 and was commonly used until 1910. This technique can be identified by a mold seam which runs around the shoulder and two vertical seams on either side of the neck (Munsey 1970). The last of these essentially hand-made bottle types was produced by turn paste molds. These kinds of molds produced bottles which are characterized by vertical mold seams with horizontal striations on the body, and sometimes the presence of a pontile mark. These pieces can be reliably dated to between 1880 and 1920 (Newman 1970:72).

By the end of the nineteenth century, semi-automatic bottling machines were finally developed. Bottles made by this method can be identified by the presence of seams running to within a ¼-inch of the rim and by necks which have been ground to a smooth finish. While the first fully automatic bottling machines were introduced in 1903 (Munsey 1970), semi-automatic bottling machines remained commonly in use until 1920. Bottles produced on fully automated lines can be identified by the presence of vertical seams on the body of the bottle which run to the very top of the piece and by an irregular circular seam on the bottle's base (Munsey 1970).

The last manufacturing technique which can be used to date bottles involves analyzing the methods employed to produce the bottle rim. The earliest type of lip or rim is the sheared rim which is characterized by a plain cylindrical top, and was employed between 1810 and 1840. This technique was replaced by a laid-on ring rim that was used until 1913. The most common method of rim production, however, was the applied lip. Applied lips were created with the use of a lipping tool. This technique dates from 1850 to 1913, when the process was superseded by the widespread use of automated bottling machines.

Containers, Other (Miscellaneous Food Containers). This category includes all other types of artifacts that are used in conjunction with food storage, and includes: bottle closures (e.g., stoppers, lids), metal cans, and crocks. While including the bane

of historical archaeologists, pull tabs, twist ties and plastic bags, which are known to appear in later archaeological deposits, this category most commonly contains glass jars and their closure hardware. In 1855, Robert Arthur introduced the tin lid for canning jars. Arthur's lid was an inverted tin disk which was applied to the jar with melted glass. In 1858, the Mason jar was patented, along with its threaded zinc lid (Gray 1983:205). The mason jar lid, however, was not commonly used until 1868, when the milk glass lid liner was developed. This closure device, although improved by the use of a rubber seal, is still used by home canners today. Another closure device commonly found in archaeological deposits is the lightning stopper. This type of stopper consisted of a glass lid that was held in place against a rubber seal by a wire bail and lever. It was commonly used between 1875 and 1915. Finally, the crown closure method—the crimped metal lid over a rounded lip—was first introduced in 1892 (Gray 1983:205; Munsey 1970; Lorrain 1968; Newman 1970; Paul and Parmalee 1973). Commonly known as the "bottle cap," crown closures are still used on soft drink and beer bottles today.

Implements/Utensils. Artifacts included within this category include tableware, cooking utensils, can and bottle openers, and stove hardware.

Food Remains. While the major constituent within this group is butchered bone, this category also includes such items as fruit pits, shells, and seeds. Analysis of these remains can provide researchers with invaluable information on the dietary habits of the sites' occupants through time.

Structural Group. The Structural Group is comprised of those artifacts which are directly associated with the built environment. The primary classes within this group are window glass, nails (wire, cut, wrought, or unknown nail type), building material, construction hardware, and utilities related articles. With the exception of hand-wrought house hardware (shutter dogs, latches) perhaps the most temporally diagnostic material in this group, are nails.

Nails. Nails can be divided into three discrete types, based on technological differences and historical context: wrought nails, machine-cut nails, and wire drawn nails. Although wrought nails are still manufactured today for restoration purposes, their primary use as a fastener in construction ended in the 1830s. The principal period of use for wrought nails was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Nelson 1963). Made individually, wrought nails are characterized by a taper on all four sides, a hammered head, and a hammered point. Wrought nails can be further divided by their length and function.

The first machine-cut nails were manufactured as early as 1790, although they did not replace wrought nails at building sites until the 1820s (Nelson 1963). Machine-cut nails characteristically possess two tapered sides and two straight sides. They

have a square, or blunted point, and a variety of head types have been identified. They are subdivided by length and type of head, which is indicative of a functional difference.

In the 1850s, wire-drawn nails were introduced to the American market. The earliest wire nails were used in box construction and were not perfected for use in building construction until the 1870s. Furthermore, it was not until 1890 that wire nails replaced cut nails as the primary type of construction fastener, but even then, cut nails were preferred for certain types of construction well into the twentieth century (Nelson 1963; Gray 1983:207). Wire-drawn nails are cylindrical in shape and have a constant diameter and a sharp point. These nails are subdivided according to length (pennyweight) and type of head (function).

Construction Hardware. This group of artifacts includes all metal objects, other than nails, that are used in construction activities: nuts, bolts, screws, washers, tacks, spikes, hinges, washers, latches and hooks.

Building Material. This category includes those materials which comprise the mass of a structure or a construction project. The more common types of building materials are mortar, brick and brick fragments, plaster, cement and concrete, wood, asbestos, tar paper, rolled asphalt sheeting, asphalt and linoleum.

Utilities. The artifacts associated with the utilities category range from plumbing fixtures (ceramic pipe, metal pipe fragments and fittings, or drain plates) through heating components (flues, gas outlets) to electrical equipment (fuses, light bulbs, sockets and receptacles, wire and insulators).

Furnishings/Appliances Group. Artifacts that are not directly used in building construction but that are still associated with the enhancement of the built environment are included within the Furnishing/Appliances Group. These types of artifacts include: flower pots and planters, light fixtures, lamp shades, lamp glass, plate glass and mirror glass, paint furniture and appliance parts, figurines, door knobs and handles.

Weaponry Group. The Weaponry Group includes the variety of shells and cartridges of different calibers, as well as guns and gun parts, knives, and other military objects.

Clothing/Adornment Group. Artifacts included within this functional category are beads and jewelry, snaps, buckles, grommets, buttons, hook and eyes, eyelets, zippers, safety pins, shoe parts and fragments of clothing.

Personal Group. The Personal Group includes those artifacts that are directly associated with an individual or with individual use. Smoking-related artifacts, such as pipes, cigarette packs and filters, cigar tips, and match books or lighters, can be

included in this group. Health, hygiene and first aid items, including eye droppers or cups, syringes, medicine bottles and pill boxes, are also included in this category. Other artifacts usually identified as part of this group include charms, hand mirrors, cosmetic and perfume bottles, combs, hairpins, tokens, coins and keys.

Activities Group. The artifacts included within the Activities Group primarily fall into three categories: entertainment, stationery equipment, and tools and maintenance supplies. The entertainment subdivision includes: toys, musical instruments, and radio, phonograph or television related items. Stationery related artifacts can include: pens, pencils, paper clips, straight pins, and ink or glue pot fragments. Tools and maintenance supplies include: agricultural equipment, blacksmith equipment, other tools, and brush fragments.

Transportation Group. Because of the ascendancy of the automobile in the twentieth century, both as a mode of transportation and cultural icon, this group is comprised of transportation-related articles. The primary types of transportation-related artifacts recovered during the course of most archaeological investigation include: chrome fragments, glass lens fragments, mirror fragments, trim and parts.

9.2.1 Wright Settlement

PCI Site 1. A wide variety of cultural material was recovered from the soil matrices. With the exception of wrought nails and utilities in the Structural Group and the Transportation and Weaponry Groups, all functional groups were represented (Table 9-12). Unit 1 (1.5 meters) produced the most material (413 artifacts). Of the over four hundred artifacts recovered, approximately 58 percent (57.87 %) of the artifacts were placed in the Subsistence Group. Thirty-three percent (33.41%) of the materials were derived from the Structural Group, with the majority of the diagnostic materials in this group composed of cut nails (11.38%). The remaining 8 percent (8.72%) of the material recovered were assigned to miscellaneous categories.

Approximately 58 percent (57.5%) of the ceramics recovered from Unit 1 were temporally diagnostic. Wares represented in this assemblage included: refined earthenwares, such as creamwares, pearlwares and whitewares, slip decorated red-bodied earthenwares, and salt-glazed stonewares.

Although the number of diagnostic ceramics was smaller (76 artifacts) than desirable for analytical purposes, a mean ceramic date was calculated for Unit 1. These calculations yielded a mean ceramic date of 1833 for Unit 1 (Table 9-13). Table 9-13 presents a summary of the raw ceramic data uncovered by unit per site during the Phase II archaeological investigations.

TABLE 9-12 PCI SITE 1 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		UNIT 2		UNIT 3		UNIT 4		UNIT 5	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE										
Ceramics	132	31.96%	9	10.00%	35	53.03%	3	42.86%	2	50.00%
Container Glass	90	21.79%	5	5.56%	2	3.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Container, Other	3	0.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	14	3.39%	6	6.67%	1	1.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL										
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	47	11.38%	4	4.44%	8	12.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wire Nails	17	4.12%	12	13.33%	1	1.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	11	2.66%	28	31.11%	5	7.58%	3	42.86%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	1	0.24%	19	21.11%	1	1.52%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%
Hardware	15	3.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	47	11.38%	6	6.67%	10	15.15%	0	0.00%	2	50.00%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	6	1.45%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	5	1.21%	1	1.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	15	3.63%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	3.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
SUBTOTAL	403	97.58%	90	100.00%	66	100.00%	7	100.00%	4	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	10	2.42%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	413	100.00%	90	100.00%	66	100.00%	7	100.00%	4	100.00%

**TABLE 9-13 SUMMARY OF CERAMIC DATA
FOR PCI SITES BY UNIT**

PCI SITE NUMBER: UNIT NUMBER	NUMBER OF CERAMICS	PERCENTAGE OF DIAGNOSTICS	MEAN CERAMIC DATE
SITE 1: UNIT 1	132	57.57	1833
SITE 1: UNIT 2	9	77.77	1860
SITE 1: UNIT 3	35	22.85	1860
SITE 1: UNIT 4	3	100.00	1860
SITE 1: UNIT 5	2	100.00	1860
SITE 2: UNIT 1	13	23.07	1860
SITE 8: UNIT 1	6	50.00	1814
SITE 9: UNIT 1	23	95.65	1850
SITE 9: UNIT 2	7	85.71	1819
SITE 11: UNIT 1	1	100.00	1860
SITE 12: UNIT 1	116	46.55	1817
SITE 12: UNIT 2	57	91.22	1817
SITE 16A: UNIT 1	108	54.62	1834
SITE 16A: UNIT 8	90	68.88	1825
SITE 16B: UNIT 5	1	100.00	1860
SITE 17A: UNIT 2	71	70.42	1860
SITE 17A: UNIT 13	6	66.66	1810
SITE 17B: UNIT 3	1	100.00	1860
SITE 17B: UNIT 4	1	100.00	1810
SITE 18/19: UNIT 9	45	20.00	1846
SITE 18/19: UNIT 10	21	66.66	1829
SITE 18/19: UNIT 12	53	94.33	1823
SITE 21: UNIT 1	7	14.28	1860
SITE 21: UNIT 2	2	100.00	1800
SITE 21: UNIT 3	3	100.00	1806
SITE 22: UNIT 6	1	100.00	1860
SITE 24: UNIT 6	26	88.46	1834
SITE 24: UNIT 7	98	43.87	1829
SITE 24: UNIT 11	151	55.62	1833

Unit 2 was a standard one meter unit and produced 90 historic period artifacts. Unlike Unit 1, Unit 2 had substantially fewer pieces and noticeable voids in activity group representation, such as in other containers and implements within the Subsistence Group. Material classified as belonging to the Subsistence Group accounts for less than 25 percent (22.23%) of the total historic artifact assemblage. On the other hand, the bulk of the materials recovered (77.77%) were drawn from the Structural Group. The largest category represented in this group were unknown nails (31.11%), wire nails (13.33%) and window glass (21.11%).

The number of diagnostic ceramics (nine artifacts) was extremely small. All of the diagnostic materials were whiteware vessel fragments, which derive from the period 1820-1900, and produced a mean ceramic date of 1860. Since the amount of materials recovered from this unit was limited, this date has been calculated only to provide an impression about the site's general range of occupation and examine the site's overall stratigraphic integrity.

Unit 3 produced 66 historic period artifacts. Slightly less than 60 percent (59.1%) of the materials recovered were derived from the Subsistence Group. No specimens were retrieved from the non-glass container category. Approximately 38 percent (37.89%) of the materials recovered from this unit belong to the Structural Group. Most of this sub-group (15.15%) were fragmentary remains of materials (mortar, brick, wood) used in the construction of a house or a fairly substantial structure.

Ceramics represent over 53 percent (53.03%) of the materials recovered from Unit 3 (35 artifacts). Most of the ceramics (26 pieces) from this unit were the remains of unglazed, coarse, red-bodied earthenware, or stoneware vessels. The only diagnostic materials from Unit 3 were whiteware body sherds which provided a mean ceramic date of 1860.

Units 4 and 5 produced only a handful of cultural materials (eleven artifacts). Approximately 43 percent of the material retrieved in Unit 4 represented the Subsistence Group, while the remainder of the material from this unit (57%) was derived from unknown nail types and window glass (the Structural Group). Most of these nails, it should be noted, were extremely corroded and weathered. The amount of material retrieved from Unit 5 was even more paltry (four artifacts)—two whiteware fragments and two small brick fragments.

In summary, Units 1 and 2 appear to be associated with domestic occupation at this site. While diagnostic ceramics date to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century (creamware fragments), this site appears to have been occupied no earlier than the second quarter of the nineteenth century (mean ceramic date is 1833) with occupation continuing until the 1940s. Based upon the relatively high percentage of utilitarian wares in Unit 3, it appears that this location may be associated with some sort of

ancillary domestic production, such as food preparation or storage. Units 3, 4 and 5, however, appear to be primarily associated with post-abandonment phenomena, i.e., the demolition of the homestead and activities related to the construction the Air Base.

9.2.1.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 1. PCI Site 1 represents the remains of an historic farmstead, and is located on property identified as part of Wright Settlement, a community established between 1789 and 1790. When the Air Force took over this property in the 1950s a house, barn and shed were moved from it.

PCI Site 1 consists of five foundations: one house with addition, two outbuildings, a barn and associated silo. Occupation of the site is documented from late 1800s through 1950s and the artifacts recovered from this site also span this period. Excavation Unit 1 identified a cobble pathway and a stone pier or support possibly associated with a porch. Artifacts from the excavation unit indicate that they may be associated with the construction of the stone pier which is adjacent to the mid-nineteenth century house foundation addition. The remaining excavation units encountered alluvial deposits due to their proximity to the Six Mile Creek drainage system. The activity of the drainage system also has to be considered in respect to artifact deposition across the site. The late nineteenth century to twentieth century farming activities are represented at the site in the remains of the barn, silo and outbuildings as well as associated artifacts. Recent twentieth century activities are archaeologically documented by the surface remains of various glass bottles and tires.

This site is part of the first settlement in the area, Wright Settlement, which has local and regional historic significance. Wright Settlement was established between 1789 and 1790, while a house on this property can be documented from 1815. This site was part of this settlement and further investigations can provide additional information concerning this settlement from the turn of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century (1941). The integrity of the site appears to be intact. Data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 1 has the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, agricultural history and the development of rural communities, and community planning and development (Section 5, this report).

9.2.2 Former Old Floyd Road.

PCI Site 2. Three one meter units were excavated at this location, and three features were discovered during the course of the excavation of these units. A total of 657 artifacts were recovered from these units. Unlike the units in PCI Site 1, these

units produced a fairly narrow (but abundant) group of artifacts, largely from the Structural Group (Table 9-14).

Unit 1 produced a fairly sizeable amount of cultural material (257 artifacts). Of the specimens recovered, approximately 80 percent (79.7%) of the materials were classified as deriving from the Structural Group. The most frequent representatives within this group were cut nails and window glass which comprised 28.02% and 28.79 of the total assemblage, respectively.

Roughly 14 percent of the remaining material (37 pieces) from this unit belonged to the Subsistence Group, representing the categories of ceramics, glass containers and food remains. Thirteen fragments of coarse, red bodied earthenwares and refined earthenwares were recovered from Unit 1. While fragments of late eighteenth century refined earthenwares were recovered from shovel tests at PCI Site 2, only three whiteware fragments were recovered from this unit and provided a mean ceramic date of 1860 (Table 9-13).

One feature was uncovered from this unit, from which 45 historic period artifacts were recovered. While less than 20 percent of material from Feature 1 (17.77%) was derived from the Subsistence Group, the bulk of the material recovered from this feature were fragments of window glass (26.67%) and assorted building materials (35.56%). Clearly, the material remains of Unit 1 (79.7%) and its feature (75.56%) were dominated by elements of the Structural Group. Approximately six percent of the total artifact assemblage were so poorly preserved, however, that no identification beyond material type was permitted.

A total of 346 artifacts were recovered from Unit 2, Feature 1. Approximately 19 percent (18.50%) of the materials recovered were classified as belonging to the Subsistence Group (64 artifacts). The category which contained the most artifactual material within this functional group was food remains (27 specimens). This material was dominated by the fragmentary remains of large mammals. Although one sherd of ceramics was tentatively identified as whiteware, the bulk of the ceramics were from utilitarian stoneware vessels. No mean ceramic date, therefore, was calculated for this unit.

Only a handful of artifacts (nine pieces) were recovered from Unit 3. The majority of these artifacts consisted of Container Glass (four artifacts or 44.44%). The remaining specimens consisted of ceramic material and cut nails (one artifact for each category, or 11.11% respectively), building material (two artifacts or 22.22%), and the Transportation Group which was represented by an early, New York State license plate (NY 33) in the uppermost stratum of the unit.

TABLE 9-14 PCI SITE 2 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		UNIT 1 FEA 1		UNIT 2 FEA 1		UNIT 3 FEA 1	
	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
SUBSISTENCE								
Ceramics	13	5.06%	0	0.00%	20	5.78%	1	11.11%
Container Glass	5	1.95%	2	4.44%	17	4.91%	4	44.44%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	19	7.39%	6	13.33%	27	7.80%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL								
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	72	28.02%	1	2.22%	92	26.59%	1	11.11%
Wire Nails	20	7.78%	0	0.00%	22	6.36%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	2	0.78%	0	0.00%	2	0.58%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	74	28.79%	12	26.67%	10	2.89%	0	0.00%
Hardware	27	10.51%	5	11.11%	32	9.25%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	11	4.28%	16	35.56%	105	30.35%	2	22.22%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES								
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.29%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%
TOTAL	243	94.55%	42	93.33%	328	94.80%	9	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	14	5.45%	3	6.67%	18	5.20%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	257	100.00%	45	100.00%	346	100.00%	9	100.00%

In summary, all three of the units excavated appear to be associated with domestic occupation at this location. While a limited amount of late eighteenth century material (pearlware) was recovered from other subsurface tests at this location, the bulk of materials recovered from these units appear to date to the mid- to late-nineteenth century. The site was continuously occupied from that time until the World War II era. Some materials recovered from this site also appear to be associated with the demolition of the structures that were located here until the 1940s.

9.2.2.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 2. Artifacts typically recovered from PCI Site 2 in shovel tests and excavation units represented domestic and construction debris categories. The time span of artifact manufacture (not necessarily deposition) ranges from late eighteenth century to middle twentieth century (i.e., creamware to a vehicle license plate, respectively). The oldest artifacts, including creamware and pearlware recovered from shovel tests in and around the house depression (shovel tests 1.8, 1.9, and 5.2) and Excavation Unit 3 at the southwest portion of the site, link the depression with the oldest occupation of the site. The dominant recovery of cut nails at the site support the post-1820 pre-twentieth century razing of a previously standing structure. The recovery of relatively modern artifacts suggests continued occupation of said structure into the twentieth century.

A large percentage of artifacts are related to structural remains and demolition rather than the domestic occupation. Only a small percentage of historic ceramic materials were recovered from the two excavation units. The paucity of artifact related to domestic occupation indicates that the site has a low potential to provide additional data which could relate to pertinent historic contexts.

PCI Site 3. The investigation at PCI Site 3 identified hazardous and potentially health threatening materials within the site boundaries. After inspection by base personnel and consultation with Tetra Tech, Inc., it was determined that any additional investigation at this site could potentially affect the health of the crew. Therefore, no further investigation will be conducted until the extent of the hazard is evaluated and any appropriate action is taken.

The results of the Phase I survey identified seven architectural features, including building foundations and a possible cistern, at this location. This complex of foundations, including well and cistern, is represented in Figure 8-19. The main part of the complex appeared to be north of an old road which had glass bottle debris scattered along it. South of the road were a few orchard trees. Photographs 16 and 17 in Appendix A of this report provide a view of the stone foundation and several of the "rooms" within one of the foundations.

This site appears on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps (Figures 3-6, 3-7, and 3-8). The 1852 Oneida County Map indicates that J. Bartlett had a house in the

vicinity 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 was part of the "Locust Grove Dairy."

9.2.2.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 3. The evaluation recorded in the Phase I investigation (Cinquino et al. 1995) and subsequent archival research support our initial recommendation that the site is potentially a significant historic resource. PCI Site 3 has the potential to reveal important information regarding the historic context of agricultural history and the development of rural communities. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation specifically cites dairying as an important component of agricultural history in need of further study. Moreover, documentary evidence states that one of the Mahl children was employed as a "telephone girl" in 1910, possibly providing insight into data sets to answer questions regarding community development and planning and the relationships between the suburb of Old Floyd Road and the city of Rome (Section 5, this report).

9.2.3 Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road

PCI Site 8. Only one excavation unit was placed at this site, which recovered a total of 95 artifacts. Approximately 26 percent (26.32%) of the material recovered was derived from the Subsistence Group (Table 9-15). The bulk of these materials (nineteen artifacts) were the fragments of container glass, mostly of the bottle variety.

A small number of ceramics (six pieces), half of which were diagnostic, were recovered from Unit 1 (Table 9-13). These diagnostic pieces included two fragments from creamware vessels and a single fragment of whiteware. Because of the disparity of the date ranges from the ware types and the small number of pieces to be considered, this material was excluded from analysis. A more meaningful, but no less impressionistic, view of this assemblage was provided by the glass container category which included pieces that suggested a date range from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Of the total assemblage, it should be noted that approximately 55 percent of the artifacts could not be identified beyond its material (i.e., metal, glass). It is believed that this type of artifact assemblage represents the signature of a common dump deposit and may not, in fact, be directly associated with any structure or occupation.

9.2.3.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 8. Excavations from this site documented that the depression identified during the Phase I survey was most likely a pond. In addition, plastic materials were present in some tests where historic materials were recovered. Any structures on the property have been removed, probably by earth movement activities (bulldozed). Artifacts recovered from shovel tests, the slit trench and Excavation Unit 1 at PCI Site 8 primarily represent twentieth century deposition (e.g., tar paper, radio fuse); generally both domestic materials and construction debris. The

TABLE 9-15 PCI SITE 8 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	6	6.32%			
Container Glass	19	20.00%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%			
Cut Nails	6	6.32%			
Wire Nails	5	5.26%			
Unknown Nails	2	2.11%			
Window Glass	4	4.21%			
Hardware	0	0.00%			
Utilities	1	1.05%			
Building Material	8	8.42%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES					
WEAPONRY	1	1.05%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	52	54.74%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	43	45.26%			
TOTAL	95	100.00%			

consistency of excavation results and low number of artifacts indicate that further investigation of Site 8 will not likely provide additional historic information.

PCI Site 9. A very limited amount of cultural material (Table 9-16) was recovered from the two excavation units placed at this location: Unit 1 (24 artifacts) and Unit 2 (fifteen artifacts). Although these units were examined in an attempt to establish a general occupation date for the site, the limited amount of material weakens mean ceramic date estimates (Table 9-13).

An attempt, however, was made to divide recovered material into artifact groups to suggest functional variation. The results from the two units could not have been more dissimilar. Ninety-five percent of the artifacts (23 pieces) recovered from Unit 1 were ceramics, most of which were diagnostic. A mean ceramic date of 1850 was produced for this unit (Table 9-13). The remainder of the materials from Unit 1 (4.17%) was building material.

Unit 2 produced fifteen artifacts. Over 87 percent of these artifacts were classified as representing the Subsistence Group, including both container glass (six fragments) and ceramics (seven fragments). The ceramics were pearlware and assigned a mean ceramic date of 1819. One artifact recovered from Unit 2 was classified as belonging to the clothing/adornment group and one artifact recovered was determined building material.

The Phase II investigation of PCI Site 9 identified the location of a former domestic structure associated with farmsteads depicted on the 1852, 1874 and 1907 historic maps. Excavations in the yard of this former farmstead indicated its establishment in the early nineteenth century, and its continued occupation through the nineteenth century.

9.2.3.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 9. This site was identified as a depression located in the area of a house and out building on the 1907 atlas, and first appears on the 1874 map as well. However, it is possible that the site is related to the property owner depicted on the 1852 historic map just to the south of this site. A large ditch is present within the site documenting prior disturbance. PCI Site 9 has little potential for future research based on the low density of artifacts recovered in the excavation units and lack of subsurface features.

PCI Site 10. One excavation unit was placed at this location. It produced one non-diagnostic fragment of an historic period ceramic vessel and two cut nails (Table 9-17). Occupation dates have not been assigned to this site due to the lack of historic period ceramics, in general, and a lack of temporally diagnostic materials, in particular. Equally sparse with artifacts, shovel test pits uncovered two wrought nails, one unidentifiable nail and a piece of flat clear glass.

TABLE 9-16 PCI SITE 9 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		UNIT 2	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE				
Ceramics	23	95.83%	7	46.67%
Container Glass	0	0.00%	6	40.00%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL				
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wire Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hardware	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	1	4.17%	1	6.67%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES				
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	1	6.67%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	24	100.00%	15	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	24	100.00%	15	100.00%

TABLE 9-17 PCI SITE 10 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	1	33.33%			
Container Glass	0	0.00%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%			
Cut Nails	2	66.67%			
Wire Nails	0	0.00%			
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%			
Window Glass	0	0.00%			
Hardware	0	0.00%			
Utilities	0	0.00%			
Building Material	0	0.00%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES					
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	3	100.00%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	3	100.00%			

9.2.3.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 10. The paucity of recovered artifacts including only five nails (2 wrought, 2 cut and 1 cut or wrought), one piece of clear flat glass and one unglazed red earthenware sherd suggests the futility of further investigations at Site 10. The excavation sample size of both Phase I and Phase II fieldwork was large enough to recover more evidence if it were there to be found. The presence of the nails may represent a previously standing nineteenth century structure associated with the well and Depression 1. A metal drainage or utility pipe indicates the presence of a subsurface disturbance. Very little material was recovered from this site and the potential for locating additional materials is very low.

PCI Site 11. One Excavation Unit was placed at this location. It produced one non-diagnostic fragment of an historic period ceramic vessel, two wire nails, and a scrap of building material (Table 9-18). Occupation dates have not been assigned to this site due to the lack of historic period ceramics, in general, and a lack of temporally diagnostic materials, in particular.

9.2.3.4 Evaluation of PCI Site 11. This site was identified as a depression in the location of a house and two outbuildings that appeared on historic maps dating from 1852 through 1907. In summary, the recovery of only wire nails, and a whiteware and a brick fragment suggests that Site 11 probably represents twentieth century deposition associated with a small structure that may have stood above Depression 3. No features were identified. The artifacts recovered do not appear to be associated with the historic structures identified in the vicinity on historic maps. Very little material was recovered from this site and no indication of any significant deposit was identified.

PCI Site 12. Test pits and excavation units at PCI Site 12 revealed evidence of a site initially occupied during the late eighteenth century. Occupation of this early farmstead continued through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. Archaeological investigation has revealed that this site has both spatial and stratigraphic differentiation of material culture reflecting different periods in the occupation of the site. Spatial differentiation is evident in the assemblages recovered from shovel test pits and 1 by 1 meter excavation units, respectively. The shovel tests, dispersed up to about 40 meters from the farmstead's dwelling foundation, tend to have more recent artifacts than the two excavation units, which were placed within 1.5 meters of the foundation. The artifacts found in the excavation units tend to be late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century types (Table 9-19).

The stratigraphic separation in Unit 1 is illustrative of the physical integrity of deposits occurring adjacent to the foundation. The lowest stratum (IV) contained a sherd of creamware (median date of manufacture equals 1791 [South 1978]). The superincumbent Stratum III contained a range of eighteenth century through nineteenth century artifacts. The earliest of these, based upon typology, is buff earthenware treated with a clear glaze on the interior to give the characteristic yellow color of English

TABLE 9-18 PCI SITE 11 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	1	25.00%			
Container Glass	0	0.00%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%			
Cut Nails	0	0.00%			
Wire Nails	2	50.00%			
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%			
Window Glass	0	0.00%			
Hardware	0	0.00%			
Utilities	0	0.00%			
Building Material	1	25.00%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES					
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	4	100.00%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	4	100.00%			

TABLE 9-19 PCI SITE 12 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		UNIT 2	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE				
Ceramics	116	89.92%	57	93.44%
Container Glass	1	0.78%	1	1.64%
Container, Other	1	0.78%	1	1.64%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	3	2.33%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL				
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	1	0.78%	0	0.00%
Wire Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	5	3.88%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	2	1.55%	0	0.00%
Hardware	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	0	0.00%	2	3.28%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES				
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	129	100.00%	61	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	129	100.00%	61	100.00%

Staffordshire (c. 1670-1795 [South 1978]). The early age of this ware supports the inference that this farmstead was established in the 1780s or 1790s, as is otherwise indicated by the high frequency of creamware found in Strata III and IV (n=7), and the high frequency of pearlware, which has slightly later median manufacture dates (generally 1800-1805, or 1818 for the transfer-printed varieties [South 1978]). The predominance of red earthenware and the scarcity of salt glazed stoneware in Stratum III is probably another indication of formation of this archaeological context during a relatively early period of the site's occupation. There is a general tendency for redware to be more common than stoneware in earlier contexts in New York State. Access to stoneware or stoneware clay may have been greatly restricted in the upper Mohawk valley due to transportation costs prior to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 (Ketchum 1987). None of the artifacts found in Stratum III support the likelihood that any portion of this context was formed during the twentieth century. The low incidence of whiteware (n=10) suggests that this context may have been sealed by Stratum II by the mid-nineteenth century (whiteware was more mass produced than earlier refined earthenwares, so that ten sherds of whiteware in such a large ceramic assemblage cannot be considered a high frequency).

Stratum II of Unit 1 is dominated by assorted fragments of building material, and may indicate a construction or repair episode that effectively sealed Stratum III. Stratum I contains a variety of ceramics reflecting deposition through the nineteenth century and twentieth century, and is dominated by whiteware (1820+), including the relatively early red and black transfer printed varieties. Also present are the typologically earlier pearlware and creamware, indicating that this context is in part redeposited, likely as a result of building repair or nearby construction during the nineteenth century. Like Stratum II, the assemblage from this context may have been deposited beginning about the mid nineteenth century. The absence of wire nails (post-1860 [Hanson 1963]) supports the inference that none of the strata in Unit 1 were formed or even noticeably disturbed after the middle of the nineteenth century.

The artifacts from Unit 2, Stratum I strongly support the chronology indicated by Unit 1, although only Stratum I produced artifacts in Unit 2. Still, the Unit 2 assemblage has a high proportion of late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century artifacts, and no strong evidence of substantial deposition or disturbance at a later date. Possibly the most recent artifact recovered from this context is a sherd of yellowware, which, with an initial manufacturing date of 1828-1850, depending upon the place of manufacture (Ketchum 1987), may be comparable to the age of the whiteware from Stratum I in both units that probably post-dates 1830, but possibly not 1860.

Both excavation units have mean ceramic dates of 1817 (South 1978; Table 9-13). In Unit 1 this date results from the combination of a broad range of ceramics with different median ages, while in Unit 2, the date reflects the dominance of pearlware in the assemblage. The high proportion of ceramics allows functional classification of the

assemblages from both units in the Subsistence Group. The total number of artifacts from both units is 190. The spatial differentiation by age of cultural material mentioned above is not likely an anomaly, but may indicate an historical trend to discard waste materials at increasing distances from the home over time, as noticed at other sites (Bulgrin 1987; Curtin 1987; Deetz 1977).

9.2.3.5 Evaluation of PCI Site 12. PCI Site 12 appears as a farmstead or rural dwelling on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 county atlases. Not only can this site be documented through historic maps to pre-date 1852, but the artifacts recovered indicate that PCI Site 12 may well be the earliest occupied site of the post-colonial period identified during the archaeological investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base. The occurrence of Staffordshire-type buff earthenware in association with relatively high frequencies of creamware, red earthenware, and pearlware in Stratum III of Unit 1 indicates the plausibility of this inference. In addition, data from Unit 2 show the recurrence of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century assemblages. Stratigraphic and spatial data show that the integrity of the archaeological contexts is good to very good, with the likelihood that very good to excellent archaeological contexts are available to provide information important to the study of history.

As the result of the identification of a well preserved archaeological resource likely dating to the 1780s-1790s, PCI Site 12 has the potential to provide information relevant to the New York State Historic Context Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885). It also is likely to provide information relevant to Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities (c.1785-1939), and possibly to Elaboration of the Development of Transportation (1609-1939). These historic contexts may be studied in part through spatial sampling of the site to identify more of its constructional features, in order to better understand the layout and functioning of an early farmstead in a small Oneida County rural community such as Butternut. This information should be comparatively important to other nearby settings such as Wright Settlement.

Moreover, additional sampling of the artifact assemblage may provide information relevant to understanding the farm economy and perhaps the social standing of the occupants. These inferences typically are made, respectively, through functional interpretation of the utilitarian ceramic assemblage, and through indices relevant to the value of the ceramic assemblage. Finally, the stratigraphic context and associated ceramic assemblage is relevant in terms of age, dating capability, size, and variety to address research questions developed and stated in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.6.2. These questions involve the effects of the Erie Canal and pre-Erie Canal transportation infrastructure on the availability of commodities such as stoneware and stoneware clay in the upper Mohawk region. The answer to these questions affects interpretation of the development of the early, post-revolutionary rural economy.

PCI Site 13. A single excavation unit was placed at this site and yielded a very limited amount of material (42 artifacts). More than 90 percent (92.84%) of the material recovered was classified as belonging to the Structural Group (Table 9-20). The artifact category that contains the most amount of material from this site is window glass (fifteen fragments).

While diagnostic ceramics were not recovered from this site, a 1943 penny was recovered from Unit 1. No occupation dates have been proposed for this site due to the paucity of diagnostic material. This site appears to represent either the remains of a demolition episode or post-demolition dumping, or both activities.

9.2.3.6 Evaluation of PCI Site 13. PCI Site 13 was identified as a depression associated with an old drive way. Foundation remains of fieldstone and cement were also identified. A house and outbuilding were found on the historic maps from between 1852 and 1907 indicating the presence of a farmstead.

At PCI Site 13 the majority of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and the excavation unit represent twentieth century deposition with no concentration of historic materials. Artifacts found throughout Excavation Unit 1 were primarily construction debris such as mortar. No significant historic deposits from the early twentieth century or the nineteenth century were identified. It appears that the site has been severely affected by earth movement activities utilized to remove the structure that was once located at the site, possibly as late as 1950. The only remains of the historic farmstead are the ruins of the stone foundation represented in Feature 1.

PCI Site 14. No artifacts were identified at this location during the Phase II investigation.

9.2.3.7 Evaluation of PCI Site 14. This site was identified as a depression with the not visible remnants of a foundation or rubble. No structures are associated with this area on the historic maps, and no artifacts or features were identified during the Phase II survey. No historic deposits were identified and no further information can be gather from this site. The depression could have been created by various activities related to the maintenance of Griffiss AFB. The site is not a significant cultural resource.

9.2.4 Former Wright Settlement Road

PCI Site 16A. Historic period materials were recovered from two of the one meter units excavated at this location. These units produced 517 artifacts (Table 9-21). Roughly half of the material recovered from Unit 1 (160 artifacts) was classified as belonging to the Subsistence Group, with approximately 36 percent (35.64%) of this

TABLE 9-20 PCI SITE 13 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	0	0.00%			
Container Glass	1	2.38%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%			
Cut Nails	1	2.38%			
Wire Nails	0	0.00%			
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%			
Window Glass	15	35.71%			
Hardware	9	21.43%			
Utilities	3	7.14%			
Building Material	12	28.57%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES					
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	1	2.38%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	42	100.00%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	42	100.00%			

TABLE 9-21 PCI SITE 16A ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		EU 8	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE				
Ceramics	108	35.64%	90	42.06%
Container Glass	23	7.59%	23	10.75%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	29	9.57%	29	13.55%
STRUCTURAL				
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	25	8.25%	6	2.80%
Wire Nails	14	4.62%	7	3.27%
Unknown Nails	15	4.95%	16	7.48%
Window Glass	37	12.21%	5	2.34%
Hardware	4	1.32%	6	2.80%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	31	10.23%	21	9.81%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	1	0.33%	3	1.40%
WEAPONRY	1	0.33%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	2	0.66%	1	0.47%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	290	95.71%	207	96.73%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	13	4.29%	7	3.27%
TOTAL	303	100.00%	214	100.00%

unit's total assemblage consisting of ceramics. While the bulk of these ceramics were considered utilitarian wares, over half of the ceramic artifacts from this unit (54.62% or 59 fragments) were temporally diagnostic, with a mean ceramic date of 1834 established for this location (Table 9-13). The remaining portion of the Subsistence Group consisted of fragments of glass containers (7.59%) and food remains (9.57%). Most of the food remains appear to consist of elements derived from common domesticates, and would indicate a post-frontier period occupation date.

The remaining artifacts from Unit 1 consisted of the fragmentary remains of objects in the Structural Group (126 artifacts). These materials represent roughly 40 percent of the total assemblage. The most frequently represented component of this group was common window glass (12.21%), followed by cut nails (8.25%), unknown nails (4.95%) and wire nails (4.62%). Less than five percent (4.29%) of the total assemblage could not be assigned to any functional group.

Unit 8 produced a 214 historic period artifacts. Sixty-six percent (66.36%) of the artifacts recovered were classified as belonging to the Subsistence Group. Ceramic artifacts comprised the largest single component within the group (90 artifacts or 42.06% of the entire assemblage). A mean ceramic date of 1825 was established for the temporally diagnostic ceramics recovered from this unit. As with Unit 1, the Structural Group contained the next largest of collection of artifacts. Comprising nearly 30 percent of the entire assemblage, the Structural Group's artifacts consisted of nails (29 pieces), window glass (5 fragments) and assorted building material (21 pieces).

9.2.4.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 16A. In summary, shovel test pits indicated a potential of historic artifact clusters and buried A horizon in what was originally identified as PCI Site 16, but is now identified as PCI Site 16A. Two excavation units (Unit 1 and Unit 8) were placed within the site to stratigraphically examine features and collect artifacts. Two features were identified: Feature 13, a cobble and mortared architectural feature tentatively identified as a well or cistern, and Feature 14, a pit disturbance of unknown function. Recovered artifacts were primarily of household refuse such as tableware, utensils, and glass bottles with a scattering of construction material, especially nails. Stratum II in Unit 8 is a potential late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century midden deposit. This site may reflect late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century occupation in the area along the west side of Wright Settlement Road. Testing at this site recovered a large amount of material indicating that additional materials, potential features, and artifact concentration may be present.

Historic records document settlement of the area along Wright Settlement Road beginning during the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River. Data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 16A has the

potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, agricultural history and the development of rural communities and community planning and development. One of the earliest roads in Oneida County connected Wright Settlement with the nascent village of Rome. Perhaps an investigation of the farmsteads along this thoroughfare could provide a context for questions on the nature and development of early transportation systems and the development of the nascent suburbs to the city of Rome (Section 5, this report).

PCI Site 16B. While several one meter excavation units were placed at this site, historic period materials were only recovered from Unit 5 (Table 9-22). This unit produced a total of seven artifacts, including one sherd of Albany slipped grey stoneware which has been tentatively dated to the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Table 9-13). The single stoneware sherd, moreover, represents all of the material classified as belonging to the Subsistence Group. The remaining 86 percent (85.71%) of the material was classified as belonging to the Structural Group and consists primarily of wrought nails (57.14%), hardware (14.29%) and building material (14.29%). Because of the paucity of materials recovered from this site, however, neither occupation dates nor site functions have been established for this site.

9.2.4.2 Evaluation of PCI Site 16B. PCI Site 16 was designated for features in this area identified during Phase I investigations (see discussion above on PCI Site 16A). However, during the initial shovel test survey and visual inspection for the Phase II investigations a separate site was identified just east of PCI 16 (now PCI 16A). This second site has been given the designation of PCI Site 16B. This site was, in part, designated 16B because of the paucity of historic materials and the lack of clear association with Site 16A.

In summary, the shovel test survey and the excavation of Unit 5 indicate that PCI Site 16B is a low density artifact scatter with two features, Feature 15, a stone-lined well and Feature 16, its associated builder's trench. The soil surrounding the well, and particularly the builder's trench, consisted of primarily clean fill. The only artifacts recovered were within the upper part of the fill and they do little in dating the well. The ceramic fragment may date to as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century but its presence with twentieth century nails suggests a more recent deposition or a mixing with the upper stratum. There is no evidence of successive excavation of the builder's trench or possible repair to the well or removal of soil which would provide greater potential for the presence of artifacts and datable cultural deposits. The features encountered at this site may represent part of a rural household.

PCI Site 17A. While several one meter excavation units were placed at this site, cultural materials were recovered from only two of the excavation units, Unit 2 and Unit 13. Of the 118 artifacts recovered from Unit 2, just over 60 percent (60.17%) were

TABLE 9-22 PCI SITE 16B ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 5				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	1	14.29%			
Container Glass	0	0.00%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	4	57.14%			
Cut Nails	0	0.00%			
Wire Nails	0	0.00%			
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%			
Window Glass	0	0.00%			
Hardware	1	14.29%			
Utilities	0	0.00%			
Building Material	1	14.29%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	0	0.00%			
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	7	100.00%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	7	100.00%			

historic period ceramics (Table 9-23). A large percentage of these ceramics were refined earthenwares (pearlware, creamware and whiteware) with less than 20 percent of the total assemblage represented by coarse, red-bodied earthenwares and other utilitarian vessel forms. This assemblage appears to represent a late nineteenth century occupation with a mean ceramic date of 1860 (Table 9-13).

In addition to household ceramics, food remains amounted to just less than ten percent (9.32%) of the total Subsistence Group. Food remains were represented primarily by the remains (63%) of large mammals. These elements, moreover, exhibit axe or cleaver marks and appear to represent butchering activities, which most probably were conducted on site. The remaining portion of artifacts recovered from Unit 2 (27%) were classified as belonging to the Structural Group. The largest element within this group is represented by wire and cut nails (eighteen artifacts). The preponderance of nails from this group also tends to support a late occupation date from about 1860.

Excavation Unit 13 produced a scant amount of cultural materials (thirteen artifacts), however, the material recovered was largely historic ceramics. The ceramics in this group include fragments of a pearlware bowl with annular decoration (1790-1820). Although the small sample size several limits the confidence for any date advanced for this unit, a rough date of about 1840 was tendered for the earliest probable date of occupation.

In summary, PCI Site 17A appears to represent the remains of a domestic occupation which dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century. Preliminary analysis of both ware types and temporal composition indicates that this site has been disturbed to a depth in excess of 50 centimeters.

9.2.4.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 17A. The Wright Settlement Road area has been documented as a location for late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century occupation. During the Phase I investigations PCI Site 17 was identified as a potential rural settlement along the former Wright Settlement Road based on the analysis of historic maps. During the Phase II a second site was observed near the original location of PCI Site 17 along old Wright Settlement Road. Upon further review, it was decided that Site 17 would be divided into PCI Site 17A (the original Site 17) and PCI Site 17B (the newer location).

In summary, the excavation results of twenty-four shovel test pits indicated an artifact concentration from the nineteenth century and the twentieth century within PCI Site 17A. A buried topsoil with the potential to date from the nineteenth century was also encountered. Two excavation units were placed within this area to identify temporally and spatially the site. Both units encountered a buried topsoil. However, the mixing of artifacts indicates that the buried topsoil was not intact. In Unit 13, in

TABLE 9-23 PCI SITE 17A ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	EU 2		EU13	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE				
Ceramics	71	60.17%	6	46.15%
Container Glass	0	0.00%	2	15.38%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	11	9.32%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL				
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	8	6.78%	2	15.38%
Wire Nails	10	8.47%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	1	0.85%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	2	1.69%	2	15.38%
Hardware	6	5.08%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	4	3.39%	0	0.00%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	1	0.85%	0	0.00%
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	1	0.85%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	115	97.46%	12	92.31%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	3	2.54%	1	7.69%
TOTAL	118	100.00%	13	100.00%

particular, lenses of cobbles and gravel seemed to be used as fill, possibly for drainage. These deposits appear to have disturbed or truncated the buried topsoil/horizon A. There is no intact stratigraphy (i.e., mixed deposits of historic materials) above the buried A horizon.

PCI Site 17B. Historic period artifacts were recovered from three subsurface units at this location: Unit 3, Unit 4 and Unit 7. A total of 125 artifacts were recovered from these units (Table 9-24). Temporally diagnostic ceramics (two fragments) were recovered from Units 3 and 4. A single piece of whiteware (with a mean ceramic date of 1860) was recovered from Unit 3, a solitary fragment of an undecorated pearlware vessel (with a mean ceramic date of 1810) was recovered from Unit 4 (Table 9-13). No ceramics were recovered from Unit 7.

The bulk of the cultural material from these three units was classified as belonging to Structural Group. The most common element from this group in each of the three units was the common wire nail. This nail type represented between 50 percent (Unit 4) to 80 percent (Unit 7) of the cultural materials recovered at Site 17B. Only one unit, Unit 3, contained materials which could not be identified (three artifacts) or roughly two percent of the total site assemblage.

In summary, Site 17B appears to represent the demolition debris associated with a structure that was located in the immediate vicinity. Although ceramic materials date to the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, no occupation date has been established for this site because of the scant amount of materials observed or collected at this site.

9.2.4.3 Evaluation of PCI Site 17B. As discussed, a second site PCI Site 17B was identified along the former Wright Settlement Road at the previous location of PCI Site 17. This second site, PCI 17B, appears to have a different time frame than PCI Site 17A. At Site 17B, visual inspection and three positive shovel test pits indicated the presence of a potential cultural resource, possibly modern (post 1950s). Two test units (Unit 3 and Unit 4) were placed on the north and south sides of a potential foundation. Each unit uncovered a deposit of modern construction debris identified as Feature 18 in Unit 3 and Feature 19 in Unit 4. The slope of the debris may indicate it was deposited during the demolition of a building near the site and the subsequent filling of the depression hole. Recovered artifacts in Unit 3 were modern. The artifacts recovered from Unit 4 were also twentieth century with a few pieces of earlier period ceramics. Results from the excavation of shovel test pits and excavation units indicate that this site is very disturbed.

PCI Site 18/19. PCI Site 18/19 is defined by an extensive, continuous spatial distribution of artifacts overlapping the locations previously designated PCI Sites 18 and 19. These two previous site designations have been combined due to the lack of an

TABLE 9-24 PCI SITE 17B ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	EU 3		EU 4		EU 7N		EU 7S	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE								
Ceramics	1	2.38%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Container Glass	0	0.00%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL								
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	0	0.00%	2	4.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wire Nails	25	59.52%	24	50.00%	7	77.78%	21	80.77%
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	7	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hardware	5	11.90%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	0	0.00%	18	37.50%	2	22.22%	5	19.23%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	1	2.38%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	39	92.86%	48	100.00%	9	100.00%	26	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	3	7.14%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	42	100.00%	48	100.00%	9	100.00%	26	100.00%

empirical basis for separately bounding them. The Phase II spatial data instead links them. This site was evaluated through systematic shovel testing and the excavation of three 1 by 1 meter units. These excavation units were placed at locations chosen on the basis of surface or shovel test evidence that suggested either features would be exposed and investigated (Unit 12) or larger artifact samples could be recovered (Units 9 and 10). As a result of the spatial dispersion of excavation units, with Unit 9 approximately 20 meters south of Units 10 and 12, it is reasonable to assume that Unit 9 sampled somewhat different phenomena than Units 10 and 12, and, therefore, may show a degree of temporal and functional variation.

Unit 9 produced an assemblage of 102 artifacts from the topsoil (Stratum I). No artifacts were recovered from below this stratum. Artifacts belonging to the Subsistence Group comprises 58.82% of the cultural material recovered from Unit 9 (Table 9-25). The majority of this functional group is ceramic. Of the remaining artifacts, 40.02% of the assemblage (mostly cut nails and window glass) belongs to the Structural Group. Among the time diagnostic ceramics, balanced proportions of pearlware and whiteware with little creamware suggest an accumulation of artifacts in this location during the first half of the nineteenth century. The mean ceramic date of this assemblage is 1846 (Table 9-13). However, the types represented clearly show that deposition occurred over several decades, rather than as a short episode during the 1840s. A likely mechanism for the formation of this assemblage is the accretion of artifact discard episodes. It is possible also that this deposition was ending toward the beginning of whiteware manufacture (1820-1850) rather than near the often used median date of 1860, due to the paucity of wire nails in the Structural Group assemblage (wire nails were introduced in 1860). Only three wire nails were identified. Therefore, the mean ceramic date for this context may be inflated.

Of particular note is the occurrence of a series of grey salt glazed stoneware sherds. These sherds show attributes suggesting that they may have been produced in the cultural context of unstandardized, heterogeneous, sometimes experimental stoneware production known to have occurred in eastern New York prior to both the introduction of the interior treatment known as Albany slip (1810-1820) and the opening of the Erie Canal (1825). Sherds representing several different vessels of the stoneware in question are relatively frequent in Unit 9, Stratum I. Therefore, a better understanding of this site would contribute very positively to understanding early stoneware production and distribution in eastern New York State.

Unit 10, located approximately 20 meters north of Unit 9, differed somewhat in having a higher percentage of the assemblage within the Subsistence Group (66.66%), and a higher proportion of early wares among the diagnostic ceramics. In addition, lead glazed red earthenware seems to take the place functionally served by early salt glazed stoneware in Unit 9. Otherwise, within this assemblage both creamware and whiteware are in relatively minor proportions; Pearlware dominates. Hand painted polychrome

TABLE 9-25 PCI SITE 18/19 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	EU 9		EU 10		EU 12	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE						
Ceramics	45	44.12%	21	43.75%	53	39.55%
Container Glass	11	10.78%	10	20.83%	11	8.21%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	4	3.92%	1	2.08%	24	17.91%
STRUCTURAL						
Wrought Nails	4	3.92%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	26	25.49%	9	18.75%	27	20.15%
Wire Nails	2	1.96%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	8	7.84%	0	0.00%	2	1.49%
Hardware	1	0.98%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	0	0.00%	4	8.33%	13	9.70%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.49%
WEAPONRY	1	0.98%	1	2.08%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.49%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	102	100.00%	48	100.00%	134	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	102	100.00%	48	100.00%	134	100.00%

pearlware provides a tight manufacturing range of 1795-1815 (median age equals 1805), while the presence of transfer printed pearlware and flow blue transfer printed whiteware provide indications of continued formation of this deposit through the 1820s and into the 1840s, without straining the inference of the context's age. The mean ceramic date is 1829, reflecting the deposition of ceramics for approximately two to three decades before and after that year. The lack of wire nails (post-1860) and the presence of a hand-wrought nail and nine cut nails (post-1795) tend to support, and certainly do not contradict, an age estimate of the Unit 10 archaeological context as spanning the waning years of the eighteenth century and the first two quarters of the nineteenth century.

Unit 12 was positioned to better understand a well feature first identified in the Phase I survey (1994 Feature 11). Fortuitously, Unit 12 also exposed three other features, including a foundation wall (Feature 21), the well's builder's trench (Feature 22), and an oval lens of charcoal and burned soil (Feature 23). Thus, Unit 12 was successful in intercepting important features demonstrating that diverse elements of former buildings and facilities are preserved in context with a substantial physical integrity.

The soil stratigraphy at Unit 12 included an artifact rich topsoil stratum underlain by a culturally sterile subsoil. The topsoil (Stratum I) contained an assemblage of ceramics, mammalian faunal remains, nails, window and bottle glass, and other materials. The mean ceramic date, 1823, represents an apparent period of deposition over several decades during the early to mid-nineteenth century. The utilitarian ceramics include lead glazed red earthenware and one sherd of Rockingham (1850-1870), as well a variety of salt glazed stoneware having interior slips most often thought to predate the use of Albany slip. Curiously, two clear glazed coarse earthenware sherds have an interior slip that appears to be Albany slip. This portion of the assemblage extends and complements the Unit 9 assemblage and, although it contrasts with the Unit 10 assemblage in terms of the proportion of stoneware, Units 10 and 12 together may provide a more representative sample of this part of the site than either does by itself. In other respects, however, the refined earthenware, or table and tea ware, portion of the Unit 12 assemblage is more similar to the Unit 10 ceramics. This similarity is evinced by the near equal mean ceramic dates of 1823 and 1829.

The faunal remains include a variety of evidence. One large mammal bone is sawed through, while a small fragment is calcined, providing evidence of butchering and cooking. Several small bone fragments help to indicate the strong likelihood of recovering preserved faunal remains from the site's topsoil. In association with Features 21 (the foundation) and 22 (the well's builder's trench), a variety of ceramics were found similarly indicating an early to middle nineteenth century time range. Ceramics found deep in the well's builder's trench include a sherd of whiteware, possibly indicating the construction of the well after about 1820. Numerous faunal

remains were found in each of these features with ample evidence of butchering techniques, including sawing, cutting, and fracturing.

All of the nails found in Unit 12, including those within or adjacent to Features 11, 21, 22, and 23, are cut nails, tending to exclude the likelihood of any major effect of late nineteenth or twentieth century construction or reconstruction activity having caused disturbances in these contexts.

9.2.4.4 Evaluation of PCI Site 18/19. Archaeological investigation of PCI Site 18/19 shows the existence of a complex of structural features of past facilities, associated artifact deposits and a continuous spatial distribution of artifacts over an area of about 30 by 50 meters. The recovery of artifacts at two locations within approximately 20 meters of the complex of structural features shows the existence of artifact concentrations having the potential to date to the end of the eighteenth century, and certainly spanning the first two quarters of the nineteenth century. Among the artifacts recovered from two of the three excavation units are a variety of sherds of salt glazed stoneware of types usually considered to have been made before the standardization of stoneware manufacturing, 1810-1820, and the beginning of shipping on the Erie Canal in 1825. From the topsoil of Unit 12, and two of the features in Unit 12, a faunal assemblage was recovered showing recurrent and varied evidence of butchering techniques.

Historic records document settlement of the area along old Wright Settlement Road to the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River. Therefore, as a result of the potential late eighteenth century age of the establishment of this farmstead, the physical integrity of the structural features, and the quality and quantity of artifacts present, PCI Site 18/19 has the potential to provide information useful for understanding the New York State Historic Context, Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885).

Moreover, the abundance and variety of apparently early salt-glazed stoneware indicates that the information available in this archaeological site can be used to address the research questions developed and stated in Section 5, subsections 5.5.2 and 5.6.2. These questions involve the effects of the Erie Canal and pre-Erie Canal transportation infrastructure on the availability of commodities such as stoneware and stoneware clay in the upper Mohawk region. Furthermore, the availability of faunal remains with abundant evidence of butchering techniques indicates that the site can contribute to the study of historic subsistence patterns (discussed in Section 5, subsection 5.3). The age of the identified archaeological contexts, which spans the first two quarters of the nineteenth century, with a good deal of evidence deriving from the period before 1830, indicates that these studies can contribute to better understanding the important New York State Historic Contexts of Agricultural History and the

Development of Rural Communities (1785-1939) and Elaboration of the Development of Transportation (1609-1939). These contributions can be especially cogent and compelling to the extent that they provide information useful to interpret the effect of early transportation infrastructure and the Erie Canal on the development of the local rural economy during the early nineteenth century.

PCI Site 24. PCI Site 24 is located along the former Wright Settlement Road within the Griffiss Air Force Base "Triangle," and occupies an area of approximately 25 by 30 meters. The site is in the vicinity of properties settled around the year 1800 by Seth Ranney, son of one of the original four settlers of Wright Settlement (this report, Section 7). Archaeological testing within PCI Site 24 revealed the location of a house foundation (identified during the Phase I survey as Feature 12, a rock filled depression), and an apparent tendency for artifacts to concentrate in the southern section of the site (although shovel tests E19 and K19 reveal the occurrence of some artifacts about 15 meters north of the house site).

A large assemblage of artifacts were recovered from three excavation units (numbers 6, 7, and 11), two slit trenches, and eleven shovel test pits, with 608 from the excavation units alone (Table 9-26). The recovered assemblage strongly supports an association with the late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century, pioneer period of Seth Ranney's settlement, as well as continued occupation for several decades of the nineteenth century. However, no distinct evidence of twentieth century occupation was found at this site. Indeed, it is difficult to interpret confidently anything found at this site as having been manufactured after about 1860. The preponderance of evidence from the excavation units, the slit trenches, and shovel test number 18.7 (which yielded an extremely high artifact frequency) show numerically impressive ceramic assemblages dominated by pearlware (1780-1840) and red earthenware (tends to predate 1850), with relatively high frequencies of creamware (1762-1830), and relatively small amounts of whiteware (post-1820). Mean ceramic dates from the excavation units (Table 9-13) are 1829 (Unit 11), 1833 (Unit 6) and 1834 (Unit 7), uniformly within a five-year span, although they may be somewhat inflated by the disparity between the 1820 introduction and assumed 1860 median dates of whiteware.

Also found recurringly within the larger ceramic assemblages are a variety of stoneware types (for the most part salt glazed) showing a range of exterior colors, including grey and brown, and several interior slips, including Albany slip, introduced 1810-1820, as well as dark brown to black, dull grey, and red brown slips with silvery lusters or sparkling inclusions considered most often to predate the introduction of Albany slip. Ketchum (1987) has argued that the variety of stonewares departing from the familiar, mid- to late-nineteenth century salt glazed ware with grey exterior, chocolate brown Albany slipped interior, and unadulterated, grey-firing stoneware paste represent a period of experimentation in numerous small Hudson valley stoneware kilns of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. The presence of such

TABLE 9-26 PCI SITE 24 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	EU 6		EU 7		EU 11	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE						
Ceramics	26	72.22%	98	60.12%	151	36.92%
Container Glass	1	2.78%	0	0.00%	11	2.69%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	0	0.00%	9	5.52%	8	1.96%
STRUCTURAL						
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	0	0.00%	5	3.07%	11	2.69%
Wire Nails	0	0.00%	4	2.45%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	9	25.00%	3	1.84%	8	1.96%
Hardware	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.73%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	0	0.00%	41	25.15%	200	48.90%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES	0	0.00%	2	1.23%	0	0.00%
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	1	0.61%	1	0.24%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	36	100.00%	163	100.00%	393	96.09%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	16	3.91%
TOTAL	36	100.00%	163	100.00%	409	100.00%

wares in the upper Mohawk valley potentially has important implications regarding the effectiveness of transportation prior to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, since there are no documented stoneware potters in the Mohawk valley prior to the canal opening. If there were no potters, the high frequency of apparently early stoneware at PCI Site 24 may well indicate the shipping and marketing of stoneware prior to the Erie Canal opening. If, indeed, there were potters, the stoneware clay had to be shipped up the Hudson River from New Jersey, and transported through the incomplete series of river routes, short canals and occasional lock systems that preceded the Erie Canal. In either case, the stoneware from PCI Site 24, in association with other elements of the assemblage, provide an opportunity to examine the relationships between pioneer life, the development of the rural economy, and the significance of early transportation infrastructure. Alternatively, if the older appearing stoneware was locally manufactured at a later date, then it is associated with an intriguing, idiosyncratic development within the regional rural economy in need of greater understanding and contextualization.

Another common characteristic of the excavation units and other artifact samples from PCI Site 24 is the complete absence of wire nails. Wire nails were introduced in 1860 (Hanson 1963), and their absence supports the inference that PCI Site 24 is an early historic site, and may have been abandoned before the late nineteenth century.

In addition, bone was occasionally recovered, often as small calcined pieces, but sometimes in unburned condition. Unburned mammalian bone from the southern section of slit trench 1 shows distinct evidence of butchering technique (with a cleaver or ax). The butchering patterns and cooking evidence may provide important evidence of an early historic subsistence system.

Variation among artifact frequencies recovered from the excavation units, all located within approximately 15 meters of the south side of the foundation, is substantial. Unit 6 produced 36 artifacts, while Units 7 and 11, near each other approximately 20 meters away, yielded 163 and 409 artifacts, respectively. The tendency for this type of variation indicates the presence of artifact concentrations, perhaps refuse middens, south to southeast of the house.

9.2.4.5 Evaluation of PCI Site 24. Site 24 has yielded evidence of occupation from the late eighteenth century through the middle nineteenth century, and is documented within the vicinity of Seth Ranney's pioneering farmstead during the initial foundation of Wright Settlement. A well preserved foundation and an area of high artifact concentration south of the foundation have been identified, along with a general tendency for artifacts to occur south of the house. No clear archaeological evidence of occupation during the late nineteenth century or twentieth century has been identified, suggesting that this site may have been abandoned well before 1900. As such, this site has the potential to yield information important to the New York State Historic Context Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885).

In addition, the recurrent and frequent presence of a variety of stoneware, including types thought to predate the opening of the Erie Canal, shows that this site has the potential to yield additional, important information relating the developing rural economy to the shipping and distribution of stoneware pottery. The study of this relationship will enhance and contribute to understanding the effect of the Erie Canal. Therefore, this farmstead site has the potential to provide information important to the New York State Historic Contexts Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Economies (c. 1785-1939) and Elaboration of the Development of Transportation (1609-1939). These areas of cultural resource significance articulate with the archaeological resource questions discussed in this report in Section 5, subsections 5.5.2 and 5.6.2.

Finally, the potential exists that additional faunal remains can be recovered from this site, enabling the study of pioneer settlement and the rural economy in relation to the research question regarding subsistence patterns discussed in Section 5.3.

9.2.5 PCI Site 7. PCI Site 7 consists of a fieldstone chimney and, in another location nearby, a foundation and enclosed cement floor. During the Phase II investigations the primary focus was the area of the fieldstone chimney since the numerous 55-gallon drums located on the foundations were leaking unknown substances. This site does not correspond to any locations recorded on historic maps. One excavation unit was placed at this site, recovering only nineteen artifacts (Table 9-27). These artifacts consisted of eight fragments of container glass and eleven wire nails. No diagnostic ceramics were identified from this site.

9.2.5.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 7. PCI Site 7 was identified as a farmstead by the remains of a filled well (Feature 1), an elongated ring of stones (Feature 2) and a large standing brick chimney (Feature 3). The artifact assemblage recovered and associated surface features at Site 7 were not historic. No artifacts or features of significant antiquity were located at this site. The paucity of artifacts recovered from shovel tests and the heavily disturbed soils of Unit 1 support the lack of integrity and the low probability of identifying significant deposits by additional testing. The site contains modern materials.

9.2.6 PCI Site 15. This site consists of an oval cinder block feature with the dimensions of 1.75 meter by 1.5 meter. A total of seventeen shovel tests were placed around this feature identified as a water storage tank (cistern/well) and eight were positive in identifying mixed nineteenth century and twentieth century cultural deposits. One excavation unit was dug next to the cinder block feature and revealed stratigraphy similar to that identified within the shovel test pits. Artifacts recovered within the unit were also similar to those recovered in the shovel test pits and were mixed in deposition.

TABLE 9-27 PCI SITE 7 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1					
	No.	Percent				
SUBSISTENCE						
Ceramics	0	0.00%				
Container Glass	8	42.11%				
Container, Other	0	0.00%				
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%				
Food Remains	0	0.00%				
STRUCTURAL						
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%				
Cut Nails	0	0.00%				
Wire Nails	11	57.89%				
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%				
Window Glass	0	0.00%				
Hardware	0	0.00%				
Utilities	0	0.00%				
Building Material	0	0.00%				
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES						
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%				
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%				
PERSONAL	0	0.00%				
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%				
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%				
TOTAL	19	100.00%				
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%				
TOTAL	19	100.00%				

A total of 67 artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Unit 1 (Table 9-28). The bulk of these artifacts (88% percent) were classified as belonging to the Structural Group, and consisted mostly of fragments of building material (46 artifacts) and window glass (ten pieces). Phase II archaeological investigations revealed that an overburden of fill was present around the feature with predominantly twentieth century materials. No structures were identified on historic maps for this area and no diagnostic ceramics were recovered from this site.

9.2.6.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 15. PCI Site 15 was identified during the Phase I as a cinder block water storage feature, possibly a cistern or well. It was not found in association with other features or structures. Archival research has neither located historic structures at this location nor can clearly identify ownership of the property prior to U.S. Air Force purchase. The only identified structures, based on map research, are well south of the cistern/well location. The water storage structure was located on the top of a slope within a tree line with an open mowed lawn immediately to the east.

While construction techniques of the cinder block feature may date it to the 1920s or 1930s, and thus to pre-Air Force Base occupation in 1941, there is no indication from the recovered artifacts to date it to this time period. Also it is not possible to identify historic structures or intact cultural deposits associated with this cinder block feature.

9.2.7 PCI Site 20. No excavation units were dug at Site 20 (see Section 8 for a discussion of this site). However, from shovel test pits, the types of artifacts recovered from this site included glass, ceramic, metal, rubber, plastic, leather, bone, shell and coal. Many of the artifacts collected possessed makers marks (glass, ceramic) or other definitive characteristics. No identifiable artifacts of pre-twentieth century production were recovered from PCI Site 20. Ceramics possessing makers marks were all manufactured after 1900 and no later than 1969 (Lehner 1988:223, 497, 510). Other artifacts representing twentieth century production include a light bulb fragment, a hard rubber washer and a plastic comb.

9.2.7.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 20. PCI Site 20 is a recent historic dump located on a wooded bank overlooking the Mohawk River. Its apparent dimensions are 15 meters by 30 meters, but may extend further to the east-southeast beneath a mound of modern asphalt rubble. The midden's vertical depth extended no deeper than 18 cm below the surface. The midden was thoroughly mapped and photographed. The site is considered a modern dumping area with no significant or intact historic deposits. The site is disturbed from erosion, dumping of modern construction material (e.g., asphalt mound), and possible earth moving activities.

TABLE 9-28 PCI SITE 15 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1				
	No.	Percent			
SUBSISTENCE					
Ceramics	0	0.00%			
Container Glass	7	10.45%			
Container, Other	0	0.00%			
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%			
Food Remains	0	0.00%			
STRUCTURAL					
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%			
Cut Nails	0	0.00%			
Wire Nails	0	0.00%			
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%			
Window Glass	10	14.93%			
Hardware	3	4.48%			
Utilities	0	0.00%			
Building Material	46	68.66%			
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES					
WEAPONRY	0	0.00%			
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	1	1.49%			
PERSONAL	0	0.00%			
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%			
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	67	100.00%			
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%			
TOTAL	67	100.00%			

9.2.8 PCI Site 21. The evaluation of the prehistoric PCI Site 21 is presented above (Section 9.1.1.1). Three one meter units were excavated at Site 21. A small amount of historic period material was recovered from each of the units (Table 9-29). Eleven small historic artifacts were recovered from Unit 1. Over 60 percent (63.64%) of this material belonged to the Subsistence Group, with all seven of the fragments classified as ceramic dinnerware. The rest of the material included: one fragment of cut nail, two pieces of window glass and a shotgun cartridge.

Excavation of Units 2 and 3 combined to reveal only seven historic period artifacts. These materials included five pieces of ceramics, a piece of container glass, and one small window glass fragment.

Based upon the handful of pieces obtained, it appears that the ceramics derive from a wide time range in regards to dates of manufacture, ranging from 1800 to 1900 (Table 9-13). The ceramics from Unit 1, for example, appear to date to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. On the other hand, the ceramics from Unit 2 appear to date to the early years of the nineteenth century. No occupation dates could be determined for the material from Unit 3. The historic maps of the area show no occupation of the site. The Phase II investigation also revealed no evidence that the site was occupied during the historic period. The historic artifacts seem to be a light scatter related to casual discard or sporadic activities such as eating during work or leisure.

9.2.8.1 Evaluation of PCI Site 21. Historic artifacts found at PCI Site 21 were not found in association with other features or structures. Archival research has neither located historic structures at this location nor can clearly identify ownership of the property prior to U.S. Air Force purchase. While the historic materials present do not appear to be from an intact deposit, they may be the result of earth movement activities associated with construction endeavors undertaken by the U.S. Air Force. These construction activities are documented within the immediate vicinity (Figure 8-2) of the site and may have caused impacts within the site boundaries.

9.3 Historic Landscapes

Landscapes at the installation were assessed to determine if any were eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes (see Section 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.

TABLE 9-29 PCI SITE 21 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS GROUPS BY UNIT

ARTIFACT GROUP	UNIT 1		UNIT 2		UNIT 3	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
SUBSISTENCE						
Ceramics	7	63.64%	2	100.00%	3	60.00%
Container Glass	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
Container, Other	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Implements/Utensils	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Food Remains	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
STRUCTURAL						
Wrought Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Cut Nails	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wire Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown Nails	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Window Glass	2	18.18%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
Hardware	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Utilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Building Material	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
FURNITURE/APPLIANCES						
WEAPONRY	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CLOTHING/ADORNMENT	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
PERSONAL	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
ACTIVITIES	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	11	100.00%	2	100.00%	5	100.00%
Miscellaneous/Nonidentifiable	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	11	100.00%	2	100.00%	5	100.00%

10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section discusses the archaeological site evaluations and assessment of National Register of Historic Places eligibility for each site investigated. All National Register criteria were considered for each site. For a more detailed presentation of the National Register evaluation criteria, research questions, and historic contexts, consult Section 5 of this report. (The evaluation criteria discussed in Section 5 will be presented, as appropriate, in a summarized format and not reintroduced in total.)

For a cultural resource to be considered for eligibility to the National Register it must be 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) listed below:

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) Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant 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 (*National Park Service Bulletin 15*, referencing Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60).

The archaeological site 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. It 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).

Integrity is defined as *the ability of a property to convey its significance* [*NPS Bulletin 15*, page 44]. To merit eligibility a property must be significant and must also

have integrity. Seven aspects or qualities of integrity which are recognized by the National Register are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A description of each aspect is briefly described as follows:

- *Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.*
- *Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.*
- *Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.*
- *Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form a historic property.*
- *Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.*
- *Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.*
- *Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property [NPS Bulletin 15, page 44-45].*

Generally, under Criterion D, the most important aspects of integrity to understand the property's significance and its essential physical features focus primarily on the location, design, and materials (*NPS Bulletin 15, page 48-49*). In defining the essential physical features of an archaeological site to meet eligibility under Criterion D, *integrity is based upon the property's potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions, such as those identified in the historic context documentation . . . (NPS Bulletin 15, page 46)*. Section 5.4 above presents specific prehistoric and historic contexts.

10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY

10.1.1 PCI Site 21. PCI Site 21 is a prehistoric site, which was determined to be a small temporary encampment. Lithic artifact analysis tentatively indicated a possible cultural affiliation to the Early Woodland Period. Earth movement activities are documented in the area adjacent to the immediate site boundaries. Portions of the

prehistoric site may have also been damaged from earth movement activities. This low density lithic scatter contained only 13 lithic artifacts and a few pieces of fire-cracked rock. The site also contained historic artifacts, some of which were mixed within the boundary of the prehistoric concentration. The very low density of artifacts, the presence of historic artifacts and disturbance (lack of integrity for much of the site), and the lack of any certain diagnostic artifacts and features, severely limits any future research potential to yield data important to the study of prehistory.

Based on these results, the data do not support National Register eligibility based on any of the criteria, and the site does not have the potential to yield, or to likely yield, additional information important in prehistory.

PCI Site 21 is not recommended for eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 21 does not support the National Register eligibility-based Criteria A, B, C or D: 1) Criterion A (Event) – the site has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) Criterion B (Person) – the site is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; 3) Criterion C (Design/ Construction) – the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or 4) Criterion D (Information Potential), is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history.

10.1.2 PCI Site 22. PCI Site 22 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The site yielded a concentration of prehistoric artifacts which indicate a campsite of approximately 50 square meters in area which may be associated with the early Middle Woodland Period with Hopewellian affiliation. This association is based on similarities between lithic artifacts recovered from the site and lithic artifacts from known Hopewellian sites in the region (Curtin, Anderson, and Lloyd 1993; Odell 1994; Ritchie 1969). It appears that the site was a short-term occupation where lithic tool repair and subsistence activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, butchering) occurred.

Results of usewear analysis suggest a wide variety of activities were occurring on the site. These activities included: graving, cutting hard and soft materials, shaving, chopping, butchering and dismembering. The high frequencies of flakes which occur are thin, bifacial or non-angular, which are the result of early and late stage lithic reduction. The site provides strong debitage evidence of the maintenance of a well-prepared portable chipped stone tool assemblage.

The site has integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) and does not appear to be disturbed by any recent construction activities found throughout Griffiss Air Force Base and noted in the general vicinity of the site. Due to the amount of material recovered and the intact nature of the site, there is also a high likelihood that additional materials are present which will add to our understanding this and other prehistoric sites. The opportunity exists that potential features may also be present at the site. These additional materials could aid our understanding in at least two ways: specifically, by better defining the site temporally and functionally, and, generally, by providing information on the Hopewellian presence in central New York.

Based on the Phase II investigation, PCI Site 22 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places by meeting the requirements of Criterion D (Information Potential).

However, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 22 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

10.1.3 PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement). PCI Site 1 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The site is the location of an historic farmstead, situated on property identified as part of Wright Settlement, a community established between 1789 and 1790. A house, barn and shed were removed from the site when the Air Force took over this property in the 1950s.

PCI Site 1 consists of five foundations: one house with addition, two outbuildings, a barn and an associated silo. Occupation of the site is documented from early 1800s through 1950s. The artifacts recovered from this site generally span this time frame. The late nineteenth century to twentieth century farming activities are represented at the site in the remains of the barn, silo and outbuildings as well as associated artifacts.

This site is part of the first settlement in the area, Wright Settlement, which has local and regional historic significance. Wright Settlement was established between 1789 and 1790, and a house on this property can be documented from 1815. The integrity (e.g., location, setting, and materials) of the site appears to be intact, and additional investigations can provide important information concerning this settlement from the turn of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Specifically, data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 1 was part of that frontier settlement and additional investigations have the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Community Planning and

Development (Section 5). Because of the intact nature of the site and potential of the site to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, the opportunity exists that additional intact materials and potential information may be present.

Based on the Phase II investigation, PCI Site 1 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places by meeting the requirements of Criterion D (Information Potential).

However, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 1 do not support National Register eligibility based on 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction) .

10.1.4 PCI Site 2 (Former Old Floyd Road). PCI Site 2 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Artifacts typically recovered from the site represented a small amount of domestic material and a much larger amount of construction debris. The time span of artifact manufacture ranges from the late eighteenth century to middle twentieth century, with the oldest artifacts, including creamware and pearlware, recovered from shovel tests around the house depression.

The dominant recovery of cut nails at the site support the post-1820 pre-twentieth century razing of a previously standing structure. The recovery of relatively modern artifacts suggests continued occupation of said structure into the twentieth century. As noted, the large percentage of artifacts are related to structural remains and demolition debris rather than the domestic occupation. Only a small percentage of historic ceramic materials were recovered from the two excavation units. The site has a low potential to provide additional information or data sets which can related to significant historic contexts.

Based on the results of the Phase II field and archival investigation, PCI Site 2 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 2 does not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); 3) Criterion C (Design/ Construction); or 4) Criterion D (Information Potential).

10.1.5 PCI Site 3 (Former Old Floyd Road). The investigation at PCI Site 3 identified evidence of hazardous and potentially health threatening materials within the site boundaries and no further testing was conducted during the Phase II investigation. The evaluation of the Phase I investigation (Cinquino et al. 1995) and subsequent archival research, support our initial recommendation that the site is potentially a significant historic resource.

PCI Site 3 has the potential to reveal important information regarding the historic context of Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities. The New

York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation specifically cites dairying as an important component of agricultural history in need of further study. Moreover, documentary evidence states that one of the Mahl children was employed as a "telephone girl" in 1910, possibly providing insight into data sets to answer questions regarding community development and planning and the relationships between the suburb of Old Floyd Road and the city of Rome (Section 5, this report).

Based on the results of the Phase I and II investigation (archival), the site has been determined potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The New York State Historic Preservation Office and the U.S. Air Force concurred with this recommendation upon review of the Phase I investigation. A Phase II testing investigation is recommended to determine National Register eligibility, after the site has been evaluated to determine the nature of any hazardous materials and subsequent health effects.

10.1.6 PCI Site 8 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 8 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was identified as a depression located in the area of a house and outbuilding that was depicted on the 1907 atlas and the 1874 and 1852 maps. While the site is the location of an historic farmstead, artifacts recovered primarily represented twentieth century deposition (e.g., tar paper, radio fuse).

Excavations from this site documented disturbance. For example, plastic materials were present in some tests where historic materials were recovered. Moreover, it appears that the structures on the property were removed, probably by earth movement activities (bulldozed) with little remaining at the site. The integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) of the site has been compromised by these earth movement activities. The consistency of excavation results and low number of artifacts suggest that further investigation of PCI Site 8 will not likely provide additional historic information.

Based on these results, the data do not support National Register eligibility based on Criterion D (Information Potential), and there is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history. In addition, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 8 do not support National Register eligibility base on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

Therefore, PCI Site 8 is not recommended for eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

10.1.7 PCI Site 9 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 9 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was

identified as a depression located in the area of a house and outbuilding depicted on the 1907 atlas, which first appears on the 1874 map. However, it is possible, but not clearly documented, that the site could be related to the farmstead depicted on the 1852 historic map just to the south of this location.

However, due to the low density of artifacts recovered, the lack of subsurface features, and evidence of disturbance in portions of the site, future research potential at the site is low. Based on the results of the Phase II investigation, PCI Site 9 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under any of the following criteria: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction); or 4) Criterion D (Information Potential).

10.1.8 PCI Site 10 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 10 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The paucity of recovered artifacts recovered at this site, including only five nails (two wrought, two cut, and one cut or wrought), one piece of clear flat glass, and one unglazed red earthenware sherd, suggests the futility of further investigations at PCI Site 10. The excavation sample size of Phase I and II fieldwork was large enough to recover more evidence, if it were there to be found. The presence of nails may represent a previously standing nineteenth century structure associated with the well and Depression 1. The metal drainage or utility pipe indicated the presence of disturbance, and the site has also been impacted by earth movement activities which has affected the integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) of the site.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 10 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

Excavations from this site documented disturbance. Moreover, it appears that the structures on the property were removed, probably by earth movement activities (bulldozed) with little remaining at the site. The integrity of the site has been compromised by these earth movement activities. The consistency of excavation results and paucity of artifacts suggests that further investigation of PCI Site 10 will not likely provide additional historic information. Based on these results, the data also do not support National Register eligibility based on Criterion D (Information Potential), and there is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history.

PCI Site 10 is not recommended for eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

10.1.9 PCI Site 11 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI 11 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was

identified as a depression near the location of a house and two outbuildings depicted on historic maps dating from 1852 through 1907. The recovery of only wire nails, whiteware, and brick from PCI Site 11 probably represents twentieth century deposition associated with a small structure that may have stood above Depression 3. No features were identified and the artifacts recovered do not appear to be associated with the historic structures identified in the vicinity of this site as illustrated on historic maps.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 11 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

Very little material was recovered from this site and no indication of any significant deposit was identified. It appears that the structure on the property was removed and the paucity of artifacts cannot be associated with the historic structures located in the vicinity. Moreover, the integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) of the site has been affected by the high likelihood of earth movement activities at the site. The consistency of excavation results and lack of artifacts suggest that further investigation of PCI Site 11 will not likely provide additional historic information. Based on these results, the data also do not support National Register eligibility based on Criterion D (Information Potential), and there is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history.

PCI Site 11 is not recommended for eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

10.1.10 PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 12 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was identified as a depression with a cellar hole and fieldstone foundation. It is in the vicinity of a farm house and outbuilding identified on the 1852, 1874, and 1907 historic maps. Artifacts recovered from PCI Site 12 reveal evidence of initial occupation at the site dating to the late eighteenth century (creamware sherds), which continued through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The excavation units differed from the shovel tests by primarily containing a large amount of nineteenth century ceramics and relatively few artifacts of twentieth century manufacture. Older artifacts such as creamware and pearlware were recovered from throughout Unit 1 documenting the physical integrity of deposits present adjacent to the foundation. The lowest stratum (IV) in Unit 1 contained creamware with a mean date of manufacture of 1791. Stratum III contained eighteenth century and nineteenth century materials including English Staffordshire earthenware (c.1670-1795). Stratum I of Unit 2 also contained ceramics reflecting deposition through the late eighteenth century and nineteenth century. Artifacts recovered throughout PCI Site 12 represent both domestic materials and construction debris.

Stratigraphic and spatial data document that the integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) of the archaeological deposit is good to very good, with a high likelihood that additional materials recovered can provide information important to the study of history and relate to specific historic contexts listed below.

Historic documents record settlement of the area near the Hamlet of Butternut on Pennystreet Road to the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River and Wright Settlement. Archaeological materials likely date the earliest occupation to the 1780s-1790s. Data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 12 has the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Erie Canal and pre-Erie Canal transportation infrastructure on the availability of commodities (e.g., stonewares and stoneware clays) in the upper Mohawk region, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Community Planning and Development (Section 5, this report). Because of the intact nature of the site and potential of the site to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, the opportunity exists that additional intact materials and potential information may be present.

Based on the Phase II investigation, PCI Site 12 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places by meeting the requirements of Criterion D (Information Potential). However, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 12 do not support National Register eligibility based on the other three criteria: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

10.1.11 PCI Site 13 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 13 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was identified as a depression associated with an old driveway with potentially associated foundation remains of fieldstone and cement. A house and outbuilding were depicted on the historic maps between 1852 and 1907 in the vicinity of this site, indicating the presence of a farmstead.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and the excavation unit at this site represent twentieth century deposition without any concentration of historic materials. Artifacts found throughout Unit 1 were primarily construction debris such as mortar. No significant historic deposits from the early twentieth century or from the nineteenth century were identified. It appears that the site has been severely affected by earth movement activities related to the removal of structure located here in the 1950s. The only remains of the historic farmstead are the ruins of the stone foundation represented in Feature 1.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 13 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

Very little material was recovered from this site and no indication of any significant deposit was identified. It appears that the structure on the property was removed and the paucity of artifacts cannot be associated with the historic structures located in the vicinity. Moreover, the integrity of the site has been severely affected by earth movement activities at the site associated with the removal and demolition of the structure. The consistency of excavation results and lack of artifacts suggest that further investigation of PCI Site 13 will not likely provide additional historic information. Based on these results, the data also do not support National Register eligibility based on Criterion D (Information Potential), and there is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history.

Based on Phase II investigations, PCI Site 11 is not recommended for eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

10.1.12 PCI Site 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road). PCI Site 14 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site was identified as a depression with the remnants of a foundation or rubble hidden from view. Historic maps fail to depict structures associated with this area, and no artifacts or additional features were identified during the Phase II survey.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 14 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event) – the site has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) Criterion B (Person) – the site is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction) – the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The consistency of the excavation results and lack of artifacts suggest that further investigation of PCI Site 14 will not likely provide additional historic information. Based on these results, the data also do not support National Register eligibility based on Criterion D (Information Potential), and there is a very low potential for this site to yield, or to likely yield, any additional information important in history.

PCI Site 14 does not merit eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, since no historic deposits were identified and no further information can be gathered from this site. The depression could have been created by various activities related to the maintenance of Griffiss AFB.

10.1.13 PCI Site 16A (Former Wright Settlement Road). PCI Site 16A is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Shovel test pits indicated a potential of historic artifact clusters and buried "A" horizon in what was originally identified as PCI Site 16 but now identified as PCI Site 16A. Two excavation units (Unit 1 and Unit 8) were placed within the site to stratigraphically examine features and collect artifacts. Two features were identified: Feature 13, a cobble and mortared architectural feature tentatively identified as a well or cistern; and Feature 14, a pit disturbance of unknown function. Recovered artifacts were primarily of household refuse such as tableware, utensils, and glass bottles with a scattering of construction material, especially nails. Stratum II in Unit 8 is a potential late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century midden deposit. This site may represent late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century occupation in the area along the west side of Wright Settlement Road. Testing at this site recovered a large amount of material indicating that additional material, features, and artifact concentrations may be present.

Historic records document settlement of the area along Wright Settlement Road beginning during the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River. Data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 16A has the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, and Community Planning and Development. One of the earliest roads in Oneida County connected Wright Settlement with the nascent village of Rome. Perhaps an investigation of the farmsteads along this thoroughfare could provide a context for questions on the nature and development of early transportation systems and the development of the nascent suburbs to the city of Rome (Section 5). Because of the intact nature of the site, integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials), and potential of the site to provide data sets related to significant historic contexts, the opportunity exists that additional intact materials and potential information may be present.

Based on the Phase II investigation, PCI Site 16A is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places based on the historic background research and the archaeological materials which support Criterion D (Information Potential). However, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 16A do not support National Register eligibility based on the remaining criteria: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

10.1.14 PCI Site 16B (Former Wright Settlement Road). PCI Site 16B is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. PCI Site 16 was the designation given to features identified during Phase I investigations (see discussion above on PCI Site 16A). However, during the initial shovel test survey and

visual inspection of the Phase II investigations a separate site was identified just east of PCI Site 16 (now 16A). This second site has been given the designation of PCI Site 16B. This site was, in part, designated 16B because of the paucity of historic materials recovered and the lack of a clear association with Site 16A.

The shovel test survey and the excavation of Unit 5 indicate that PCI Site 16B is a low density artifact scatter with two features, Feature 15, a stone-lined well, and Feature 16, its associated builder's trench. The soil surrounding the well consisted of primarily clean fill, particularly the builder's trench. The only artifacts recovered were within the upper part of the fill and do little in dating the well. The ceramics may date as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century but its presence with twentieth century nails probably represents a more recent deposition or mixing with the upper stratum. There is no evidence of successive excavation of the builder's trench or possible repair to the well or removal of soil which would provide greater potential for the presence of artifacts and datable cultural deposits. The features encountered at this site may represent part of a rural household but it may be best not to consider this site in isolation. It is perhaps best compared with or in consideration with the other sites within the "Triangle" area which also contain stone/cobbled lined wells, e.g. Site 16A.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 16B do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

Although, the site may have been associated with two other historic properties located on the east side of Wright Settlement Road, there is no evidence of this association. No structures have been identified on historic maps and no concentration of artifacts have been identified in the field. Little remains of this site except the isolated well feature. Based on the lack of any artifact concentrations, the absence of associated house foundations, and the lack of a clear association with any historic properties, the site is determined not to merit eligibility to the National Register based on Criterion D. The low density of historic materials and the inability to identify additional deposits further supports this recommendation.

10.1.15 PCI Site 17A (Former Wright Settlement Road). The Wright Settlement Road area has been documented as a location for late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century occupation. During the Phase I investigations PCI Site 17 was identified as a potential rural settlement along the old Wright Settlement Road based on the analysis of historic maps. During the Phase II a second site was observed near the original location of PCI Site 17 along old Wright Settlement Road. Upon further review, it was decided that Site 17 would be divided into PCI Site 17A (the original Site 17) and PCI Site 17B (the newer location).

PCI 17A is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The excavation results of twenty-four shovel test pits indicated an artifact concentration from the nineteenth century and the twentieth century within PCI Site 17A. A buried topsoil with the potential to date from the nineteenth century was also encountered. Two excavation units were placed within this area to identify temporally and spatially the site. Both units encountered a buried topsoil. However, the mixing of artifacts indicates that the buried topsoil was not intact. In Unit 13, in particular, lenses of cobbles and gravel seemed to be used as fill, possibly for drainage. These deposits appear to have disturbed or truncated the buried soil horizon. There is no intact stratigraphy above buried "A" horizon.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 17A do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction). Further, the disturbed nature of the deposit compromises the integrity of the site. Based on this disturbed context and lack of integrity, and the low potential to identify intact deposits (for future research) the site does not meet Criterion D. Therefore, it is recommended that this site is not eligible for listing to the National Register.

10.1.16 PCI Site 17B (Former Wright Settlement Road). As discussed above, a second site, PCI Site 17B, was identified along the old Wright Settlement Road at the previous location of Site 17. This second site (PCI 17B) appears to have a different time frame than PCI Site 17A.

PCI Site 17B is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. At this site, visual inspection and three positive shovel test pits indicated the presence of a potential cultural resource, possibly modern (post-1950s). Two test units (Unit 3 and Unit 4) were placed on the north and south of a potential foundation. Each unit uncovered a deposit of modern construction debris identified as Feature 18 in Unit 3 and Feature 19 in Unit 4. The slope of the debris may indicate that it was deposited during the demolition of a building previously located on the site and the subsequent filling of the depression hole. Artifacts recovered from Unit 3 were modern, and while the artifacts recovered from Unit 4 were also twentieth century, a few pieces of earlier period ceramics were mixed with them. Results from the excavation of shovel test pits and excavation units indicate that this site is very disturbed and demonstrates the presence of a modern component.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 17B do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction). Based on the modern materials identified at the site and the severely disturbed nature of the site, PCI Site 17B is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and does not meet eligibility requirements under Criterion D.

10.1.17 PCI Site 18/19 (Former Wright Settlement Road). PCI Site 18/19 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological investigations at this site in the "Triangle" area identified two surface and four sub-surface features. These sites superficially appeared as a semi-nebulous grassy depression (Feature 10) and a circular rock filled depression (Feature 11), PCI Sites 18 and 19 respectively. Interpretations of the features include a well, its associated builder's trench and the foundation of a previously existing structure. The recovery of similar artifacts (historic domestic refuse) from shovel tests and excavation units across "PCI Sites 18 and 19" suggest a spatially and possibly temporally continuous nineteenth century site. The dominant presence of numerous domestic artifacts suggest a likely association with a pre-existing house (or houses) and may have been a residence located on former Wright Settlement Road. The site appears to be the remains of an historic farmstead.

Historic records document settlement of the area along former Wright Settlement Road to the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River. Data sets from this site can be used to answer questions regarding chronological modeling of European-American settlement patterns in early frontier areas. PCI Site 18/19 has the potential to reveal significant information regarding specific historic contexts, especially those related to Post-Revolutionary Expansion, Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Communities, Community Planning and Development, and the standardization of stoneware manufacturing. Since this site reflects substantial butchering activity, it may be possible to draw conclusions regarding socio-economic relations within the rural community by comparing this site with one without examples of butchering activities. Subsistence activities related to this site can be examined as well. Also, one of the earliest roads in Oneida County connected Wright Settlement with the nascent village of Rome. Perhaps an investigation of the farmsteads along this thoroughfare could provide data sets for questions on the nature and development of early transportation systems (Section 5) which include the Erie Canal.

Specifically, this site could determine the effects of the Erie Canal and pre-Erie Canal transportation infrastructure on the availability of commodities such as stoneware and stoneware clay in the upper Mohawk region. Of particular note is the occurrence of a series of grey salt glazed stoneware sherds. These sherds show attributes suggesting that they may have been produced in the cultural context of unstandardized, heterogeneous, sometimes experimental stoneware production known to have occurred in eastern New York prior to both the introduction of the interior treatment known as Albany slip (1810-1820), which introduced standardization of stoneware manufacturing, and the opening of the Erie Canal (1825). Sherds representing several different vessels of the stoneware are present at the site. Therefore, a better understanding of this site would contribute very positively to understanding early stoneware production and distribution in eastern New York State.

Based on the historic background research and recovered archaeological deposits, PCI Site 18/19 is recommended to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places by satisfying the requirements of Criterion D (Information Potential). However, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 18/19 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

10.1.18 PCI Site 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road). PCI 24 is recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The property in the vicinity of this site is known to have been owned by various individuals throughout the nineteenth century and twentieth century. One of the original pioneers of Wright Settlement, Seth Ranney, settled in the vicinity of this area shortly before 1800. The initial site was a farmstead, and the parcels immediately north and south of Ranney were quickly purchased during the early years of the nineteenth century. One of the later owners of the property in this area was the Ft. Stanwix Canning Company.

Phase I testing located a rock-filled depression (Feature 12) in the northern part of the reforested "Triangle area." Part of the overall grid for the former Wright Settlement Road encompassed the area of PCI Site 24 to identify features and recover artifacts. The large assemblage of artifacts recovered from this site indicate at least a nineteenth century presence and possibly one as early as the last decade of the eighteenth century as well. The excavation units did not reveal any type of modern disturbance, except within the topsoil. Consequently, Stratum I in the excavation units may be potentially considered part of nineteenth century midden deposits.

Historic records document settlement of the area along Wright Settlement Road to the last decade of the eighteenth century, contemporaneous with the founding of the earliest settlements on the east side of the Mohawk River. Archaeological evidence at PCI Site 24 has yielded evidence of occupation from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century through the middle nineteenth century, and is documented within the vicinity of Seth Ranney's pioneering farmstead during the initial founding of Wright Settlement. A well-preserved foundation and an area of high artifact concentration south of the foundation have been identified. No clear archaeological evidence of occupation during the late nineteenth century or twentieth century has been identified, suggesting that this site may have been abandoned well before 1900. As such, this site has the potential to yield information important to the New York State Historic Context Post-Revolutionary Expansion (1776-1885).

In addition, the recurrent and frequent presence of a variety of stoneware, including types thought to predate the opening of the Erie Canal, shows that this site has the potential to yield additional, important information relating the developing rural economy to the shipping and distribution of stoneware pottery. The study of this relationship will enhance and contribute to understanding the effect of the Erie Canal.

Therefore, this farmstead site has the potential to provide information important to the New York State Historic Contexts Agricultural History and the Development of Rural Economies (c.1785-1939), and Elaboration of the Development of Transportation (1609-1939). These areas of cultural resource significance articulate with the archaeological resource questions discussed in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.6.2 above.

Finally, the potential exists that additional faunal remains can be recovered from this site, enabling the study of pioneer settlement and the rural economy in relation to the research question regarding subsistence patterns discussed in this report, Section 5.5.3.

Based on the historic background research and the results of the archaeological investigation, PCI Site 24 is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places satisfying the requirements of Criterion D (Information Potential). The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 24 do not support National Register eligibility based on the remaining criteria: 1) Criterion A (Event); 2) Criterion B (Person); or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction).

10.1.19 PCI Site 7. PCI Site 7 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The site was identified as a farmstead by the remains of a filled well (Feature 1), an elongated ring of stones (Feature 2) and a large standing brick chimney (Feature 3). The artifact assemblage recovered and associated surface features at Site 7 were not historic. No historically significant artifacts or features were located at this site.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 7 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event) – the site has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) Criterion B (Person) – the site is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction) – the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The paucity of artifacts recovered from shovel tests and the heavily disturbed soils of Unit 1 support the lack of integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials) and the low probability of identifying significant deposits by additional testing. Based on this disturbed context and lack of integrity, and the low potential to identify intact deposits (for future research), the site does not meet Criterion D for eligibility to the National Register. It is, therefore, recommended that this site is not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

10.1.20 PCI Site 15. PCI Site 15 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Identified during the Phase I as water storage feature, possibly a cistern or well, PCI Site 15 is an oval cinder block construction with the dimensions of 1.75 meters by 1.5 meters. It was not found in association with other features or structures. Archival research has neither located historic structures at this site nor clearly identified ownership of the property prior to U.S. Air Force purchase. Moreover, map research indicates that the only identified structures in the vicinity of this site are well south of the cistern/well location. Phase II archaeological investigations revealed that an overburden of fill with predominantly twentieth century materials was present around the feature. No structures were identified on historic maps for this area and no diagnostic ceramics were recovered from this site.

While construction techniques of the cinder block feature may date it to the 1920s or 1930s, and thus prior to Air Force Base occupation in 1941, there is no indication from the recovered artifacts that the feature dates to this period. Also, it is not possible to identify historic structures or intact cultural deposits associated with this cinder block feature. Based on this disturbed context and lack of integrity (i.e., location, setting, and materials), and the low potential to identify intact deposits for future research, this structure is not a significant historic resource and is not recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site does not support eligibility to the National Register based on Criterion D.

In addition, the available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 15 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event) – the site not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) Criterion B (Person) – the site is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction) – the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

10.1.21 PCI Site 20. PCI Site 20 is not recommended for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This site is a recent historic dump located on a wooded bank overlooking the Mohawk River. Its apparent dimensions are 15 meters by 30 meters, but may extend further to the east-southeast beneath a mound of modern asphalt rubble. The midden's vertical depth extended no deeper than 18 centimeters below the surface. The midden was thoroughly mapped and photographed. No excavation units were dug at the site, but shovel test pits revealed the types of artifacts characteristic of this site, which include: glass, ceramic, metal, rubber, plastic, leather, bone, shell, and coal. No identifiable artifacts of pre-twentieth century production were recovered from PCI Site 20.

The available data and subsequent analysis and evaluation of PCI Site 20 do not support National Register eligibility based on: 1) Criterion A (Event) – the site has not made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; 2) Criterion B (Person) – the site is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or 3) Criterion C (Design/Construction) – the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The site is considered a modern dumping area without any significant and intact historic deposits. The site is disturbed from erosion, dumping of modern construction material (e.g., asphalt mound), and possible earth moving activities. The site does not merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and does not meet the requirements for Criterion D.

10.2 RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

No historic landscapes were identified at Griffiss AFB that were determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes (see Section 5). Any areas of potential eligibility were destroyed or severely altered during the extensive earth movement and construction activities conducted at the installation.

No areas present at Griffiss AFB have design landscapes laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle which has an 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 by demolition or removal of historic structures and the replacement of small farming communities with modern structures required for the proper functioning of the installation (e.g., runways, modern buildings, modern housing, etc.).

10.3 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II archaeological investigations at Griffiss AFB were conducted at the following cultural resources: PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement); PCI Sites 2 and 3 (Former Old Floyd Road); PCI Sites 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road); PCI Sites 16A, 16B, 17A, 17B, 18/19, and 24 (Former Wright Settlement Road); PCI Sites 7, 15, 20, 21 and 22 to determine if these historic properties satisfied the criteria for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

As discussed above in Section 10.1, six archaeological sites, one prehistoric site and five historic sites, were determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric site recommended for eligibility to the National Register is PCI 22; the historic sites are PCI Site 1 (Wright Settlement), PCI Site 12 (Hamlet of Butternut/Pennystreet Road), and PCI Sites 16A, 18/19 and 24 (Former Old Wright Settlement Road). Both prehistoric and historic sites have been identified as meeting Criterion D (information potential) in respect to National Register eligibility. None of these sites met the other three criteria, A, B, or C.

One archaeological historic site, PCI Site 3, could not be evaluated due to evidence of potentially hazardous contamination identified at the site location. Testing at this site was terminated until the completion of hazardous materials assessment and, if merited, a cleanup of the site. The recommendation of potentially eligible, based on the Phase I investigation and further supported by the addition of archival research, remains in effect. This investigation should be conducted when conditions at the site are determined not to be potentially hazardous.

Fourteen of the archaeological sites investigated were determined not to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. These are PCI Sites 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16B, 17A, 17B, 20 and 21. These sites did not meet any of the requirements for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places based on any of the four Criteria A, B, C, and D. In general, this eligibility determination was based on lack of integrity, no intact deposits, disturbance, low artifact recovery, and very little or no potential for locating additional information which could relate to any identified historic contexts.

No historic landscapes were identified at Griffiss AFB that were determined to be eligible for listing to the National Register as rural or designated landscapes (see Section 5). Any areas of potential eligibility were destroyed or severely altered during the extensive earth movement and construction activities conducted at the installation.

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11. GLOSSARY

"A" Horizon - a layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. "A" refers to the mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material (*Soil Survey of Erie County, New York, Soil Conservation Service*).

Association - link of an historic property with an historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time or 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 an 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 (*National Register Bulletin 15*).

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*).

Stratum - "accumulations from and variations in human living patterns leave sequential layered deposits . . . Each stratum [pl: *strata*] may differ from those above or below it in texture (the size of the soil particles), composition (types of organic or inorganic matter), or texture *and* composition, as well as color, thickness, and cultural archaeological features A stratum is dated by the *latest* artifacts found in its soil" (Joukowsky 1980:150, emphasis in original).

Subangular/Subrounded - rock fragment three to ten inches in size; the edges of which have been rounded or smoothed by water or abrading, usually by streams or glacial.

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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