



**Phase 1A Cultural  
Resource Investigation**



**Northeast Branch**  
2390 Clinton Street  
Buffalo, NY 14227  
Tel: (716) 821-1650  
Fax: (716) 821-1607

**Southeast Branch**  
2301 Paul Bryant Drive  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401  
Tel: (205) 556-3096  
Fax: (205) 556-1144

**Mid-South Branch**  
91 Tillman Street  
Memphis, TN 38111  
Tel: (901) 454-4733  
Fax: (901) 454-4736

**Corporate Headquarters**  
P.O. Box 20884  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35402  
Tel: (205) 248-8767  
Fax: (205) 248-8739

**PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
FOR THE PROPOSED MOHAWK VALLEY HEALTH  
SYSTEM UTICA HOSPITAL, CITY OF UTICA,  
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**NYS OPRHP #16PR06600**

**Prepared for:**

**O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.**  
333 West Washington Street  
P.O. Box 4873  
Syracuse, NY 13221- 4873

**Prepared by:**

**PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.**  
Buffalo Branch Office  
2390 Clinton Street  
Buffalo, New York 14227  
(716) 821-1650

**APRIL 2018**

**PHASE 1A ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
FOR THE PROPOSED MOHAWK VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM  
UTICA HOSPITAL, CITY OF UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY,  
NEW YORK  
NYS OPRHP #16PR06600**

**Prepared for:**

**O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.  
333 West Washington Street  
P.O. Box 4873  
Syracuse, NY 13221- 4873**

**Prepared by:**

**Robert J. Hanley, M.A., Sr. Archaeologist/Principal Investigator  
Mark A. Steinback, M.A., Senior Historian  
Christine Longiaru, M.A., Architectural Historian  
Michael A. Cinquino, Ph.D., RPA, Project Director**

**PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.  
Buffalo Branch Office  
2390 Clinton Street  
Buffalo, New York 14227  
(716) 821-1650**

**April 2018**

## **Management Summary**

**SHPO Project Review Number:** 16PR06600

**Phase of Survey:** Phase 1A Archaeological Survey

**Project Location Information:**

**Location:** City of Utica

**Minor Civil Division:** Oneida County

**Archaeological Survey Area (Metric & English):** 25 acres (81± parcels)

**USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Utica East 1983

**Archaeological Survey Overview**

**Number & Interval of Shovel Test Pits (STP):** N/A

**Results of Archaeological Survey**

**Number & name of prehistoric sites identified:** N/A

**Number & name of historic sites identified:** N/A

**Number and name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance:** N/A

**Results of Architectural Survey**

Results submitted in a separate document

**Report Author(s):** R.J. Hanley, M.A. Steinback, M. Cinquino

**Date of Report:** April 2018

# Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE
Management Summary .....	ii
List of Figures and Tables .....	iv
List of Photographs .....	vi
1.0 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Project Description .....	1
1.2 Methodology .....	1
2.0 Environmental Setting and Cultural Background .....	5
2.1 Environmental Setting .....	5
2.2 Cultural Background .....	6
2.2.1 Prehistoric Period .....	6
2.2.2 Historic Period .....	10
2.3 Documentary Research .....	19
2.3.1 Site File and Records Review .....	19
2.3.2 Historical Map Analysis .....	21
3.0 Field Reconnaissance Results .....	54
4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations .....	56
4.1 Precontact Archaeological Sensitivity .....	56
4.2 Historic Archaeological Sensitivity .....	56
5.0 References .....	57

## Appendix A: Photographs

# List of Figures and Tables

FIGURE	PAGE
1 General Project location in the City of Utica, Oneida County, New York.....	2
2 Aerial view of the general Project location in the City of Utica, Onieda County, New York.....	3
3 Architectural site plan (30 percent design) for the proposed Utica Hospital, City of Utica, New York .....	4
4 Soils within and in proximity to the approximate project area (in red).....	6
5 Land comprising “Cosby’s Mannor” and the “Oriscany” Patent as shown on the 1779 map of the Province of New York. The approximate location of the project area is indicated by red circle .....	11
6 Approximate location of the project area in 1874.....	17
7 Approximate location of the project area in 1858.....	22
8 Approximate location of the project area in 1868.....	23
9 Approximate location of the project area in 1883.....	24
10A Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1884.....	25
10B Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1884 .....	26
11A Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1888.....	27
11B Approximate location of the central portion of the project area in 1888.....	28
11C Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1888 .....	29
12 Approximate location of the project area in 1907.....	30
13A Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1925 (Sanborn sheet 25 .....	31
13B Approximate location of the north central portion of the project area in 1925 (Sanborn sheet 15.....	32
13C Approximate location of the south central portion of the project area in 1925 (Sanborn sheet 13.....	33
13D Approximate location of the southeastern portion of the project area in 1925 (Sanborn sheet 14.....	34
13E Approximate location of the northeastern portion of the project area in 1925 (Sanborn sheet 16.....	35
14A Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1952.....	36
14B Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1952 .....	37
15 Aerial view of the APE with previously unbuilt locations identified in blue.....	55

A.1 General area and setting photograph locations and angles of view for the project study area .....A-2

**TABLE**

1.	Soils within the project area .....	5
2	Archaeological sites within approximately one mile of the project area.....	19
3	Historic Districts within approximately one mile of the project area .....	21
4	Map-Documented Structures in the APE .....	38

# List of Photographs

PHOTOGRAPH	PAGE
1 Facing east on access road to Oriskany Street West from near northwest corner of the Project at State Route Highway 5 overpass.....	A-3
2 Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing south .....	A-3
3 Northwest limits of Project along Oriskany Street West from State Street, facing west .....	A-4
4 Along State Street from Oriskany Street West, facing south .....	A-4
5 Along Oriskany Street West from State Street, facing east .....	A-5
6 Along Oriskany Street West from Cornelia Street, facing east .....	A-5
7 Undeveloped lots bound by Oriskany Street West, Cornelia Street, Lafayette Street, and Carton Avenue, facing southwest .....	A-6
8 Along Cornelia Street, from Oriskany Street West, facing south .....	A-6
9 Along Oriskany Street West between Cornelia and Pine streets, facing southeast .....	A-7
10 The eastern limits of APE on west side of Broadway at right, facing south toward intersection with Lafayette Street .....	A-7
11 Along Lafayette Street from east of Broadway, facing west .....	A-8
12 Along Lafayette Street toward intersection with Cornelia Street, facing east .....	A-8
13 Along Lafayette Street toward Carton Avenue, at right, facing west .....	A-9
14 Along Carton Avenue, facing south.....	A-9
15 View from Carton Avenue, facing southeast.....	A-10
16 View from east end of Carton Avenue, facing west. Note, exposed sandstone pavers in foreground .....	A-10
17 Carton Avenue, facing east.....	A-11
18 The rear yards of Nos. 440, 442, and 444 Lafayette Street from Carton Avenue, facing south.....	A-11
19 West end of Carton Avenue, facing west.....	A-12
20 Along Lafayette Street from State Street with the 440-444 block at left, facing west .....	A-12
21 Along Lafayette Street from State Street toward western limits of APE, facing west .....	A-13
22 Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing north from Lafayette Street .....	A-13



23	Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing south from Lafayette Street.....	A-14
24	Columbia Street from State Route Highway 5 overpass, facing east .....	A-14
25	The southeast section of the APE from State Street at Kennedy Plaza driveway, facing northeast.....	A-15
26	Along Lafayette Street toward State Street, facing west.....	A-15
27	Along Lafayette Street toward Cornelia Street, facing east .....	A-16
28	Undeveloped lots on north side of Columbia Street next to Salvation Army, facing north .....	A-16
29	Along Cornelia Street toward Columbia Street, facing north .....	A-17
30	The eastern limits of the APE on Columbia Street, facing west.....	A-17
31	Open grass lot between Dental Systems Group at 601 State Street and Maugeri's Auto Body (402 State Street) where archaeologically sensitive Locations B and C are found, facing southwest.....	A-18
32	Asphalt and gravel lot at archaeologically sensitive Location D, facing southeast.....	A-18
33	Erie Canal-related stone blocks observed near the northwest limits of the APE along State Route Highway 5 overpass, near the approximate location of the junction of former Chenango Canal and Erie Canal, facing south.....	A-19

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican) was contracted by O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. (OBG) to conduct a Phase 1A cultural resources investigation for the proposed Mohawk Valley Health System (MVHS) Utica Hospital in the City of Utica, Oneida County, New York. This report includes the background research and archaeological sensitivity assessment for the approximately 25-acre (81± parcels) Area of Potential Effect (APE).<sup>1</sup> For this study, the APE is the Project location, which is generally bounded to the west by the North-South Arterial Highway, to the east by Broadway, to the south by Columbia Street, and to the north by Oriskany Street; an area encompassing approximately 25 acres (Figures 1 and 2). The Project would result in substantial demolition and new construction within a majority of the APE, as well as the need to eliminate Lafayette Street between State Street and Broadway. Figure 3 presents an architectural site plan (30 percent design) depicting the proposed hospital facilities.

The purpose of the Phase 1A investigation is to identify previously recorded cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project and to assess the likelihood that unrecorded resources may be present within the APE of the proposed project (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994). The cultural resources investigation included documentary and historical map research, a site file and literature search, the examination of properties listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), preparation of prehistoric and historic contexts of the project area, assessment of cultural resources sensitivity and past disturbances at the site, a walkover reconnaissance, and photographic documentation of field conditions. Photographs of the field investigation are presented in Appendix A.

The cultural resource investigation was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act, the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and the State Environmental Quality Review Act, as well as all relevant federal and state legislation. The field investigation was conducted by Ms. Christine Longiaru, M.A., during March 2018. Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator, Mr. Mark A. Steinback, M.A., served as Project Historian; and Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, RPA, served as Project Director.

## 1.2 METHODOLOGY

Cultural resources investigations are designed to provide a complete examination of a project area in order to identify and assess any known or unknown cultural resources prior to potential impacts. These resources include archaeological sites (prehistoric and historic) and standing structures or other aboveground features. As noted, a Phase 1A survey consists of a background and literature search, a site file check, and a field inspection of the project area. Archaeological and historic site files at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) are reviewed through New York State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) as an initial step to determine the presence of known archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the APE. These files include data recorded at both the OPRHP and the New York State Museum (NYSM). Results of the site file check are summarized in Section 2.3.1. The prehistory and history of the region are reviewed for the preparation of an historic context of the APE (see Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2).

Information collected during the Phase 1A survey is used to assess the sensitivity of the project area / APE for the presence of cultural resources. The sensitivity of the project area is assessed through background research and field examination. Pedestrian or walkover reconnaissance surveys are conducted across the project area to identify testable locations, cultural features, surface visibility, soil

---

<sup>1</sup> Panamerican also conducted a separate Phase 1A architectural study, which will be submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.



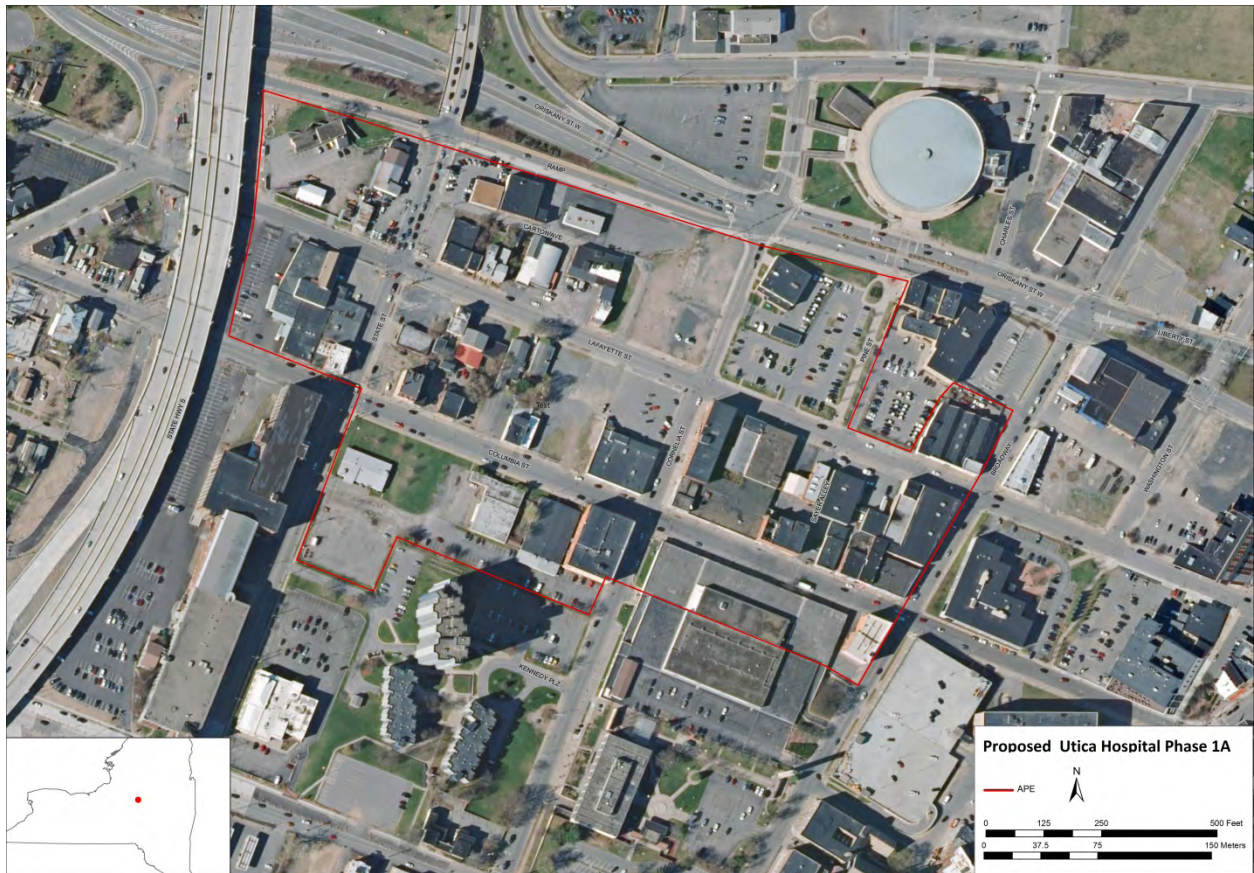
**Figure 1. General Project location in the City of Utica, Onieda County, New York (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Utica East 1983).**

disturbance, and wet or poorly drained areas, as well as well-drained sensitive areas that would require testing. Areas that are untestable or severely disturbed are identified according to the following criteria:

- graded and cut areas through surrounding terrain (e.g., hills or gorges), such as those resulting from road construction or as pertinent to this location, grading associated with golf course construction;
- areas that appear to have over 5 feet (1.5 meters) of fill;
- areas previously impacted by construction of utilities, drainage ditches, streets or other obvious areas of significant earth movement;
- areas including poorly drained soils and wetlands; and,
- areas having slopes greater than 15 percent.

Areas of archaeological potential and high sensitivity are identified based on the following criteria:

- undisturbed areas that are environmentally sensitive with relatively level well-drained soils or in the vicinity of potable water such as springs, streams or creeks (these characteristics typify known site locations in the region);
- known prehistoric or historic site locations within or adjacent to the project area;



**Figure 2. Aerial view of the general Project location in the City of Utica, Onieda County, New York (Google).**

- historic structures identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area; and
- the presence of map documented structures (buildings that appear on historic maps but are no longer extant).

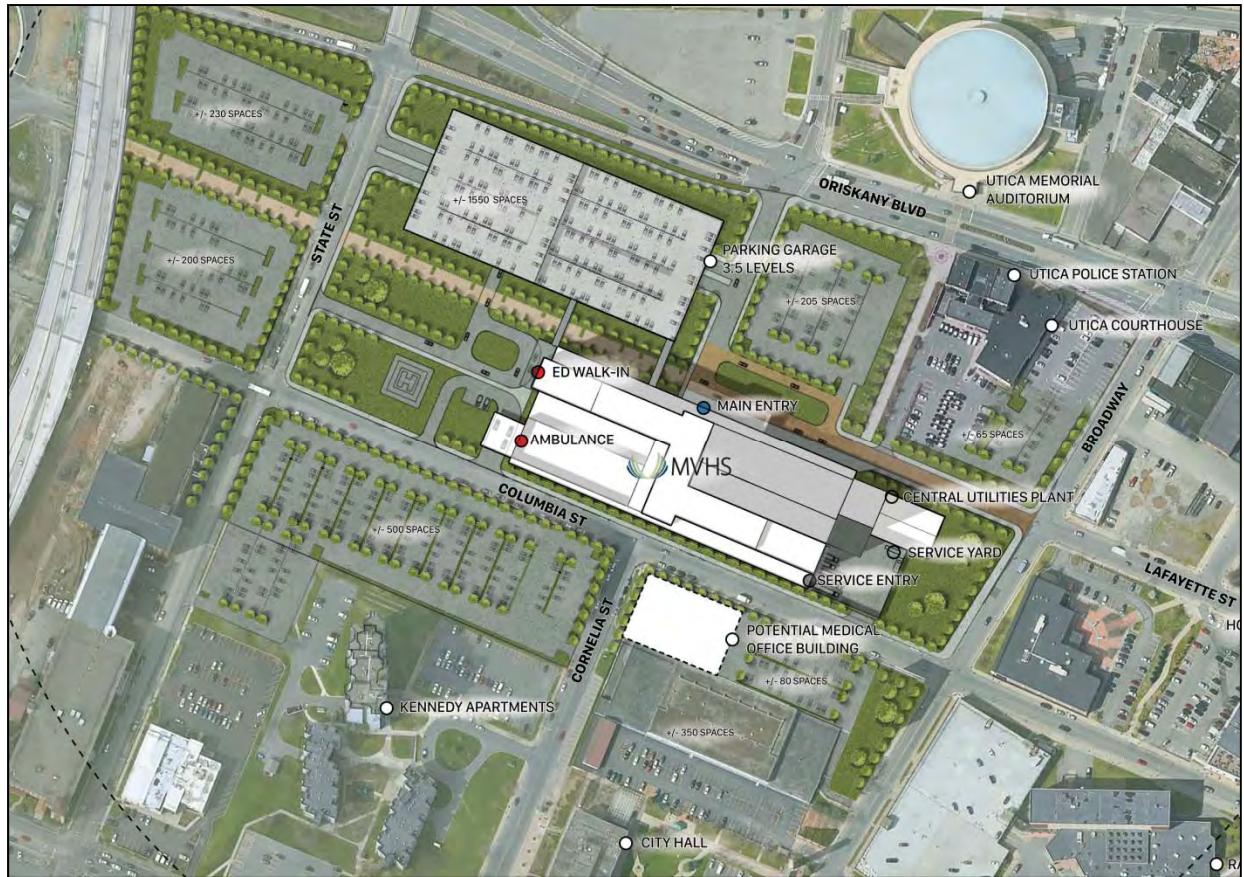


Figure 3. Architectural site plan (30 percent design) for the proposed Utica Hospital, City of Utica, New York (nbbj 2017).

## 2.0 Environmental Setting and Cultural Background

### 2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

**Topography.** The project area lies within the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands physiographic province (Cressey 1966:26; Stein et al. 2008:6-7), a valley system between 10 and 30 miles wide that includes the Mohawk and Hudson rivers. The project area occupies a terrace above the Mohawk River flood plain, approximately 2,200 feet (671 meters) south of the Mohawk River. The topography is fairly level, and elevations within the project area range between 95 and 115 ft (29 and 35 m) AMSL increasing to the south (see Figure 1). The project area is within the City of Utica.

**Geology.** Except for the rocks of the Adirondacks, Oneida County is underlain primarily by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks that dip to the southwest at approximately 50 feet per mile. In generally east-west trending zones, the rocks become younger from north to south across the county. The Mohawk River Valley and the project area are underlain by Middle Ordovician Utica shale (Stein et al. 2008:4-8). This soft shale has been cut through by the Mohawk River to a depth of about 1,000 ft (305m) (Cressey 1966:29-31).

**Soils.** Specific soils within the project area are summarized in Table 1 and shown in Figure 4 (Stein et al. 2008; Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017). Soils in the project area include Alton gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent (350A) and Urban land. Note nearby soils 350B and 350C are also Alton gravelly loam, although with steeper slopes. As a result, the area classified as Urban Land may also be Alton gravelly loam that has been paved or leveled to some degree to accommodate construction (see Figure 4).

**Table 1. Soils within the project area.**

Name	Soil Horizon Depth in (cm)	Color	Texture	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Alton gravelly loam (350A)	0-9 (0-23) -24 (-61) -40 (-102) -58 (-147) -72 (-183)	DK BR YL BR YL BR YL BR DK YL BR	GV LO V GV F SA LO V GV SA LO V GV SA LO V GV LO SA	0-3	Somewhat excessively	High terraces <1,000 ft
Urban land (23)	NA	NA	NA	0-3	NA	NA

**Key:** BR = brown, DK = dark, F = fine, GV = gravelly, LO = loam, SA = sandy, V = very, YL = yellow

**Drainage.** As noted, the project area is 2,200 ft (671m) south of the Mohawk River. Historically, the area has noted as low and swampy. The nearly two centuries of construction and development within this section of the City of Utica, as well as the existing buildings and roadways, have altered any natural drainage patterns.

**Forest Zone.** The project area is located in Northern Hardwood forest zone. This zone occurs in higher elevations away from the Finger Lakes (de Laubenfels 1966:92). Not uniform, the Northern Hardwood zone consists of a variety of species, but dominated by beech and sugar maple. In cooler areas, the third most prevalent tree is yellow birch. Though not evenly distributed, all types of evergreens are abundant among hardwoods in the cooler regions, the most popular of which include hemlock, white pine and white cedar. The number of hemlock trees was greatly reduced during the nineteenth century by lumbermen for the bark was a source of tannin. Interspersed amid farmland, this zone characterizes the area as it probably was just prior to clearing in the nineteenth century (de Laubenfels 1966:95-96).

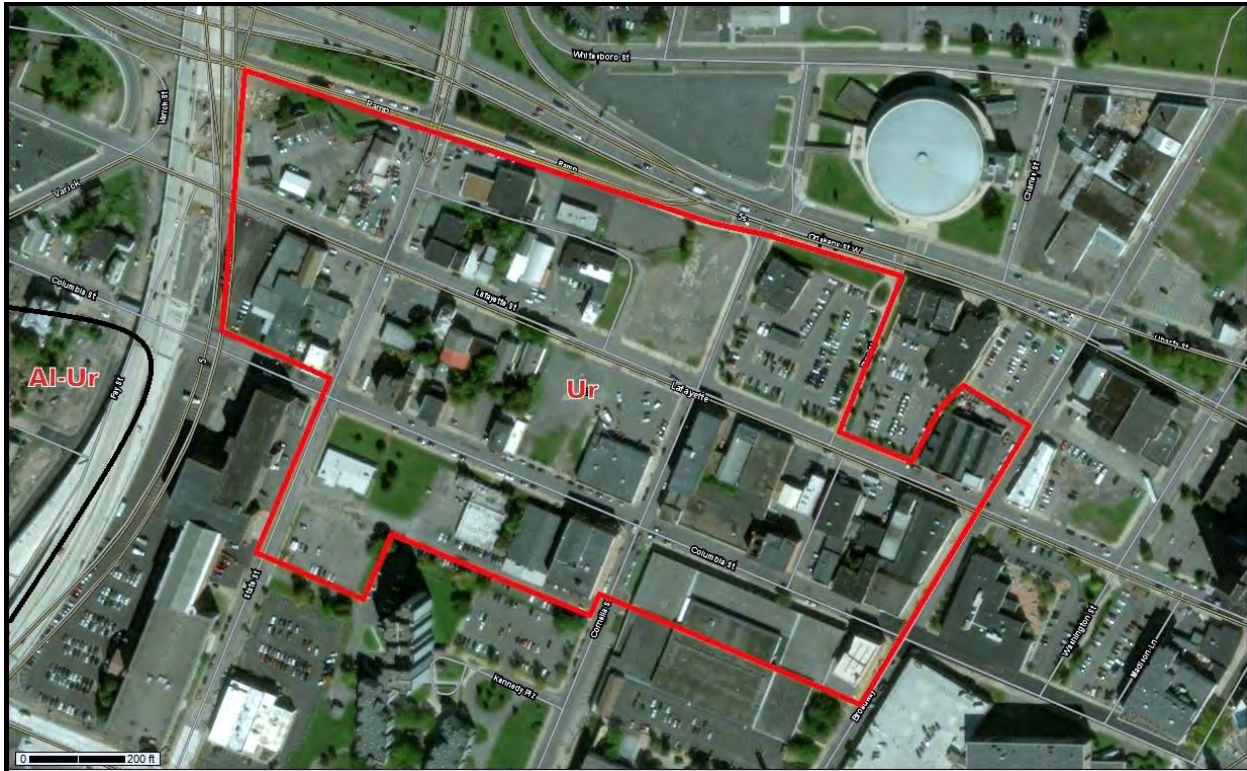


Figure 4. Soils within and in proximity to the approximate project area (in red) (NRCS 2017).

## 2.2 CULTURAL BACKGROUND

**2.2.1 Prehistoric Period.** The three major cultural traditions manifested in central New York State during the prehistoric era were the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. Cultural development of the area can be summarized as a gradual increase in social complexity, marked by several important cultural or technological innovations.

**Paleo-Indian Period (ca 12,000-8000 BC).** Hunter-gatherer bands of the Paleo-Indian culture were the first humans in New York State after the last glacial retreat approximately 14,000 years ago. At this time, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River were locked in ice, and the project area may not have been an ideal environment for occupation (Fitting 1975:27). As the climate gradually became more temperate, forays into the region by Paleo-Indians likely became more extended.

Adapted to the tundra, Paleo-Indians utilized a nomadic settlement system in which their movements followed that of game. The archaeological record suggests that Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies emphasized hunting big game species, many of which are extinct. These included mastodon, mammoth, great beaver, caribou, and moose-elk, along with a variety of smaller game (Funk 1972:11; Ritchie 1980; Salwen 1975). In this part of New York State, the remains of mammoths, mastodons, and beaver have been found south of Oneida Lake in Madison County (Ritchie 1980:10-11).

During the seasonal resource peaks, larger populations occupied strategically located base camps; and during periods of scarce resources, the population dispersed, occupying small camps and rockshelters on a temporary basis. Located near the margin of extinct glacial lakes, many Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast are situated on elevated areas “where good drainage, meaning a dry living floor, was an important consideration” (Funk 1978:18). These hills or rises also served as loci for monitoring the migratory patterns of game species. No Paleo-Indian sites have been excavated in the vicinity of the project area (Ritchie 1980). This general Paleo-Indian adaptive pattern overlapped the beginning of the

subsequent Archaic period, leading some to refer to the earlier periods of the Archaic as a transitional stage.

**Archaic Period (ca. 8000-1000 BC).** The Archaic period is differentiated from the Paleo-Indian period by a functional shift in lithic technology, an apparent increase in population, changes in the subsistence strategy, and a less nomadic settlement system (Funk 1978; Tuck 1978). These changes reflect an adaptation to an improved climate and a more diversified biome (Funk 1972:10).

Despite evidence that Early and Middle Archaic cultures occupied Central New York, excavations have not been carried out on sites primarily related to these periods. Archaeological sites from these periods are rare and poorly understood, important sites from the Early and Middle Archaic have been found in eastern New York, in Ulster County, and near Sylvan Lake, as well as western Connecticut, the upper Delaware valley, and the Susquehanna valley (Dent 1991; Funk 1991, 1993; Nicholas 1988).

People began to develop woodworking tools during this period, using coarse-grained stones and river cobbles as their raw materials (Kraft 1986). Sites from these periods cluster along major rivers and marshy, swampy land as well as lowlands. Hunting, fishing, and gathering remained the principal daily activities, although greater emphasis was placed on deer and small game like birds and turtles, shellfish, nuts and possibly wild cereal grains. Associated with the shift in subsistence strategies was the increase in population densities, and as population increased, camps became larger and more numerous. Bands moved seasonally or when resources dwindled (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

Most sites of the Late Archaic period were seasonal, special purpose habitation sites. These included winter hunting camps, spring fishing stations, fall nut-gathering and processing stations, and shellfish processing. Principal settlements, such as Frontenac Island, Lamoka Lake, and Brewerton at the western end of Oneida Lake, were mostly in the northern part of central New York, and the north ends of the Finger Lakes. They were located near major rivers or lakes and were multi-activity spring and summer villages (Ritchie and Funk 1973). Another Late Archaic phase identified by Ritchie (1980) is Brewerton, a local variant of the Laurentian tradition. Although Brewerton-type, notched points have been found throughout the state, the phase is known primarily from the Oberlander No. 1 and Robinson sites, which straddle the Oneida River at the foot of Oneida Lake and represent recurrently occupied central base camps used primarily during the spring and summer. Brewerton sites are said to be most closely associated with swamps and watercourses (Ritchie 1940; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

Late in the Archaic Period (ca. 1500-1000 BC), a burial/ceremonial complex developed and ceramics were introduced. The shift to pottery appears to have been preceded by the adoption of steatite or soapstone pots which made cooking and food preparation easier. These centuries served as a Transitional period between the Archaic and Woodland periods (Ritchie and Funk 1973:87; Funk 1993:198).

**Woodland Period (1000 BC–AD 1500).** The definitive characteristic of the Woodland period in New York State is the adoption of pottery technology, a development that occurred at different times from one location to another (Snow 1980). Native groups also became more dependent on domesticated plants—including maize, beans, and squash—during the Woodland in the Northeast, although this change does not seem to have significantly altered subsistence and settlement patterns until the Late Woodland, after AD 1000 (Ritchie and Funk 1973:96). In the meantime, hunting and gathering continued to be important elements of Native lifeways for much of the Woodland, and people likely still employed these strategies, at least part time, at the time of contact with Europeans. The Woodland period in New York witnessed significant cultural developments, most of which were related to the adoption of agriculture. Among these were: increasingly sedentary village life accompanied by increases in populations and population densities; technological changes, including the refinement of pottery-manufacturing techniques and the adoption of small triangular projectile points; and an intensification of warfare. These changes occurred alongside—and were probably profoundly influenced by—fluctuations in the degree to which people in the Northeast participated in regional networks of interaction, such as Adena and Hopewell.

In Ritchie's culture-historical framework, the Early Woodland in central New York State is defined as the time during which people manufactured Vinette I-type ceramic vessels, gorgets, tubular smoking pipes,



bar amulets, boatstones, birdstones, and copper ornaments (Ritchie 1980:194; Ritchie and Funk 1973:96). Located on the north shore of the Oneida River at Brewerton, Vinette 1 pottery, the first ceramics in New York, was recovered at this site. The pottery is thick, medium to coarse grit-tempered, and cord-marked. Pipes composed of a similar material were found at the nearby Oberlander No. 2 site (Ritchie 1980:190, 194). During this time, people throughout the Northeast and Midwest interred the deceased with elaborate burial goods (Tuck 1978:39-43). Those in Central New York cremated the dead and buried them with items that included Meadowood projectile points and unnotched cache blades, copper objects, and birdstones. Also, many burials included red ocher. People almost never placed ceramic vessels in Early Woodland graves. Ritchie divides the Early Woodland in central New York into two temporal phases: Meadowood and Middlesex.

During the early part of the Middle Woodland period (ca. AD 1–300) people in central and western New York State participated in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, a trade network that extended through large areas of the eastern woodlands and was centered in Illinois and southern Ohio. Archaeologically, this network is manifest as geometric earthworks and elaborate burials that have similar qualities across a large geographic area. The burials are usually interred in mounds, in which the deceased were interred alongside objects usually composed of exotic materials including shells from the Gulf of Mexico, Wyoming obsidian, and copper from the upper Great Lakes (Coe et al. 2000:48-55). Although no Hopewell earthworks have been identified in the Northeast, several burial mounds have been located in Central and Western New York State, including those at Lewiston, Cain, Squawkie Hill, Killbuck, Rector, and Vandalia (Ritchie 1938; Ritchie and Funk 1973:118).

The period began when people diversified the techniques they employed to decorate ceramic vessels. While Vinette I vessels were typically plain, people employed a variety of techniques to decorate their wares in the Middle Woodland, including impressions created with a corded stick, rocker-stamping, dentate-stamping, and pseudo-scallop shell stamping (Ritchie and Funk 1973:117; Ritchie and MacNeish 1949). The end of the period, which Ritchie argued came around AD 1000, occurred when people in central New York adopted the suite of characteristics he associated with the Late Woodland: primarily agriculture based on maize, beans, and squash; Owasco-style pottery (collarless vessels with elongate bodies, conoidal bases, slightly everted rims, and cord-wrapped stick-impressed exterior decoration confined largely to their necks); and house structures resembling historical Haudenosaunee longhouses. The direct dating of maize using the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) technique, for example, has demonstrated that people in southern Ontario and central New York were growing the crop before AD 700 (Crawford et al. 1997:114-115; Hart et al. 2003:634). Meanwhile, Hart et al. (2003:624-625) and Schulenberg (2002:160-164) have obtained AMS dates from charred residue on the interiors of Owasco vessels that indicate people were manufacturing those pots as early as the seventh century AD (see also Hart and Brumbach 2003:743-744). Beyond this, Hart has demonstrated that people did not construct longhouses in central New York before the beginning of the thirteenth century AD and that they did not likely grow beans until an even later date (Hart 1999, 2000).

The Late Woodland, in Ritchie's scheme for the Northeast, was the period between AD 1000 and the time at which Native people traded for or otherwise obtained European goods, the precise timing of which varied throughout the region. In the 1930s, Ritchie (1937) proposed dividing the Late Woodland into two shorter periods: the Owasco and Iroquois. At the time, he believed Iroquoian groups migrated to the New York State area and replaced the Algonquian Owasco people already living there (see Tuck 1971:11-14). Although, since the 1950s, researchers have generally accepted that Iroquoian speakers did not immigrate to the Northeast at the beginning of the Late Woodland, the distinction between Owasco and Iroquois periods has remained. Also, with the development of radiocarbon dating, the two have acquired distinct temporal boundaries, with the Owasco lasting from AD 1000 to 1300, and the Iroquois spanning the years thereafter (Hart and Brumbach 2003:747). In terms of material culture, the primary differences between the two entities are related to ceramic vessel form and decoration. While Owasco series pots tend to be collarless, decorated with a cord-wrapped paddle or stick, and have elongate bodies surmounting conoidal and subconoidal bases, Iroquois vessels generally have collars, are decorated with incised designs, and have globular bodies (MacNeish 1952; Ritchie and MacNeish 1949).

Although, as outlined above, some of the cultural developments Ritchie associated with the Late Woodland did not occur between AD 1000 and 1100, some—particularly those related to the development of an agricultural system based on maize, beans, and squash—did happen in the succeeding years. In fact, several developments appear to cluster around AD 1200 to 1300: the earliest evidence for longhouses and multiple-household villages is from the thirteenth century AD and people added beans to their diets around AD 1300 (Hart and Brumbach 2003: 744-746). In addition, Snow (1994:30) notes that groups in central New York began surrounding their settlements with defensive palisades after AD 1200. During the later years of the Iroquois period, people in some areas began clustering their villages within the territories occupied by historically known nations (Snow 1994:46-51). During this time, the techniques employed by people to decorate pottery diversified across space, probably reflecting concomitant changes in the ways and frequencies with which people interacted (MacNeish 1952; Whallon 1968). Likely in part because of the large amounts of wood consumed during the construction and maintenance of these settlements, as well as that needed for firewood, inhabitants periodically relocated their villages roughly every 10 to 20 years (Engelbrecht 2003:101-103). In several cases, researchers have reconstructed parts of the resulting sequences of settlements and produced detailed data concerning local culture change and the effects thereon of contact with Europeans (e.g., White 1961).

**Contact Period (AD 1500–1650).** During the late prehistoric and Contact periods, tribal clusters of Iroquoian-speaking peoples were distributed throughout New York State and lower Ontario. Comprising several thousand people in at least one, and usually several, villages in proximity to one another, each tribal cluster was separated from the others by extensive and widespread hunting and fishing areas (Trigger 1978:344; Engelbrecht 2003). Native American groups in central New York were profoundly affected by the introduction of the fur trade, long before the arrival of a permanent European-American population in the area. This period dates the beginning of the end of traditional native cultural patterns due to ever-increasing political, military, religious and economic interactions with Europeans.

Cultural changes during the late prehistoric period laid the groundwork for the development of the individual nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy during the historic period. Archaeologists generally agree that the historic Haudenosaunee nations were preceded in their home territories by Haudenosaunee ancestors during the late prehistoric era. This interpretation is based partly on settlement patterns. In both prehistoric and historic times, Haudenosaunee nations moved their villages at intervals that may have been related to the exhaustion of local resources, such as soil, wood or game. Sequences of village movement spanning the prehistoric, protohistoric/Contact, and historic periods have been inferred for each of the individual Haudenosaunee nations, for example the Seneca (Wray and Schoff 1953; Wray et al. 1987); Seneca and Cayuga (Niemczyk 1984); and the Oneida (Pratt 1976). The Oneida generally occupied the area encompassing the area around Oneida Creek and Oneida Lake, west of the project area, with control of Wood Creek and the Upper Mohawk Valley (Parker 1922; Campisi 1978:481).

Pratt (1976) identified a cluster of Oneida sites in the hills southwest of the great eastern bend in the Mohawk River at locations on defensible elevations near small streams. The cluster of sites represents a sequence extending from about the fourteenth or fifteenth century into the historic period. However, no antecedent Owasco or Oak Hill phase sites were identified as part of the sequence. (Oak Hill is traditionally considered the transitional phase between Owasco and Iroquois) (Curtin 1995).

It has been proposed that the Oneida sequence was established by individuals who had split off from an ancestral population in the Mohawk valley, the remnants of which later formed the Mohawk nation (Snow 1994). However, alternative locations of Oneida origin may include the upper Mohawk valley (although no Owasco or Iroquoian sites have been located in this area), the Chenango basin to the south, and the western end of Oneida Lake. Owasco sites have been identified in the latter two locations, although Bradley (1987) has classified the sites at the western end of Oneida Lake as components of the Onondaga nation (Curtin 1995).

Beginning with the palisaded Nichols Pond site, the earliest identified site, the sequence reputedly documents the relocation of a pair of villages through a process of merger and decoupling (Pratt 1976). By the historic period, however, the Oneida communities had joined again as one principal Oneida village when visited by Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert in the winter of 1634-1635. Based on historical

records, the Oneida resided in a single village throughout the seventeenth century (Campisi 1978; Pratt 1976; Gehring and Starna 1988; Curtin 1995).

**2.2.2 Historic Period.** The French explored the St. Lawrence River valley and the Great Lakes region beginning in the sixteenth century, and the Dutch made in-roads in the Hudson and Delaware river valleys in the seventeenth century. European activities in what is now central New York State were limited for almost all of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As noted, the first European to visit the Oneida was Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert in 1634 from Dutch Fort Orange. Reputed to be near what is now Munnsville, in Madison County, southwest of the project area, the village was palisaded and had 66 longhouses, indicating a multiple-family household pattern (Pratt 1976:37, 134; Gehring and Starna 1988; Campisi 1978:481). Later, Jesuit missionary Jacques Bruyas established the mission of St. François Xavier among the Oneida in 1667. While the sowing of Christianity among the Haudenosaunee by the Jesuits generally bore little fruit, the missions had modest effects on reducing the hostility between the Haudenosaunee and the French. The Haudendosaunee and the French would not achieve peace until after 1700 (Abler and Tooker 1978:505-506; Campisi 1978:481-482).

With their seizure of New Netherlands from the Dutch in 1664, the English became the patrons of the Haudenosaunee. For the English, as it had been earlier for the French, the fur trade became an essential imperial concern, and subsequent competition with the French around the Great Lakes resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts within the frontier. Moreover, the imperial rivalry between the English and the French over the fur trade affected their Native American clients, who were forced to ally themselves with one or the other kingdom. While attempting to play one European power against the other, Native nations continued to be drawn into the incessant conflicts that marked the Europeans' struggle for colonial empire (Abler and Tooker 1978).

As the frontier moved west during the eighteenth century, many military engagements between the French and British—and their Native American allies—would be centered on control of the Oneida or Great Carrying Place (in the area that is now the City of Rome). This area was where Mohawk River and Wood Creek flowed near enough to one another that a canoe or bateau could be carried overland from one stream to the other. The key was that the Mohawk River flows easterly into the Hudson River, and Wood Creek, just a mile and a half away, flows westerly into Oneida Lake, and ultimately, through the Oneida and Oswego Rivers, into Lake Ontario. Therefore, the Great Carrying Place (or, in short, the Carry) 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. Whoever controlled the flat, marshy land between them could dominate trade and threaten the existence of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy (Larkin 1977:31; Ellis 1977:37; Canfield and Clark 1909:35; Wager 1896:3).

The first land grant in Oneida County, the Oriskany (Ochriskene) Patent, was granted in 1705 to a consortium headed by Thomas Wenham. It comprised land that straddled both sides of the Mohawk River for two miles from Wood Creek to east of "Ochriskene" Creek, and both sides of Oriskany Creek, encompassing more than 30,000 acres (Figure 5). The area is just west of the project area. The patent specified an enormously high quitrent (for its location) of ten shillings, which restricted settlement for more than 80 years, and curiously did not require the patentees to improve or settle the land as almost all other patents required. This land grant included the economically important Oneida Carry as well as navigable portions of the Mohawk River and Wood Creek (Cookenham 1977:45-46; Wager 1896:95-101; Higgins 1976 [1931]:84). In 1756, the Lords of Trade in London recommended to New York Governor Sir Charles Hardy "that he present the facts to the Council and Assembly with a view to securing a law vacating such patents as the ... Oriskany because their fraudulent grants were one of the principal causes of the decline of the English interests with the Indians. Governor Hardy did not attempt to obtain this legislation" (Higgins 1976 [1931]:84). About this time the Oneida village of Oriska was situated near the confluence of Oriskany Creek and the Mohawk River. The word "oriska" derived from the Oneida word meaning "place or stream of nettles" (Lord 1993).



**Figure 5. Land comprising “Cosby’s Manor” and the “Oriscany” Patent as shown on the 1779 map of the Province of New York. The approximate location of the project area is indicated by red circle (Sauthier 1779).**

The current project area is located in what was the west central portion of Cosby’s Manor, south of the Mohawk River (see Figure 5). William Cosby was Royal Governor of New York and New Jersey from 1732 to 1736. In 1725 a group of Germans with permission from New York Governor William Burnett acquired two parcels of land on both sides of the Mohawk River west of Little Falls from the Haudenosaunee, with which they did nothing for nearly ten years. In 1734 the title to the western parcel was patented to Joseph Worrall and ten associates and the title to the eastern parcel was patented to John Lyne and eight associates. Nine of the patentees in each patent were the same. Both parcels were conveyed to Governor Cosby six days later, and the combined tract is referred to as Cosby’s Manor, although Cosby never lived there. Cosby died in 1736 leaving the land to his two sons and his widow. The sons died intestate and Cosby’s widow, Grace Cosby, sold the lands north of the Mohawk River (approximately 21,000 acres) to Oliver De Lancy, Goldsboro Banyar, James Jauncey, and Peter Remsen between 1761 and 1767. However, a problem was discovered with the quitrents as well as the actual size of the parcel which scuttled the deal. A portion of the tract in present-day Oneida County was purchased by a group of investors led by Philip Schuyler at sheriff’s sale in July 1772. Schuyler acquired approximately 8,000 of the tract’s acreage. Still retaining the designation as Cosby’s Manor, the tract was surveyed by John Bleeker in 1786 (Bagg 1892:20-21; Wager 1896:98-103; Curtin et al. 1999:15-16).

While Dutch, French, and English traders and missionaries were the first visitors to the Mohawk Valley, the first permanent European settlers of the area were German refugees, largely from Lower Palatinate (present-day southwestern Germany near Luxembourg). More than 3,000 Palatine refugees left England for the Province of New York in January 1710; more than 700 died on the journey over or while in quarantine on Nutten [later Governor’s] Island. They were initially settled in the mid-Hudson Valley (north of present-day Kingston) to work, serf-like, for the English government in order to “raise hemp for cordage, and to manufacture tar and pitch, so that the government would no longer be obliged to buy these much-needed commodities for ship-building from other countries” (Cronau 2000; see Benton 2001 [1856]). Robert Hunter had devised a scheme to supply necessary products to the British Navy and petitioned the Board of Trade to provide a labor force for his project. As a result, Palatine refugees, who

had flocked to London to escape dire economic conditions in their homeland (in general, the Lower Palatinate and neighboring states) would be resettled in the colonies to provide labor under Hunter's "Naval Stores" project, among other locales in the British New World (Witthoff 1999; Otterness 2004:72-74). In 1710, while Hunter was appointed Governor of New York, the Palatines were resettled on lands purchased from Robert Livingston of Livingston Manor (in exchange for the contract to provision the immigrants) as well as on tracts on the west shore of the Hudson River in what is now Ulster County (Witthoff 1999). For a variety of reasons, the project was a total failure and the Palatines were left to fend for themselves. Nearing starvation, 50 families relocated to the Schoharie Creek area, with the consent of the Indians in October 1712 (Witthoff 1999; Otterness 2004).

As a result, the limits of European homesteading crept further into Oneida and Haudenosaunee territory during the first half of the eighteenth century. From the first furrows of German settlement near Schoharie Creek, additional Palatine settlements took root farther west along the Mohawk River. In 1723, the first permanent European settlement in what would become known as the Town of German Flatts was established as part of the Palatine German community within the so-called Burnetsfield Patent of 1725 (Benton 2001 [1856]; Otterness 2004). Governor Burnet had secured the land from the Mohawks for settlement as well as to establish a buffer between French traders in Canada and English settlements along the Hudson and lower Mohawk. Palatine settlement at what is now Herkimer (also referred to as Burnetsfield) was the westernmost European-American settlement along the Mohawk River in the 1730s (Otterness 2004:142-145).

In 1722, the British built a trading post at Oswego (becoming Fort Oswego by 1727), and carried on considerable trade between Oswego and Albany through Oneida territory until the American Revolution, making it the most important British outpost west of the Hudson. As a result, securing the Carrying Place (or *Deo-wain-sta*, the place where a canoe is carried between two streams, as the Oneida called it) became a matter of great importance, and military outposts were subsequently erected to protect the route. Fort Williams (near Rome) would be established in 1746 and Fort Bull on Wood Creek at the Carry in 1755 (Lord 1993). Other British forts were constructed or begun during the hostilities with the French in the 1750s at or around the Oneida Carrying Place, as well as along the Mohawk River to the east. Fort Schuyler was established at what would become Utica in 1758 (see Figure 5).

During the French and Indian War, Native Americans allied with France conducted raids in the Mohawk Valley, with the Palatine settlements at the edge of the frontier bearing the brunt of the carnage. The area around Fort Herkimer was attacked twice. In November 1757, the settlers took refuge in the fort as the French and their allies attacked the settlement on the north side of the river: approximately 30 houses were abandoned, and gristmills and sawmills were burned. A second attack occurred the following spring, this time on the south side of the river. Many of the settlers again took refuge inside the fort, and those who did not reach the fort were either killed or scalped (Herkimer County Historical Society 1992:35). During the war, two separate movements of British forces, the first under the command of Lt. Colonel James Bradstreet (which captured Fort Frontenac on the north side of Lake Ontario in 1758) and the second under Brigadier General John Prideaux (which captured Fort Niagara in 1759), used the Mohawk River-Wood Creek route to reach the staging area for their advance to the site of their engagements with the French.

The initial settlement at what is now Utica was a military work built in 1758 at a fording place in the Mohawk River, which was constructed there during the French and Indian war. Designated Fort Schuyler (later referred to as "Old Fort Schuyler"), it was an earth embankment surrounded with palisades on the south bank of the river in what is now the eastern part of the city (Wager 1896:278; Bagg 1892:17). It was named for Colonel Peter Schuyler. Also constructed in 1758, Fort Stanwix was erected at the Carrying Place in what is now Rome. This fort marked the western boundary of legal British settlement from 1768 to 1783. With the French threat extinguished at the end of the French and Indian War, Fort Schuyler, like other frontier fortifications, fell into disrepair and was largely abandoned by 1768. With the return of peace, the migration of homesteaders into frontier and Haudenosaunee territory recommenced. This aggravated relations with the Native nations already living and hunting there. While no permanent settlements had been established in the lands south or west of German Flatts, the erection of forts and trading posts had caused uneasiness among the Haudenosaunee (Tooker 1978:434).

At Fort Stanwix, the Haudenosaunee signed the "Property Line Treaty of 1768" which ceded to the British all lands east of the Allegheny Mountains (including territory not actually under Haudenosaunee control), excepting reservations of Mohawks and others, for the purposes of settlement. The eastern half of Oneida County, including the project area, is east of the 1768 Property Line and its control was ceded to the British under the provisions of the treaty (Tooker 1978:434-435). Settlement was deterred by the growing animosity between the British and the colonists along the Atlantic coast. This hostility renewed the strategic importance of the area surrounding the Oneida Carrying Place and the Mohawk Valley. As a consequence, the colonials fortified the existing posts in the frontier, such as Fort Schuyler, and erected several new fortifications, such as Fort Dayton at what is now the Village of Herkimer in 1776 (Benton 2001 [1856]).

During the American Revolution, both the British and Americans enlisted the aid of individual Haudenosaunee nations in their battles in the frontier. Although the Confederacy itself maintained an official policy of neutrality, several of the nations (i.e., Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca) allied with Great Britain and several (i.e., Oneida, Tuscarora) with the Americans. As part of their strategy to cripple the frontier economy by disrupting agricultural activities, the British enlisted their Haudenosaunee allies to participate in raids on isolated farming communities. Further, British Major General John Burgoyne saw control of 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 involved the advance of forces under the command of Lt. Colonel Barry St. Leger from Oswego through the Carry, destroying Fort Stanwix and the American defenses in the process, then down the Mohawk to join Burgoyne near 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 advance north through the Hudson Valley with his forces from New York City. The confluence of these forces never materialized (Ellis 1977:38).

Leaving Oswego on July 26, 1777, St. Leger's force of British Regulars, Hessian infantrymen, artillerymen, Tory Rangers, and as many as 1,000 Indians (led by Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant [Thayendanega]) besieged the refurbished Fort Stanwix (renamed Fort Schuyler after its refortification by the Patriots and, as a result the former fortification called Fort Schuyler at what is now Utica was referred to as "Old Fort Schuyler") beginning on August 2. Brigadier General Nicholas Herkimer commanding the Tryon County militia set off from Fort Dayton to relieve the siege. They were joined by approximately 60 Oneida at the Oneida village of Oriska near the confluence of Oriskany Creek and the Mohawk River (Keesler 2004; Gould 2000; Ellis 1977:38-39).

However, before Herkimer's troops reached Fort Stanwix, they were ambushed by a detachment of Rangers, local Tories, and allied Native Americans beginning on the morning of August 6. The spot of the ambush was dense forest on high, undulating ground west of the marshy Oriska Creek. The intensely fought Battle of Oriskany raged for approximately six hours including an approximately one-hour break when the field was engulfed by a downpour. No one really knows how many were killed in the battle. One estimate has the Patriot militia losing between 450 to 500 men, excluding prisoners. The Americans retreated with their wounded to Old Fort Schuyler. General Herkimer was one of the casualties. Although he survived the battle, Herkimer bled to death at home eleven days later after a surgeon botched the amputation of his wounded leg. The British lost an estimated 200 men, not including the more than 100 Native Americans who were killed. The actual number was never tabulated. The militia never reached the fort (Ellis 1977:39-41; Gould 2000).

During the battle, Colonel (later Major General) Peter Gansevoort heard the gunfire and dispatched a sortie under the direction of Colonel Marinus Willett to help Herkimer. This detachment raided and destroyed a nearby camp of Native Americans and Tories, which lured them away from the main battle. Without their allies, the British withdrew, leaving the Patriots with the bloody field. After the engagement, the Patriots retrieved the wounded and returned to their Mohawk Valley farms, leaving the dead on the field (Ellis 1977; Gould 2000; Keesler 2004). The siege of Fort Stanwix continued for an additional 16 days until St. Leger received word that Major General Benedict Arnold was marching up the Mohawk Valley with a large force. St. Leger retreated back to Canada on August 22, ending the siege (Ellis 1977:42-44; Gould 2000).

In the aftermath of the Battle of Oriskany, Britain's Haudenosaunee allies in retaliation destroyed the Oneida villages of Oriska and Oneida Castle and their nearby fields and killing many of their occupants (Keesler 2004; Campisi 1978:483). The battle should be considered a Patriot victory, despite the failure of the militia to reach Fort Stanwix and relieve the siege, since the engagement ultimately prevented St. Leger from reaching Albany to assist Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga, one of the most important Patriot victories during the Revolution (Cookinham 1912:27-39; Keesler 2004). After Oriskany fighting on the frontier consisted largely of terrorist raids by the British and their allies on non-military settlements in the Mohawk, Unadilla, and Cherry valleys. Col. Willet and his militia, headquartered at Fort Plain, fought a guerilla-style war with Loyalist forces in the area. Several skirmishes also occurred in the Mohawk Valley, including the Battle of Klock's Field (1780), Johnstown (1781), and the Tory raid of Currytown (1781). American forces evacuated to areas east, and all European-American settlements prior to 1784 were destroyed and the area was reputed to have returned to wilderness. Since the Patriots had renamed Fort Stanwix Fort Schuyler, the fort formerly called Fort Schuyler was referred to as Old Fort Schuyler. After the close of the war, frontier fortifications such as Fort Schuyler and Fort Stanwix fell into ruin by the late 1780s. (Durant 1878:369; Wager 1896: 512; Cookinham 1912:39).

During the Revolution most of the individual Haudenosaunee nations had sided with the British, while the Oneida and many of the Tuscarora sided with the Patriots, as a result of the influence of Samuel Kirkland. After the war, "[t]he Americans and the Six Nations signed a treaty at Fort Schuyler [formerly Fort Stanwix] in 1784. By its terms all of the Iroquois tribes, except the Oneida and Tuscarora, lost most of their lands. Because of their service to the Americans, the Oneida and Tuscarora retained ownership of all their land" (Lenig 1977:29-30). Further, New York State prohibited the purchase of Indian land by individuals and voided all such purchases made without legislative approval after 1775. These gestures, however, did little to protect the Oneida, who sold present-day Broome and Chenango counties to the state for \$15,500 in 1785. In a treaty signed between the Oneida and the State of New York in 1788 at Fort Schuyler (formerly called Fort Stanwix), the Oneida ceded to the state all their land east of Oneida Lake, except for the Oneida reservation (which was formally established as a result of this treaty). Initially comprising about 300,000 acres in what are now Oneida and Madison counties, the reservation was affirmed by the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua. By the end of the 1830s, most Oneida had relocated to Wisconsin, leaving approximately 157 Oneida on their ancient territory as of 1845 (Durant 1878; Lenig 1977:30; Campisi 1978:484-485).

**Early Settlement and Statehood Period.** Although the first grant of land in the territory that would become Oneida County occurred with the Oriskany Patent in 1705, homesteading did not begin in earnest in the area until 1784 and the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix. The earliest settlement in what is now Utica occurred in 1773 at Deerfield Corners by Mark Damuth, Christian Reall, and George J. Weaver and their families. However, they fled their homes with during the British depredations a few years later. Settlement did not return until 1784. One of the Damuths settled at the old Fort Schuyler section of Utica in 1785 (Jones 1851:141-142; Greene 1924).

About the same time, in 1784, Revolutionary-war veteran Hugh White arrived from Connecticut to settle what became Whitestown. By 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 (Webster 1977:219; Canfield and Clark 1909:87; Jones 1851:371). 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 tract. (Those patentees who had sided with the British had their lands confiscated.)

Cosby's Manor was surveyed by John R. Bleeker in 1786. The subsequent map depicted three houses near the ford, and some improvements both a little farther east near the present city limits and a little farther westward; "otherwise the region was covered with an unbroken forest" (Wager 1896:278-279). These houses were identified as occupied by John Cunningham, Jacob Christian, and George Damuth. In 1787 settlement at what is now Utica consisted of "three log huts or shanties, near the old Fort" (Child 1869). Settlers of Utica before 1800 included Uriah Alverson, Philip Morey and his sons, Sylvanus, Richard, and Solomon, Francis Foster, Stephen Potter, Joseph Ballou, Jason Parker, John Cunningham, Jacob Crestman, Peter Smith, John House, Matthew Hubbell. Businesses established themselves near

the river, since that was the primary means of travel and much of the surrounding area was swampy. John Post was the first merchant trading with the Indians as well as sources in Schenectady ca. 1790, a primary product was said to be ginseng (Child 1869). He also kept the first tavern in the town. Ca. 1794, Moses Bagg, a blacksmith, operated an early tavern in the eastern portion of the town.

Efforts soon began to improve the regional transportation systems to facilitate the movement of goods and people into and from the area. During the 1790s, river improvements, the erection of a bridge over the Mohawk River at Old Fort Schuyler, and funding for the extension of the Genesee Road through Old Fort Schuyler to Geneva (later referred to as the Seneca Turnpike) provided an economic jolt to the community (Child 1869; Bagg 1892:17-18). The importance of removing the obstacles in the Mohawk River to better inland navigation was recognized immediately. In 1792, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company (WILNC) was incorporated by the New York Legislature to improve the route between Schenectady and the Oneida Carry near Fort Stanwix. "The directors of the company appointed a committee consisting of General Schuyler, Elkanah Watson and Goldsboro Banyar to examine the state of the Mohawk River to Fort Stanwix and across the portage to Wood Creek" (Wager 1896:216). WILNC constructed several canals along the Mohawk River beginning in 1797 (Shaw 1990; Lord 1993; Larkin 1977:32). By 1800, Utica had 70 buildings and Rome 50.

The Town of Whitestown was created from the Town of German Flats in 1788. Ten years later, in 1798, Oneida County was formed and Old Fort Schuyler was incorporated as the Village of Utica. Utica and Whitestown shared the role of county seat until 1854. At the time of its incorporation, Utica contained 50 houses with more than 200 people. By 1804, the village supported "four tanneries, two nail factories, two breweries, a hat factory, and a cabinet maker, watchmaker, potter, shoemaker, rope maker, besides other shops, stores, taverns, two churches, a school house, barns and other buildings" (Greene 1924). In 1805, Utica was still relatively compact with only Main, Whitesboro, Genesee, Hotel, and Seneca streets in use, although other streets had been planned. "Business found its way from the river as far up Whiteboro as Hotel street, as far up Genesee as the upper line of Broad, and a little way along Main; beyond these limits shops and stores were sparingly intermingled with private residences" (Bagg 1892:84).

As population spread westward and commerce increased along the Mohawk River, land roads proved insufficient to meet the needs of the expanding population. Further, after disappointing results along the western frontier during the War of 1812, a full water route to western New York was put into development. In July 1817 construction of the Erie Canal began at Rome. The route through Oneida County was location in and along the Mohawk River and the low swampy areas around it. The first trip in the canal was completed from Utica to Rome on October 22, 1819 (Bagg 1892:143, 222). The WILNC was liquidated in 1821 and its assets subsumed within the Erie Canal project. The Town of Utica was created from the Town of Whitestown in 1817. Utica was incorporated as a city in February 1832.

The canal connected Buffalo on Lake Erie with New York City on the Atlantic seaboard when it was completed in October 1825. Its route in Oneida County was along the south side of the Mohawk River and ran through what is now the City of Utica. Soon after completion, hamlets and villages sprang up along the route. The success of the canal was almost immediate and the volume of goods and people increased at such a pace that the canal had to be expanded in the 1840s and 1860s (Shaw 1990).

**Nineteenth-Century Development.** During the nineteenth century, the Erie Canal allowed for the growth of valley villages as the economical means of transportation supported both agricultural and commercial/industrial development. Prior to the opening of the Erie Canal, the Mohawk valley had been the most productive wheat granary in the nation. This changed dramatically when Genesee valley farmers were able to ship their products along the canal to Albany, which, at that time, was the wheat market center of the nation. As the nineteenth century progressed, Mohawk valley farmers concentrated their efforts on dairying and cheese production, which had been practiced to some extent even prior to canal completion. Re-envisioned at the end of the nineteenth century, the Erie Canal was reconstructed as the New York State or Erie Barge Canal between 1903 and 1917 (Wager 1896; McFee 1998).

With the success of the Erie Canal, other areas of the state clamored for a canal to link to the Erie. Authorized in February 1822, the Chenango Canal project connected the Susquehanna River at



Binghamton to the Erie Canal at Utica at the western end of the current project area. Construction of the 97-mile canal began in July 1834 and was completed in October 1836. The importance of the Chenango Canal rested on its utility for bringing Pennsylvania coal north to the growing factories of Utica (Wager 1896:223). Construction of the Chenango canal spurred the development of the surrounding neighborhood. In proximity to the junction of the Erie and Chenango canals, three large factories were built between 1846 and 1848, including the Utica Steam Cotton Mills (on State Street). In addition to factories, dwelling were also erected. The Rome and Utica Plank Road opened in 1848 along the route that is now Whitesboro Street (McFee 1993:180-181).

However, the successes of canal movement encouraged competition from a developing technology—railroads. The construction of the Utica & Schenectady Railroad began in 1834 and the line became operational in September 1836. The Syracuse & Utica Railroad was completed in July 1839. Paralleling the Mohawk River on the south, the line was consolidated into the New York Central in 1853 as was the Utica & Schenectady Railroad. Its passenger service was subsumed by AMTRAK in 1971 and its freight service by Conrail in 1976 (Wager 1896: 225-226; Herkimer County Historical Society 1992:138, 141). This was the primary line in the county until the 1880s. In 1881, construction began on the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, which ran west from Utica. Declared bankrupt in 1884, the line was leased to the New York Central in 1885. It ceased operations in 1966 (Herkimer County Historical Society 1992:138, 142-144; Larkin 1977:34). Other railroad lines in the city included the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad (finished in 1870 and leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad); the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad; and the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad (this line was leased to the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and later to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. in 1875) (Wager 1896:227-228).

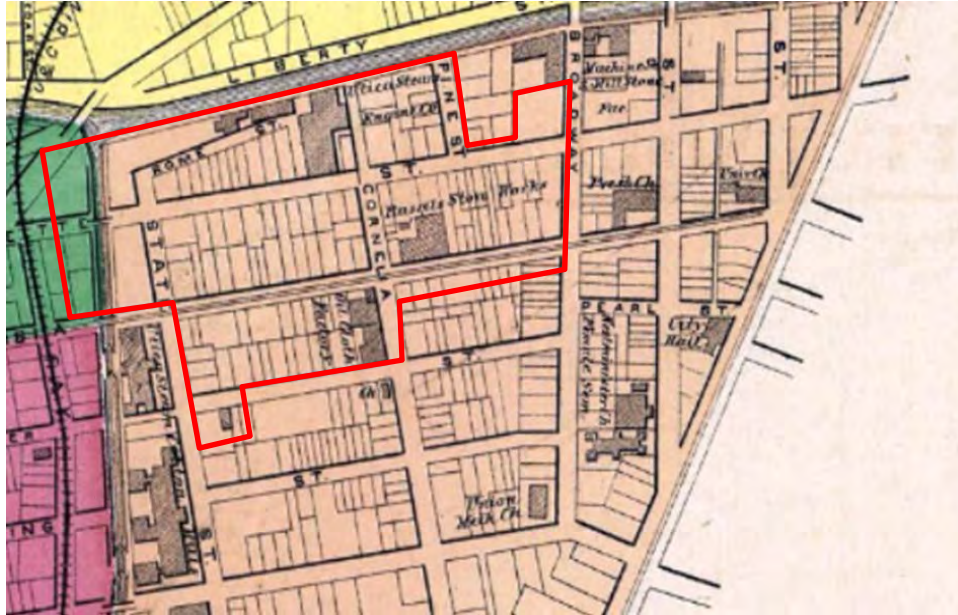
Initial settlers to the Utica area comprised a mix of New Englanders, Dutch, German, and Welsh people. Later immigration brought in by the Erie Canal drawn by the need for labor for the construction of the Chenango Canal and the railroads included Irish and German workers, who later worked in Utica's mills, factories, and domestic service. Population of Utica increased from 2,972 in 1820 to 12,782 by 1840, and to 23,686 in 1865 (Child 1869).

During the nineteenth century Utica was a manufacturing center in the Mohawk Valley. Near both reliable transportation routes and fertile agricultural fields, Utica became a convenient location for the creation and distribution of goods and products. Although the lack of water power was initially a hindrance to larger-scale manufacturing, this was overcome by the completion of the Chenango Canal, which brought Pennsylvania coal to feed the steam-power needs of the city (Wager 1896:366). Early manufacturing operations included Ephraim Hart's foundry, which began in 1822 (it became Hart and Crouse by 1896); several grist mills along the Mohawk River in the 1820s; two antecedents of Central New York Pottery; and the Vulcan Works (founded in 1832 and became the Utica Steam Engine and Boiler Works in 1896). In addition, the Munson Brothers foundry, machine shops, and mill machinery factory was established in 1823 by Alfred Munson. The firm later became Hart and Munson, then Munson Bros. in 1868 (Wager 1896:367). A planing mill was established by Philo Curtis, which was making sashes, doors, and blinds by steam power by 1834. The firm passed through several hands and was called Charles C. Kellogg & Sons by 1896. Metcalf & Dering and Edward F. Downer & Sons were other lumber mills at the end of the nineteenth century.

Utica was a center for textile manufacturing, including oil cloth, beginning in 1832. Some notable nineteenth-century companies included James B. Martin; William Taylor & Co.; Rockwell, Rhodes, & Miller; Roberts, Butler & Co.; Owen, Pixley & Co., later H. D. Pixley & Son and Owens Bros.; Crouse & Brandegee; Utica Clothing Co.; Utica Steam Woolen Mills (1846), and Utica Steam Cotton Mill (1847). Successful firms also included the Globe Woolen Mills was established as the Utica Globe Mill Co. in 1847 and employed approximately 1,000 workers at its height. Most mills were located in West Utica in the neighborhood of the Chenango and Erie canals, which attracted numerous German and Irish immigrants to work and live. New textile mills opened during and after the Civil War, including Utica Steam Knitting Mill (1863) Oneita Knitting Mill (1878), Mohawk Valley Cotton Mill (1880), the Skenandoa Cotton Company (1881), and Utica Knitting Company (1890), among others. Some of these were opened

in the east side of the city. More than 11,000 workers were employed in Utica's textile mills at the end of the nineteenth century (Wager 1896:368-369; Pristera 2009:8, 10).

Iron makers, forges, and foundries were also quite successful and included Phoenix Iron Works (founded in 1852); Russel Wheeler & Son (1842), The Carton Furnace Company (1847), Irvin A. Williams & Co. (1851, maker of locomotive head lights); Utica Stream Gauge Company (1861); and Utica Pipe Foundry Company (1889). Other prominent companies included Utica Knitting Company (1863, reorganized 1891); Wild & Devereux (1874); the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory Company (1868); Empire Scotch Cap Factory (1887); Utica Burial Case Company (1890), as well as a numerous shoe manufacturers and breweries (Wager 1896:370).



**Figure 6. Approximate location of the project area in 1874 (Beers et al. 1874).**

The necessities of the Civil War ushered in a new era of industrialization, one geared toward greater concentration of manufacturing and heavy industry in northern industrial centers, facilitated by rail transportation. By 1869, the City of Utica was a nexus of numerous transportation routes. The Genesee turnpike, the Erie Canal, and the New York Central extended through it. It served as the northern terminus of the Utica, Chenango, & Susquehanna Valley and the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton railroad as well as the Chenango Canal. It was the southern terminus of the Utica & Black River Railroad. The city was serviced by several horse railroads as well as stages. In addition, it supported 30 churches, 11 banks, numerous manufacturing operations, producing textiles, steam engines, musical instruments, telegraphic materials, and other items (Child 1869). The notable companies at that time included, the Globe Woolen Mills, the Utica Burr Mill Stone Manufactory (Hart & Munson), the Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company, and the Utica Steam Gauge Company, in addition to some of textile mills noted above (Child 1869). The New York State Lunatic Asylum (Utica State Hospital; opened 1843, closed 1978; designated a National Historic Landmark in 1989) was west of the project area (Larkin 1977:35; Beers 1874). The abundance of rail options as well as the more regular service resulted in the replacement of the Chenango Canal for shipping coal and freight. The Chenango Canal, west of the project area, closed in 1878. Rail transport and industrial jobs encouraged the arrival of numerous Italian and Polish immigrants after about 1870 (Canfield and Clark 1909; Wager 1896; Sanborn 1888).

The economic situation of the communities encircling the City of Utica changed in the wake of growing industrialization and urbanization. Mercantile business formerly conducted in rural settlements outside the city was diverted to the city. As Wager noted, "one of the causes of this exodus from the country [to the city] is the changed condition of agricultural interests which have been brought about since the [Civil War], largely through the competition of the products with the great West, and partly through the general

depreciation of rural real estate values” (Wager 1896:199-200). Land devoted to farming decreased, while the productivity of that land rose, especially in the twentieth century. 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. By 1900, Oneida County was rated first in the annual production of cheese and dairy products (Crisafulli 1977a).

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 Utica became more industrial and commercially oriented, the countryside surrounding it became more rural as farms increased acreage and were owner-operated (Wager 1896:200, 532; Crisafulli 1977a:50-52, 1977b:103-106).

As a result of the increasing supply of workers, factories in Utica flourished between ca. 1890 and 1950. Textile mills and knitting factories were especially robust. Industry expansion included the emergence of Oneida Mills, Frisbie-Stansfield Knitting Company, and Utica Knitting Company as national leaders in the knit goods industry. Other large companies included the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mill which merged with the Utica Steam Cotton Company in 1901. The height of the Utica textile industry was 1910 when nearly two-thirds of the city’s inhabitants worked in textile-related industries (Kirk et al. 2012; Pristera 2009:12-14).

Transportation changes facilitated the industrial development as establishment of the textile industry emerged with the completion of the Erie and Chenango canal. Beginning in 1886 streets of the city began to be paved with asphalt, beginning with Rutger Street. In 1887, the Utica Electric Light Company began to provide street lighting, “starting in the business section, although lighting for residential districts...soon followed” (Morton 2010). The electric streetcar was introduced in the 1890s and an interurban electric line, Utica & Mohawk Valley, ran between Rome and Little Falls during the early twentieth century. The Utica Belt Line Railroad system ran along Lafayette, Columbia, and State streets (Larkin 1977:35; Beers et al. 1874; Century Map Company 1907).

With the closure of the Chenango canal, the northern end of the former canal was gradually turned into a reservoir for the Erie canal. The abandoned canal channel was ultimately filled, although it was still depicted as open in 1888 (Sanborn 1888, 1925). As noted the canal system was reimagined and modernized during the early twentieth century and the subsequent Barge Canal was completed in 1917 through Utica. Gradually filled, the former Erie Canal channel was leveled through the city by 1923 and became Oriskany Street. The North Genesee Arterial was completed in the 1970s (Morton 2010).

**Twentieth Century.** The textile industry began a slow decline after World War I as the industry was plagued by over supply and northern textile operations shifted work to mills in the South. While Utica supported more than 40 mills in 1910, only six survived in 1922. Further, transportation improvements like the trolley and later the automobile freed workers from living in proximity to their places of employments. This freedom resulted in workers, especially the better paid, seeking to find living arrangements in less crowded and noisy places and gave rise to suburban housing areas. By 1940 the city had a population of 100,518 (Pristera 2009:15-18).

After the war, General Electric opened a factory in Utica which expanded during the 1950s as the Cold War intensified. This factory helped offset the loss of textile jobs as GE employed more than 5,800 people at the close of the 1950s. During this period large infrastructure projects like the construction of the North-South Arterial (New York State Route [NY] 12), the East-West Arterial (NY 5S), and the Sauquoit Valley Arterial (NY 8) helped speed the development of residential suburbs and draw residents from the central city. In addition, the completion of the New York State Thruway (Interstate-90) north of the city in the mid-1950s helped commerce bypass the area. During the late 1950s and 1960s, urban renewal plans led to the demolition of numerous city buildings, which became vacant lots when proposed projects did not

materialize. In 2006 structures in the area were demolished for a police support facility. A major economic development in the area during the twentieth century was the construction of the U.S. Air Force repair and maintenance depot, which served the entire northeastern section of the nation. This facility would develop into Griffiss Air Force Base, northeast of the City of Rome (Pristera 2009:20-21; Crisafulli 1977a:50-52, 1977b:105-112; Lehman 2016a, 2016b). The base closed in the late 1990s, although Rome Laboratories (now the Air Force Research Laboratory) continued to utilize buildings within the facility, which has become the Griffiss Business and Technology Park. The City of Utica had a population of 62,235 in 2010.

## 2.3 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

**2.3.1 Site File and Records Review.** A review of archaeological site files on the OPRHP/SHPO CRIS resulted in identifying one archaeological site previously reported within the project's APE, and 48 archaeological sites reported within one mile of it (Table 2). Forty-five (45) of the sites are historic, two are Precontact Native American sites, and one is a multicomponent Precontact/Historic site. Ten historic sites are considered NRHP-eligible; two historic sites were previously determined not NRHP-eligible, and the eligibility of the remaining sites is undetermined.

The archaeological site reported within the APE is a historic site identified as 442 Lafayette Street Historic Site (NYSM 12153; USN A06540.001655). A scatter of historic materials (e.g., ceramics, glass, nails, and bricks) was found at the site. National Register eligibility of the site is undetermined. This site location will most likely require testing to determine its National Register eligibility unless the location can be avoided (i.e., no subsurface disturbance).

All but seven of the historic sites within one mile of the project area are clustered west and southwest of the APE near Route 12. The two previously reported precontact sites are also located west and southwest of the APE and are greater than 750 ft. (229 m) from the property. The precontact sites include 613 Court Street Historic and Precontact Site (06540.001668) and 617 Cooper Street Historic & Precontact Site (NYSM 12158; 06540.001660). Site 06540.001668 is National Register-eligible and Site 06540.001660's National Register-eligibility is undetermined.

Early archaeological surveys by Beauchamp (1900) and Parker (1922) were consulted. Later archaeological investigations by Ritchie (1980) and Ritchie and Funk (1973) do not report the presence of archaeological sites in the project area.

**Table 2. Archaeological sites within approximately one mile of the project area.**

Unique Site Number (USN)	Additional Site #	Distance to APE ft (m)	Time Period	NRHP Eligibility
06540.000838	Durham Project 62; Utica Landing	3,953 (1,204)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.000839	Durham Project 63; Old Fort Schuyler:Ford	3,593 (1,095)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.000840	Durham Project 64; Old Fort Schuyler: Bridge	3,565 (1,087)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.000841	Durham Project 214; Posts	3,483 (1,062)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.000010	Site Of Old Fort Schuyler; NYSM 2790	2,242 (683)	1758	Undetermined
06540.000837	Durham Project 71; Baggs Hotel	2,592 (790)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.000836	Durham Project 70; Old Fort Schuyler	3,754 (1,144)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001845	Jay Street 1 Site; SUBi-2998; NYSM# 12481	2,695 (821)	Historic	Not eligible
06540.001655	442 Lafayette Street Historic Site; NYSM 12153	Within APE	Historic	Undetermined

<b>Unique Site Number (USN)</b>	<b>Additional Site #</b>	<b>Distance to APE ft (m)</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility</b>
06540.001653	N.A. White and Sons Pottery Historic Site; NYSM 12151	1,124 (343)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001654	728 Lafayette Street Historic Site; NYSM 12152	1,089 (332)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001656	509 Varick Street Historic Site; NYSM 12154	367 (112)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001657	608 Cooper Street Historic Site; NYSM 12155	486 (148)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001659	605-607 Cooper Street Historic Street; NYSM 12157	615 (187)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001658	606 Spring Street Historic Site; NYSM 12156	675 (206)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001662	621-623 Cooper Street Historic Site; NYSM 12160	732 (223)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001661	619 Cooper Street Historic Site; NYSM 12159	721 (220)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001660	617 Cooper Street Historic & Precontact Site; NYSM 12158	717 (219)	Precontact	Undetermined
06540.001663	613 Spring Street Historic Site; NYSM 12161	777 (237)	Historic	Undetermined
6540.001665	616-618 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12163	860 (262)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001664	614 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12162	815 (248)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001666	720 Roberts Street Historic Site; NYSM 12164	1198 (365)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001673	705 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12171	1106 (337)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001672	701-703 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12170	1083 (330)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001671	621 Court Street Historic and Precontact Site; NYSM 12169	1020 (311)	Historic and Precontact	Undetermined
06540.001670	617-619 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12168	953 (290)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001669	615 Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12167	942 (287)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001668	613 Court Street Historic and Precontact Site; NYSM 12166	927 (282)	Precontact	Eligible
06540.001667	706 Roberts Street Historic Site; NYSM 12165	1010 (308)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001692	Court Street Historic Site; NYSM 12190	650 (198)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001677	724 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12175	1465 (447)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001678	720-722 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12176	1388 (423)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001675	711 Roberts Street Historic Site; NYSM 12173	1251 (381)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001679	700 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12177;	1230 (375)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001676	705 Roberts Street Historic Site; NYSM 12174	1176 (358)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001693	1026 and 1028 Lincoln Street Historic Sites; NYSM 12191	1137 (347)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001689	511-513 Roberts Street Historic Site; NYSM 12187	889 (271)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001690	514 Mandeville Street Historic Site; NYSM 12188	993 (303)	Historic	Undetermined

Unique Site Number (USN)	Additional Site #	Distance to APE ft (m)	Time Period	NRHP Eligibility
06540.001691	508 Mandeville Street Historic Site; NYSM 12189	965 (294)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001688	1002 State Street Historic Site; NYSM 12186	876 (267)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001684	710 Stevens Street Historic Site; NYSM 12182	1633 (498)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001680	723 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12178	1605 (489)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001681	711 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12179	1494 (455)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001682	705-707 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12180	1427 (435)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001683	701-703 Bristol Street Historic Site; NYSM 12181	1386 (422)	Historic	Not Eligible
06540.001685	709 Stevens Street Historic Site; NYSM 12183	1750 (533)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001686	720-722 Warren Street Historic Site; NYSM 12184	1830 (558)	Historic	Eligible
06540.001687	1019 Sunset Avenue Historic Site; NYSM 12185	2171 (662)	Historic	Eligible

**Previous Surveys.** One archaeological investigation (PIN 2134.41.121 New York Routes 5, 8, and 12) was conducted within the APE according to the OPRHP/SHPO CRIS which resulted in the identification of 442 Lafayette Street Historic Site (NYSM 12153; USN A06540.001655) previously discussed. One architectural investigation was conducted (16SR00991: Utica National Register Districts Survey Area: Downtown) which partially overlaps with the east side of the construction APE.

**Historic Districts.** There seven historic building districts are located within one mile of the APE (Table 3).

**Table 3. Historic Districts within approximately one mile of the project area.**

OPRHP #	District Name	Distance to APE ft (m)	Time Period	NRHP Eligibility
06540.001910	Mohawk Valley Psychiatric Center Historic District	3,064 (934)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001883	Globe Woolen Company Mills	1,546 (471)	Historic	Listed
06540.001874	Rutger-Steuben Park Historic District	1,269 (387)	Historic	Listed
06540.001876	Lower Genesee Street Historic District	825 (282)	Historic	Listed
06540.001996	Bagg's Square East Historic District	1,512 (461)	Historic	Undetermined
06540.001988	East Utica Little Italy Historic District	3,927 (1,197)	Historic	Eligible
00104.000641	New York State Barge Canal Historic District	2,693 (821)	Historic	Listed

**Register Listings.** A review of the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places (NRHP) listings, as recorded in the files of the OPRHP/SHPO, did not identify any properties, buildings, sites or districts as listed or eligible for listing within the construction APE. However there are four NRHP-listed and one NRHP-eligible historic districts located within one mile of the construction APE (see Table 3).

**2.3.2 Historical Map Analysis.** Eleven historical maps and atlases were consulted for the project area (Rogerson et al. 1852; Beers et al. 1858 [Figure 7], 1874 [see Figure 6]; Roe & Taylor 1868 [Figure 8]; Hopkins 1883 [Figure 9]; Sanborn 1884 [Figures 10], 1888 [Figure 11], 1925 [Figure 13], 1952 [Figure 14], 1986; and Century Map Company 1907 [Figure 12]). As expected for an intensely urban

environment, the lots in the project area contain numerous buildings and structures. A selection of historical maps was used to prepare a list documenting the structures at each current address in the project area and details its development over time. The results of this review are presented in Table 4, which appears after the historical map figures.

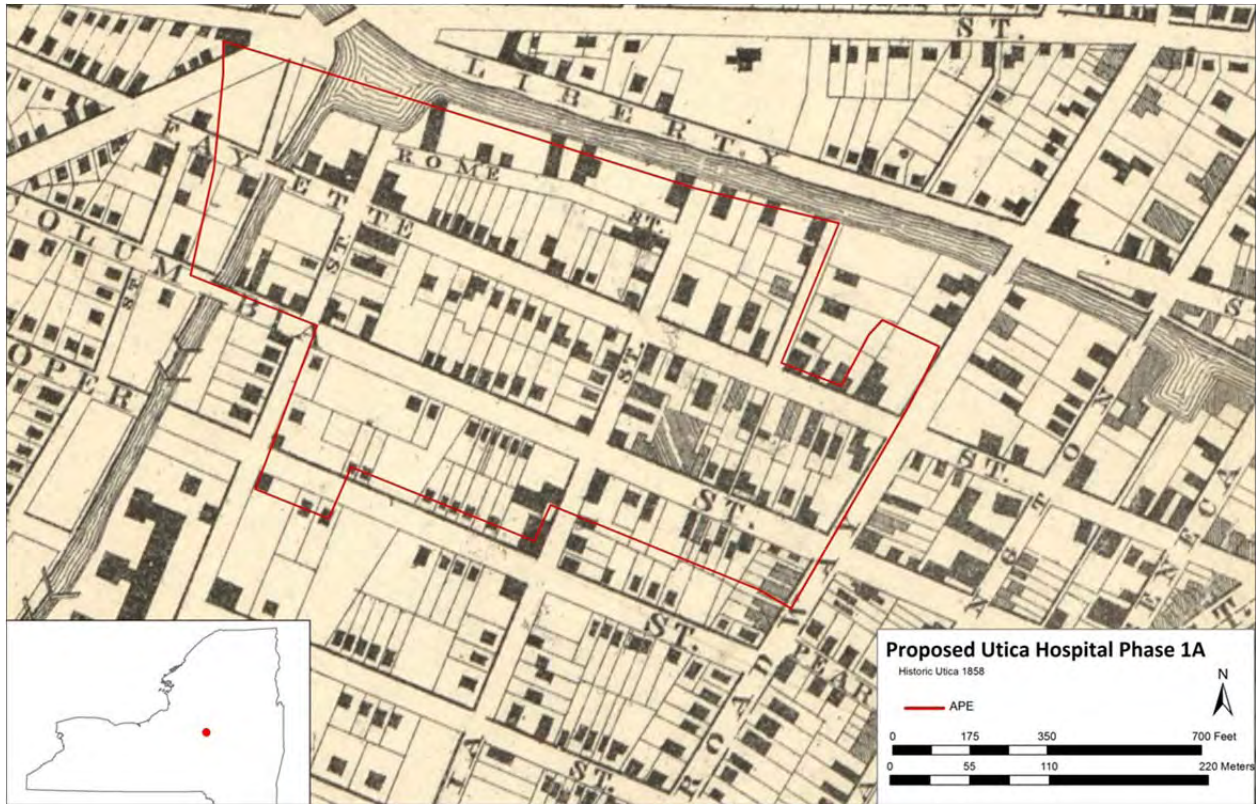


Figure 7. Approximate location of the project area in 1858 (*Beer et al. 1858*).

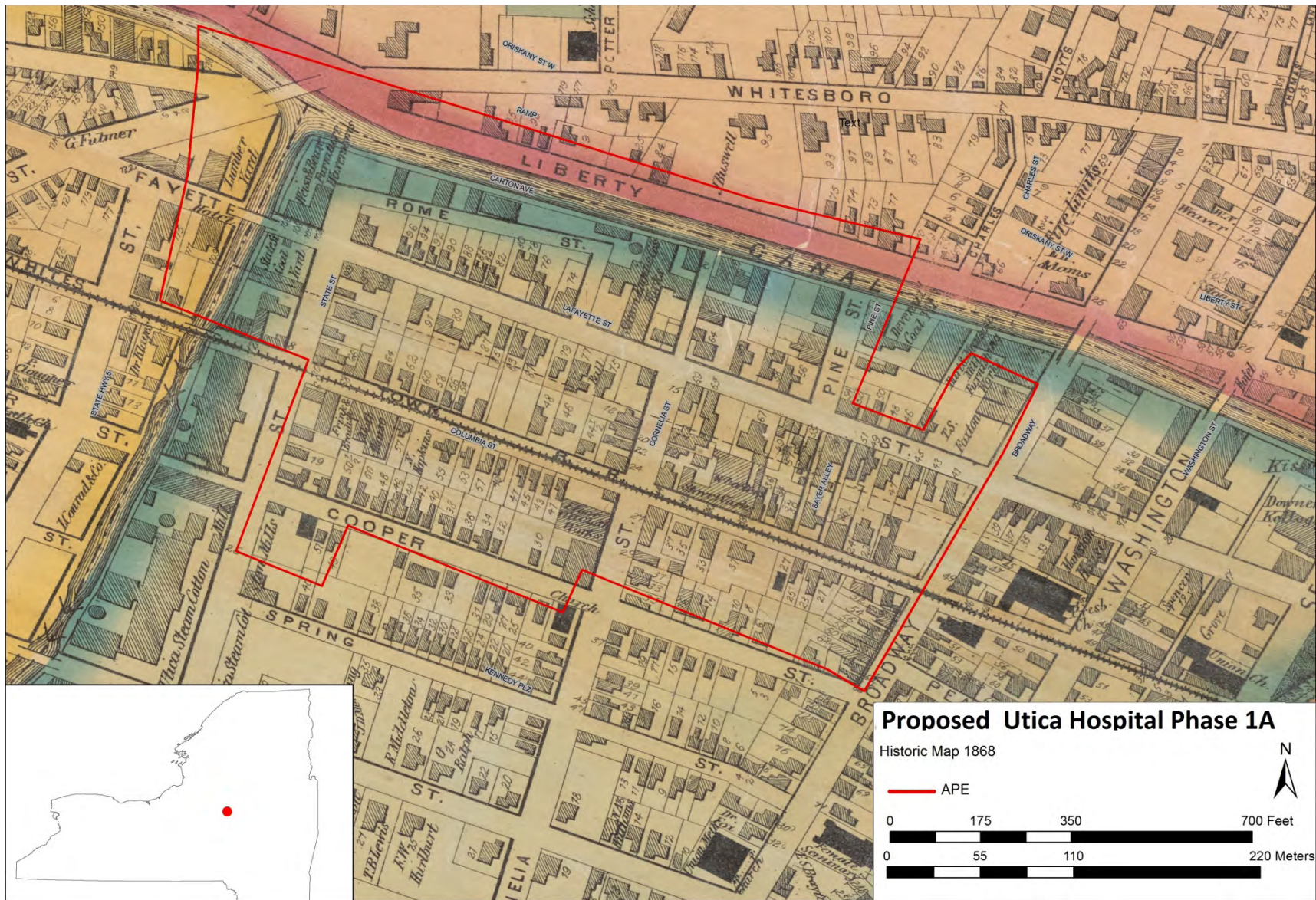


Figure 8. Approximate location of the project area in 1868 (Roe & Taylor 1868).



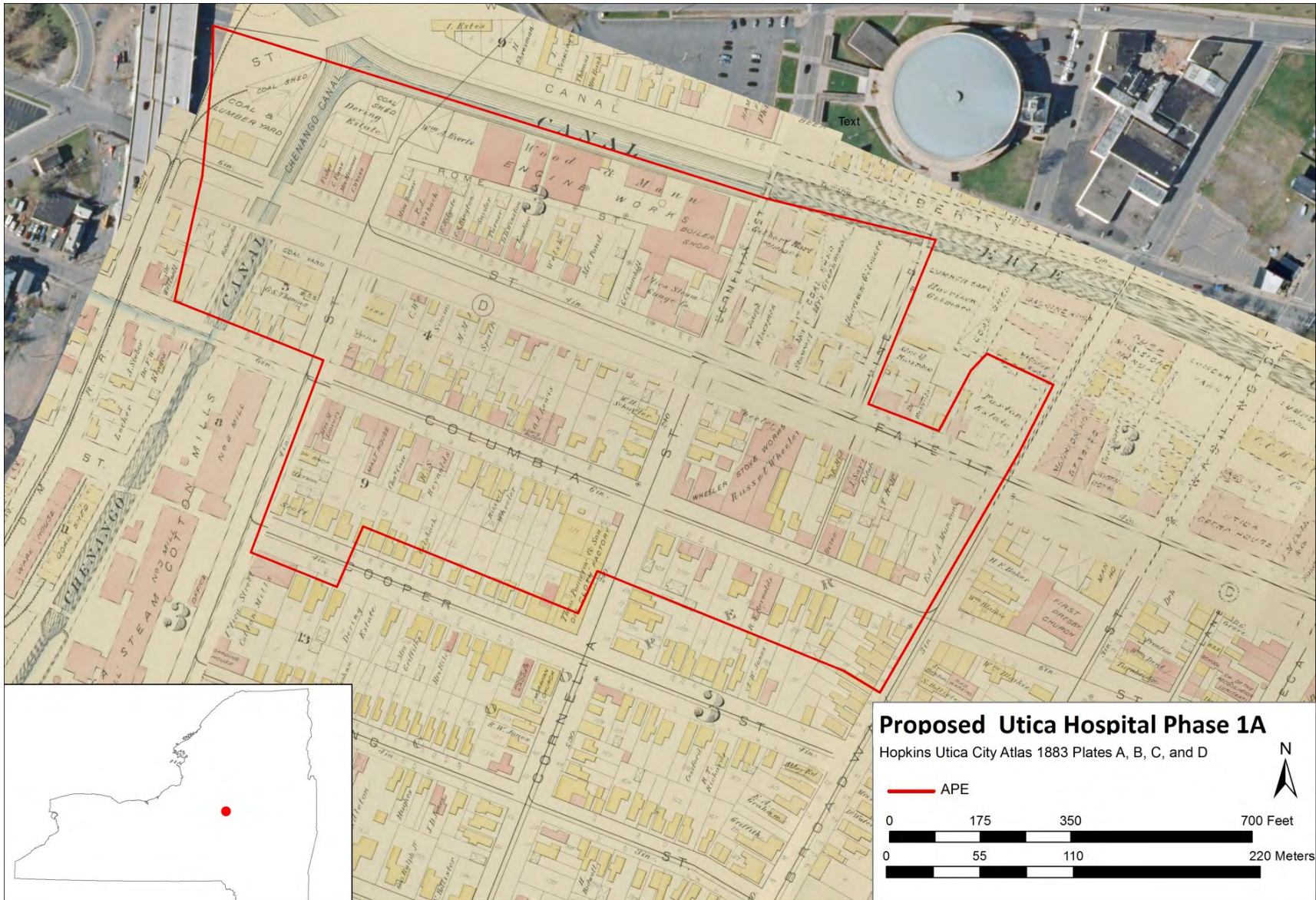


Figure 9. Approximate location of the project area in 1883 (Hopkins 1883).

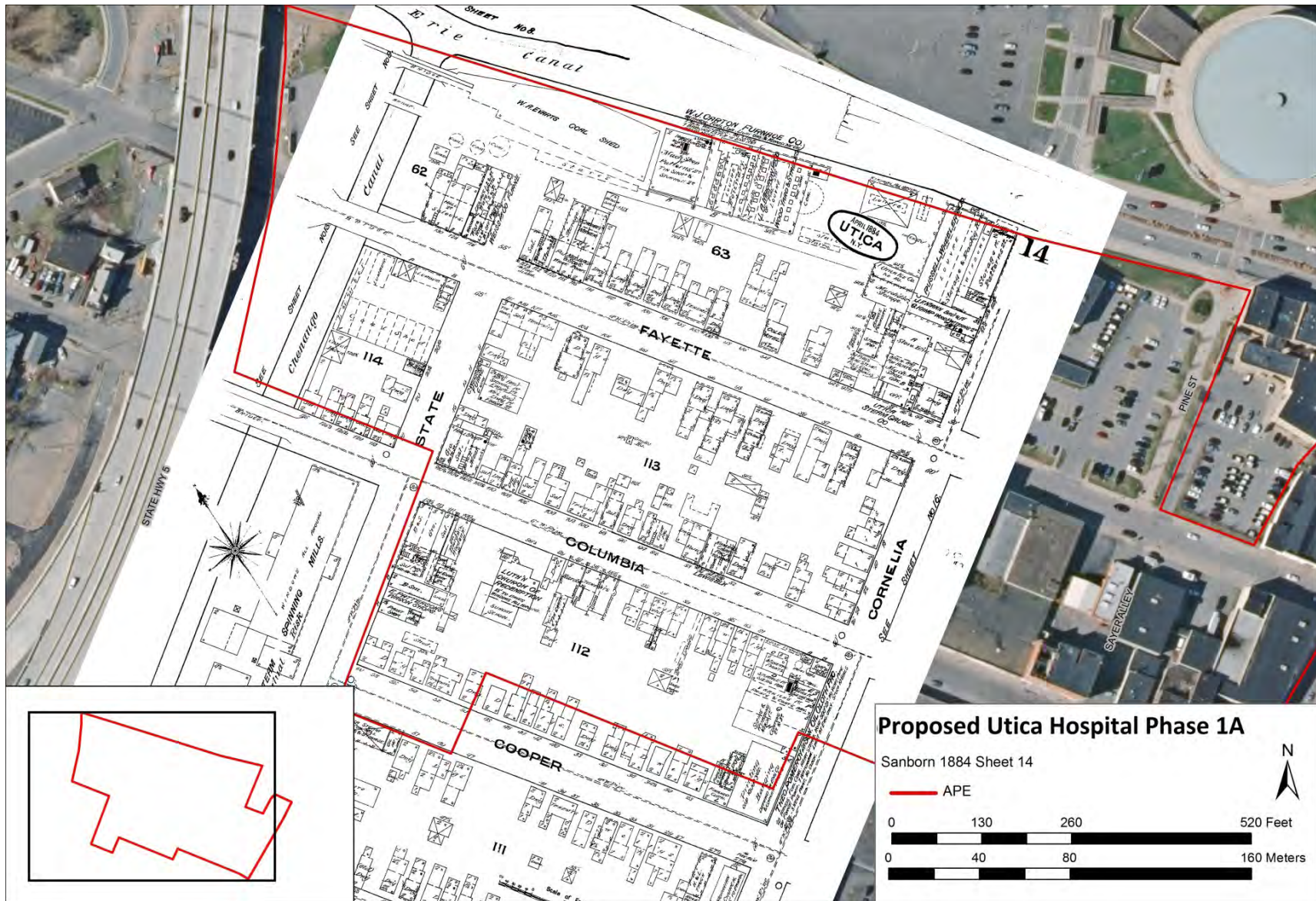


Figure 10A. Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1884 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1884 sheet 14).

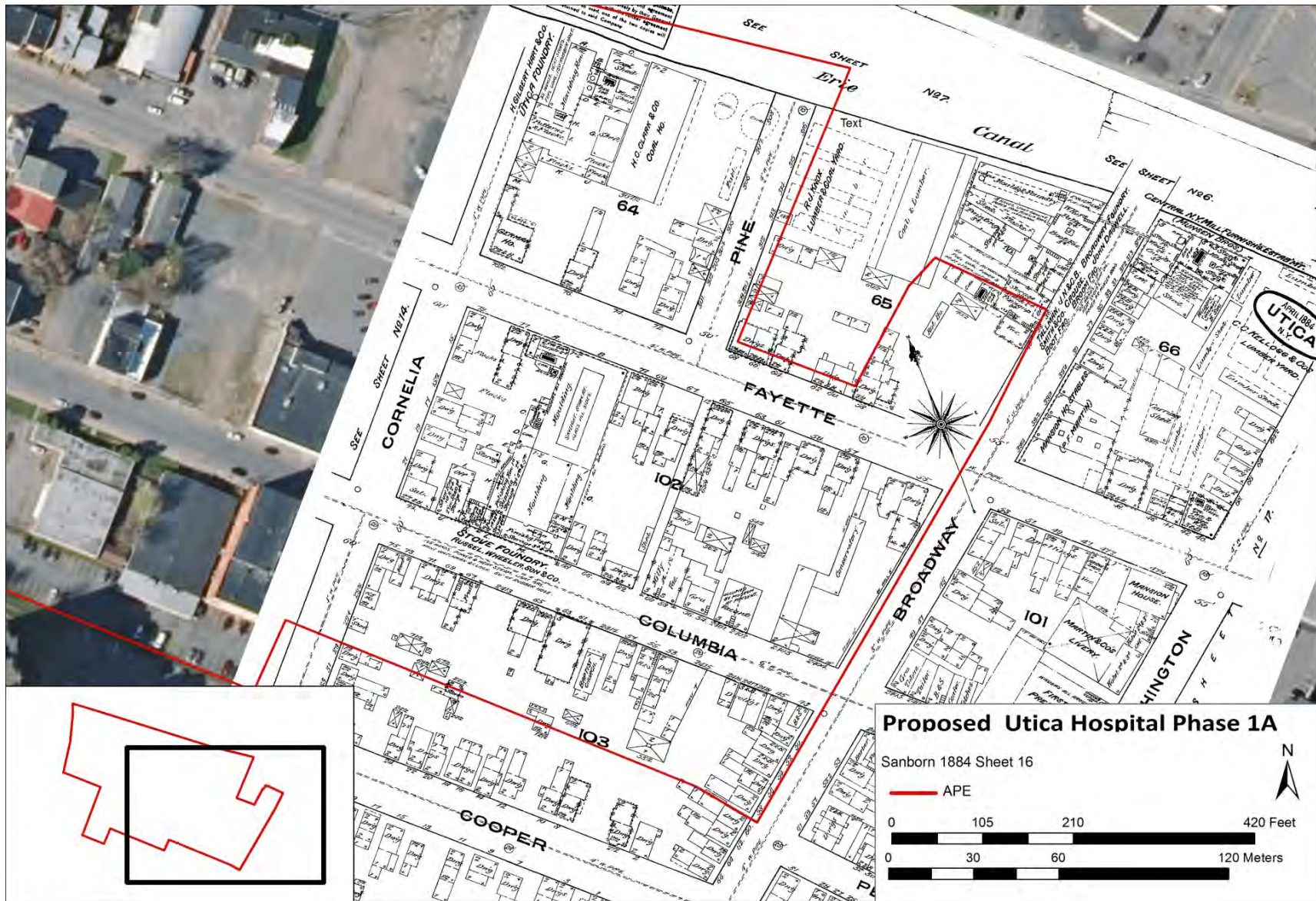


Figure 10B. Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1884 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1884 sheet 16).

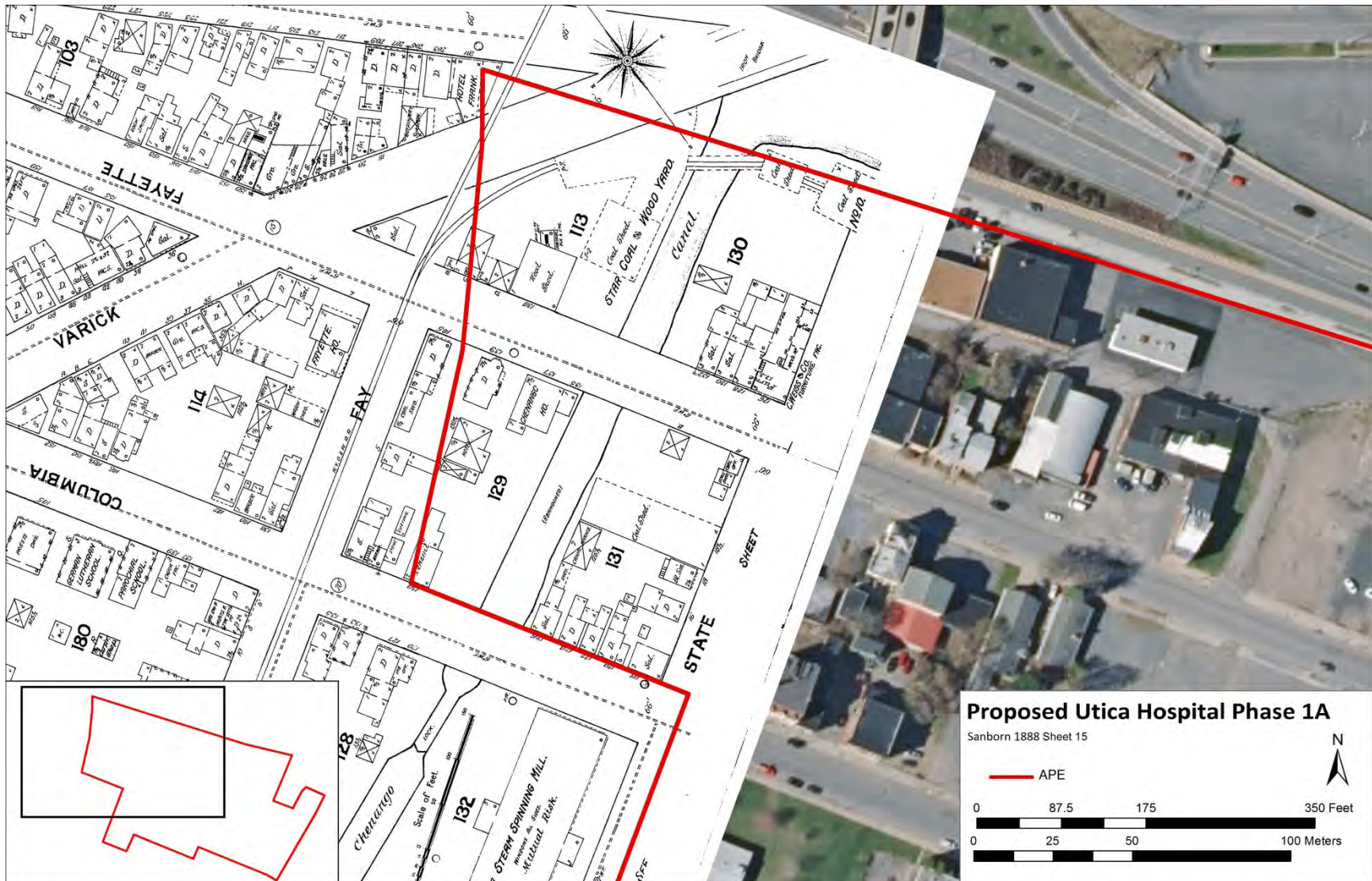


Figure 11A. Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1888 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1888 sheet 15).

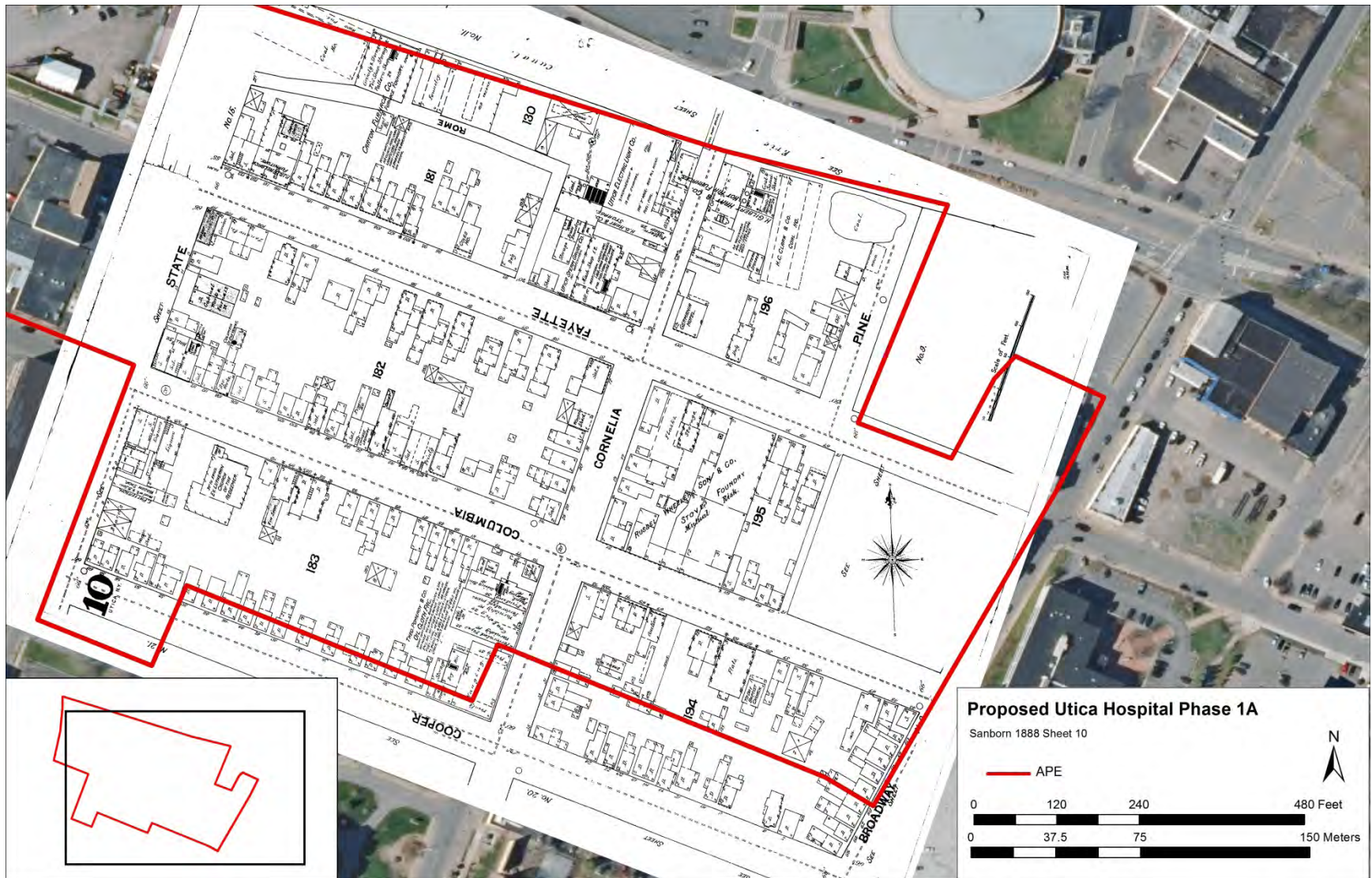


Figure 11B. Approximate location of the central portion of the project area in 1888 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1888 sheet 10).

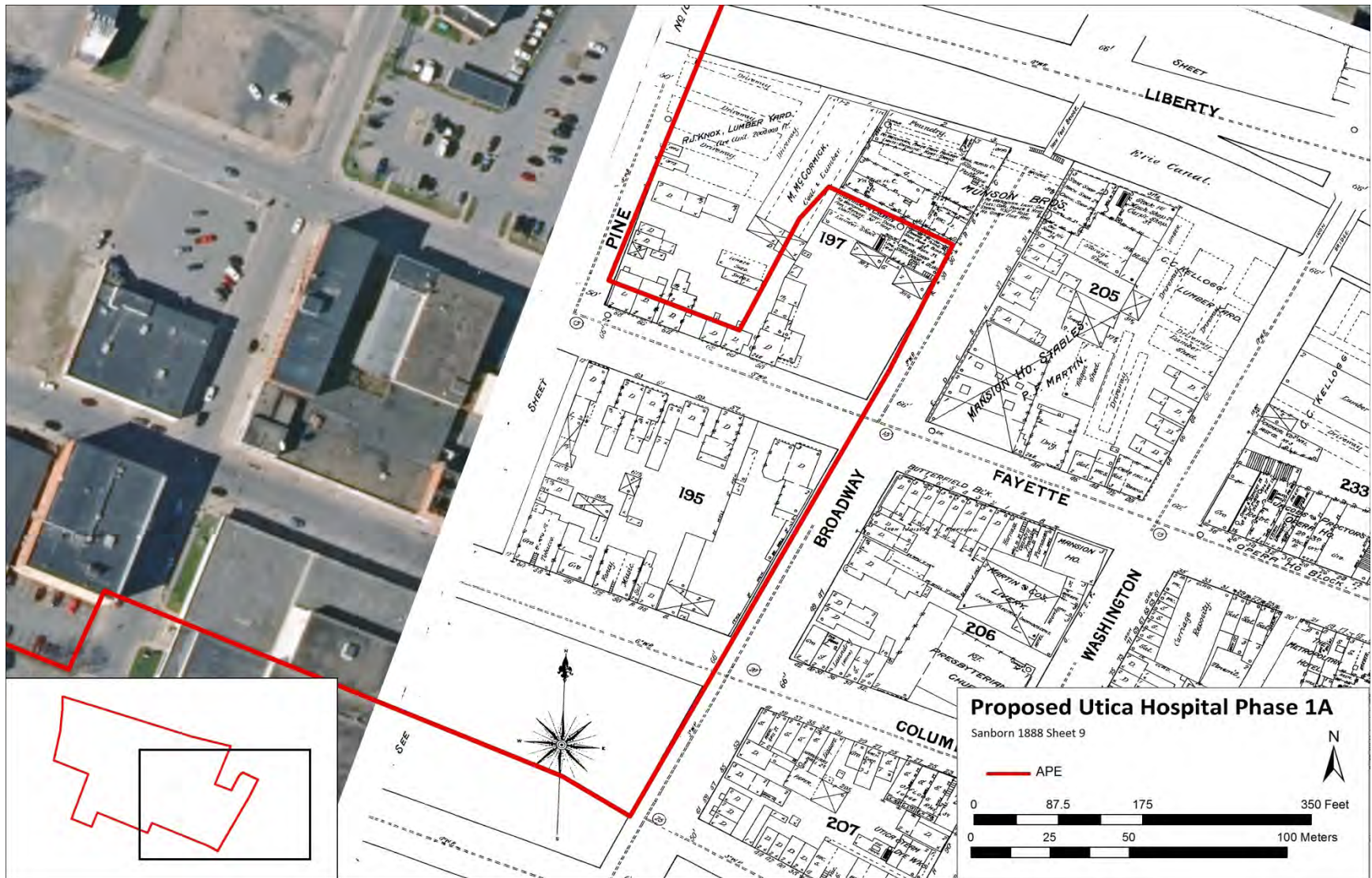


Figure 11C. Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1888 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1888 sheet 9).

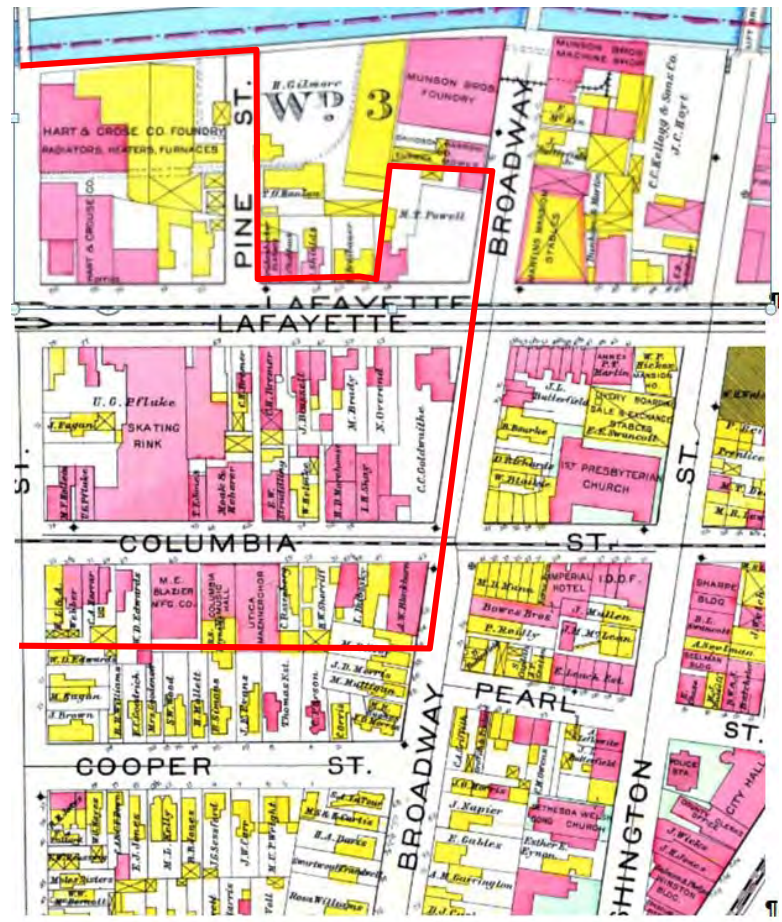
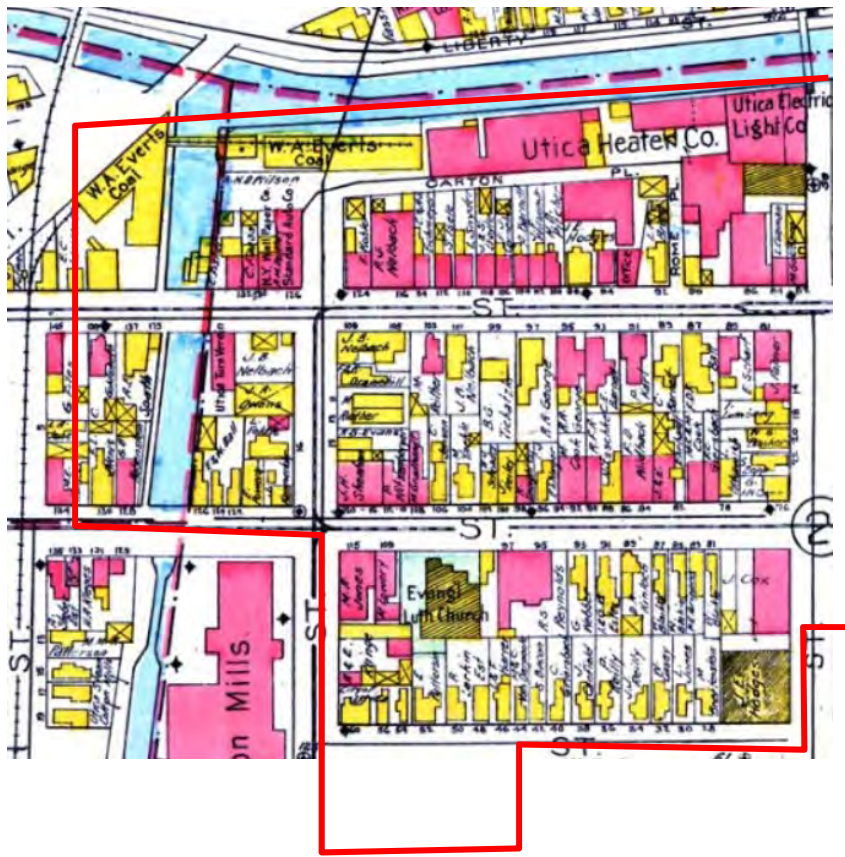


Figure 12. The approximate location of the project area (red outline) in 1907 (Century Map Company 1907).



Figure 13A. Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1925 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1925 sheet 24).



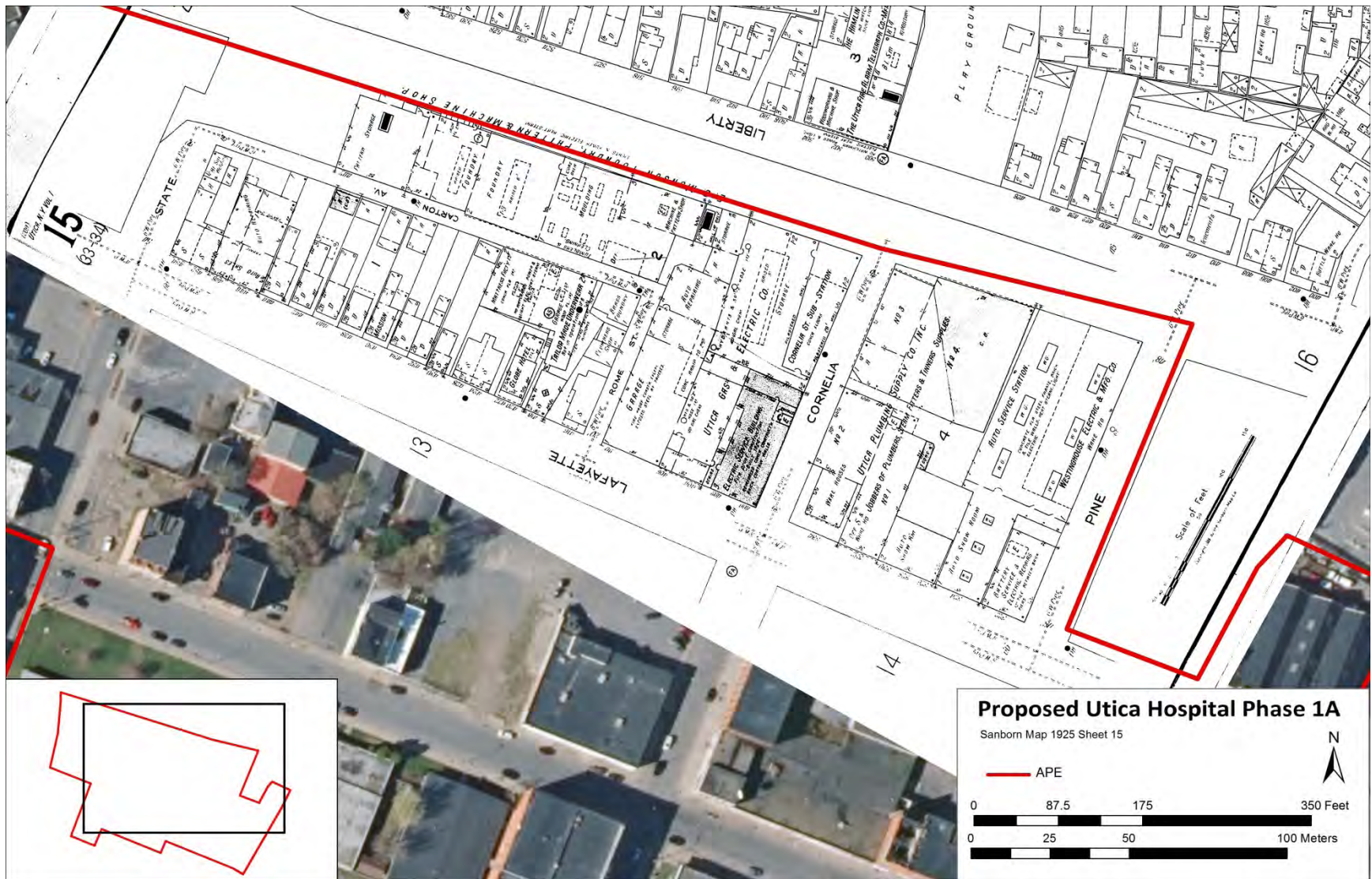


Figure 13B. Approximate location of the north central portion of the project area in 1925 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1925 sheet 15).



Figure 13C. Approximate location of the south central portion of the project area in 1925 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1925 sheet 13).



Figure 13D. Approximate location of the southeastern portion of the project area in 1925 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1925 sheet 14).



Figure 13E. Approximate location of the northeastern portion of the project area in 1925 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1925 sheet 16).



Figure 14A. Approximate location of the western portion of the project area in 1952 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1952).



Figure 14B. Approximate location of the eastern portion of the project area in 1952 (EDR 2016: Sanborn 1952).

**Table 4. Map-Documented Structures in the APE.**

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
	512-514 Broadway				Store, 2-stories	Combined with 300-302 Columbia
	610 Broadway, 58 Broadway	58 Broadway	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	
<b>608 Broadway</b>	56 Broadway,	56 Broadway	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
<b>Illegible</b>	A. Broadway, 54 Broadway	54 Broadway	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Building Details Illegible
<b>Illegible</b>	52 Broadway, B. Broadway	52 Broadway	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Building Details Illegible
	50 Broadway		Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories		
<b>412 Broadway</b>	40 Broadway, H. Broadway,	40 Broadway	Vacant, 2-stories	Garage	NYS, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible
<b>Carton Avenue</b>	Rome Street, 98 ½ Carton, A. Carton, B. Carton	No Address, Rome St.	W.J. Carton Furnace Co, 1-2-stories	W.J. Carton Furnace Co, 1-2-stories	Foundry	Building Details Illegible
			43 Columbia, B&S, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	301-303 Columbia, Store, 4-stories	Building Details Illegible
		17 Columbia	45 Columbia, Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	305 Columbia, Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>307-309 Columbia</b>	19 Columbia, 2418 Columbia, 307 Columbia	19 Columbia	Dwelling, 3 ½-stories		Store, 3-stories	Building Details Illegible, 3-stories
	19 Columbia, 2417 Columbia, 309 Columbia		Dwelling, 3 ½-stories		Store, 3-stories	
	19 Columbia, 2416 Columbia		Dwelling, 1-story			
<b>311-313 Columbia</b>					Store, 3 ½-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>315 Columbia</b>					Store, 3-stories	Store, 1-story
<b>300-302 Columbia</b>	300 Columbia				Store, 2-stories	Columbia, Store, 2-stories
	302 Columbia				Store, 2-stories	

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>304-306 Columbia</b>	304 Columbia				Store, 2-stories	Columbia, Store, 2-stories
	18 Columbia, 2403 Columbia, B. Columbia, 306 Columbia	18 Columbia	Conservatory, 2-stories	Garage, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	
<b>308-310 Columbia</b>	20 Columbia, A. Columbia	20 Columbia		Store, 2-stories	Columbia, Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
	20 Columbia, 48 Columbia			Dwelling, 2-stories		
<b>312-316 Columbia</b>	22 Columbia, 2402 Columbia, 50 Columbia, 312 Columbia	22 Columbia	Vacant, 3-stories	Music, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Columbia, Store, 3-stories
	24 Columbia, 2401 Columbia, 52 Columbia, 316 Columbia	24 Columbia	Vacant, 3-stories	Fancy, 3-stories	Store 3-stories	
<b>318 Columbia</b>	26 Columbia, 54-56 Columbia, 56 Columbia, 318-320 Columbia	26 Columbia	Grocery, 3-stories	Grocery, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store
<b>320 Columbia</b>						Store
<b>322-324 Columbia</b>	58 Columbia	No Address	Vacant, 3-stories	Tobacco, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
	60 Columbia		3-stories	Grocery, 3-stories		
	60 ½ Columbia		Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories		
	21 Columbia, 53 Columbia, 319 Columbia	21 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	
<b>321 Columbia</b>	23 Columbia, 55 Columbia, 321-323 Columbia	23 Columbia	B&S, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>323 Columbia</b>	25 Columbia, 57 Columbia, 325 Columbia	25 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, Utica Manner choir Hall, Store, 3-stories	Store, Utica Manner choir Hall, Store, 3-stories



Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>325 Columbia</b>	27 Columbia, 2412 Columbia, 59 Columbia	27 Columbia	Baptist Church, 1-story	Baptist Church, 1-story		Store, Utica Manner choir Hall, Store, 3-stories
<b>327 Columbia</b>	61-63 Columbia, 327-329 Columbia		Dwelling, 3-stories	Flats, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Restaurant, 3-stories
<b>329 Columbia</b>						Wall Papers & Paint, 3-stories
<b>326 Columbia</b>	30 Columbia, 62 Columbia,	30 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>328 Columbia</b>	32 Columbia, 64 Columbia	32 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>Illegible</b>	31 Columbia, 65 Columbia, B. Columbia	31 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Store, 6-stories	Store, 6-stories
<b>332 Columbia</b>	34 Columbia, 66 Columbia	34 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>334 Columbia</b>					Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>Illegible</b>	33 Columbia, 67 Columbia, 343 Columbia	33 Columbia	Building Details Illegible, 4-stories	Auction, 3-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store
	36 Columbia, 68 Columbia, 336-338 Columbia	36 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	
<b>347 Columbia</b>	35 Columbia, 69 Columbia, 347 Columbia	35 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-story	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible
<b>349 Columbia</b>	37 Columbia, 71 Columbia	37 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-story	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Restaurant, 3-stories
<b>351-353 Columbia</b>	27 Cornelia, 73 Columbia	27 Cornelia	Building Details Illegible, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>355-357 Columbia</b>	27 Cornelia, 75 Columbia		Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>340-366 Columbia</b>	44 Columbia, 74 Columbia, 362-366 Columbia	44 Columbia	Saloon, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 3 ½-stories	Bergers Department Store, 3-stories
	38-42 Columbia, J. Columbia, 358-360 Columbia	38-42 Columbia, Stove Works	Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 4-stories	Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 3 ½ -stories	Store, 3 ½-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, K. Columbia, 356 Columbia		Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 3 ½ - stories	Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, K. Columbia, 354 Columbia		Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co, 3 ½ stories	Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co, 3-stories	Store, 4-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, L. Columbia, 352 Columbia		Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co, 3 ½ stories	Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, L. Columbia, 350 Columbia				Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, M. Columbia, 348 Columbia		Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 3-stories	Stove Foundry Russel Wheeler Son & Co, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, M. Columbia, 344-346 Columbia				Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, M. Columbia, 342 Columbia				Store, 3-stories	
	38-42 Columbia, M. Columbia, 340 Columbia				Store, 3-stories	

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>400-406 Columbia</b>	20 Cornelia, 508 Cornelia	20 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
	22 Cornelia, 510 Cornelia	22 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
	24 Cornelia, 400 Columbia	24 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 1 ½-stories	
	26 Cornelia, 404 Columbia		Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 1-story	
<b>401-409 Columbia</b>	A.,B.,C., Columbia, 75 Columbia, 401- 403 Columbia	No address	Theo Pomeroy and Son Oil Clothing Factory, 2-stories	Office, 2-stories	Store, 4-stories	Furniture, 4- stories
	A.,B.,C., Columbia, 77 Columbia, 401- 403 Columbia			Coal shed, 1-story		
	A.,B.,C., Columbia, 79 Columbia, 405- 407 Columbia			Building Details Illegible, 1-story	Store, 4-stories	
	409 Columbia				Store, 4-stories	
<b>408 Columbia</b>	44 ½ Columbia, 78 Columbia	44 Columbia ½	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>414 Columbia</b>	46 Columbia, 80 Columbia	46 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 ½- stoires	Dwelling, 1 ½- stoires	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>416 Columbia</b>					Store, 3-stories	Salon, 3-stories
<b>418-422 Columbia</b>	48 Columbia, 82 Columbia, 418 Columbia	48 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 ½- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Furniture, 2- stories
	48 Columbia, 82 Columbia, 420-422 Columbia				Store, 2-stories	
<b>424 Columbia</b>	82 ½ Columbia		Lewis Factory, 3- stories	Printing, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
	84 Columbia			Store, 3-stories		

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>426 Columbia</b>	86 Columbia			Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Restaurant, 3-stories
<b>411-417 Columbia</b>	41 Columbia, 81 Columbia	41 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Auto Sales, 4-stories	Clothing Factory, 4-stories
	43 Columbia, 83 Columbia	43 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories		
	45 Columbia, 85 Columbia	45 Columbia	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories		
	47 Columbia, 87 Columbia	47 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 1/1-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/1-stories		
<b>428 Columbia</b>	88 Columbia		Fancy, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Furniture, 3-stories
	49 Columbia, 89 Columbia, 419 Columba	49 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Store, 2-stories	
<b>421-423 Columbia</b>	421 Columbia				Store, 1-story	Auto Body Repair, 1-story
	51 Columbia, 91 Columbia, 423 Columbia	51 Columbia	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
	53 Columbia, 93 Columbia, 425 Columbia	53 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Clean/Pressing, 2-stories	
	427 Columbia				Store, 2-stories	
<b>432 Columbia</b>	90 Columbia			Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>434-438 Columbia</b>	52 Columbia, 92 Columbia, 434 Columbia	52 Columbia	Cigar Factory, 2 ½-stories	Chinese Laundry, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
	94 Columbia, 438 Columbia		Building Details Illegible, 2 ½ stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	
<b>431-437 Columbia</b>	55 Columbia, 95 ½ Columbia, 95 Columbia, 431 Columbia	55 Columbia	Tenants, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Tenants, 3-stories	Auto Sales and Service
	55 Columbia, 95 Columbia, 95 ½ Columbia, 433 Columbia		Tenants, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Tenants, 3-stories	
	97 Columbia, 435-437 Columbia		Hardware, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	
<b>440-442 Columbia</b>	54 Columbia, 96 Columbia	54 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	Store, 4-stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>444 Columbia</b>	56 Columbia, 98 Columbia	56 Columbia	Saloon, 3-stories	Saloon, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
	57 Columbia, 99 Columbia	57 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories		
<b>No Address Listed</b>	99 ½ Columbia	No Address	Lutheran Church of Redemption, 2-stories	EV. Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	EV. Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 1-2 stories	Used Car Sales, 1-2 stories
<b>446-448 Columbia</b>	58 Columbia, 100 Columbia	58 Columbia	Tenants, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>450 Columbia</b>	60 Columbia, 102 Columbia	60 Columbia	Tenants, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-dwelling	Store, 2-stories
<b>452 Columbia</b>	62 Columbia, 104 Columbia	62 Columbia	Saloon, 2-stories	Saloon, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>454 Columbia</b>					Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>456 Columbia</b>	64 Columbia, 106 Columbia	64 Columbia	Saloon, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>458 Columbia</b>	108 Columbia		Dye House, 2-stories	Dye House, 2-stories	Store/Dwelling, 2-stories	Store/Dwelling, 2-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>451-453 Columbia</b>	109 Columbia	No Address	Building Details Illegible, 3-stories	Liquors, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>460 Columbia</b>	66 Columbia, 110 Columbia	66 Columbia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible, 2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>464 Columbia</b>	68 Columbia, 110 1/6 Columbia, 112 Columbia	68 Columbia	Saloon, 1-story	Saloon, 1-story	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>466 Columbia</b>	70 Columbia, 110 1/5 Columbia,	70 Columbia	Meat, 3 1/2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 4 stories	Building Details Illegible, 4-stories
<b>468 Columbia</b>	70 Columbia, 110 1/4 Columbia		Store, 3 1/2-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 4 stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>470 Columbia</b>	70 Columbia, 110 1/3 Columbia		Grocery, 3 1/3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Drugs, 4 stories	Store, 4-stories
<b>455 Columbia</b>	69 Columbia, 111 Columbia	69 Columbia	Saloon, 3-stories	Liquors, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>457 Columbia</b>	69 Columbia, 113 Columbia		Grocery, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>459 Columbia</b>	69 Columbia, 113 1/2 Columbia		B&S, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>500-502 Columbia</b>	8 State, 118 Columbia, 500 Columbia	8 State	Store, 2 1/2-stories	Store, 2-stories (combined with 20 state)	Store, 3-stories	Restaurant, 3-stories
	8 State, 118 Columbia, 502 Columbia				Printing, 3-stories	
<b>503 Columbia</b>	3 State, 9 State	3 State	Dwelling, 1-story	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories
	72 Columbia, 120 Columbia, 504 Columbia	72 Columbia	Saloon, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	
<b>506 Columbia</b>	126 1/4 Columbia, 122 Columbia	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Restaurant, 2-stories
<b>508 Columbia</b>	126 1/3 Columbia, 124 Columbia	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
<b>510 Columbia</b>	126 Columbia	No address	Saloon, 2-stories	Saloon, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>512-514 Columbia</b>					Store, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>516-518 Columbia</b>	130 Columbia	No address	Tenants, 2-stories	Tenants, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
<b>430 Cooper</b>	50 Cooper	50 Cooper	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Factory, 3-stories	Factory, 3-stories
<b>434-436 Cooper</b>	50 ½ Cooper, 52 Cooper	50 ½ Cooper	Tenants, 1 ½-2 stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-2 stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
<b>438 Cooper</b>	54 Cooper	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
<b>440 Cooper</b>	56 Cooper	No address	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories
<b>424-444 Cooper</b>	58-60 Cooper, 58 Cooper, 442 Cooper	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Restaurant, 2-stories
	58-60 Cooper, 60 Cooper, 444 Cooper			Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
	15 Cornelia	15 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Combined with 79 Columbia		
	17 Cornelia	17 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories		
<b>504 Cornelia</b>					Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
	18 Cornelia, 506 Cornelia	18 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
	19 Cornelia	19 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories		
	21 Cornelia	21 Cornelia	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories, combined with 74 Columbia		
<b>301-305 Lafayette</b>	41 Fayette, 55 Fayette	41 Fayette	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Show Room, Garage, 2-stories	Auto Sales and Service, 2-stories
	43 Fayette, 55 Fayette	43 Fayette				

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
					300 Lafayette, Office, 2-stories	Office, 2-stories
<b>302-306 Lafayette</b>	302-304 Lafayette				Trolley Express Station NYS Railways, 1-story	Utica Transit Corp, 1-2 stories
	58 Lafayette, 306 Lafayette	No address	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Repair, 2-stories	
<b>Illegible</b>	45 Fayette, 57 Fayette, 307 Lafayette	45 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Restaurant, Bowling
<b>Illegible</b>	47 Fayette, 59 Fayette, 309 Lafayette	47 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Auto Sales, 2-stories	Auto Sales
<b>311 Lafayette</b>	49 Fayette, 61 Fayette	49 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
	51 Fayette, 63 Fayette, 313 Lafayette	51 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Rooming, 3-stories	
<b>315 A. Lafayette</b>	A. Lafayette				Store, 1-story	Restaurant , 1-story
<b>315 Lafayette</b>	53 Fayette, 65 Fayette	53 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Restaurant, 2-stories
<b>317 Lafayette</b>		55 Fayette	67 Lafayette, Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	, Office, Printing, 2-stories	Office, Printing, 2-stories
	57 Fayette, 69 Fayette, 319 Lafayette	57 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	
	59 Fayette, 71 Fayette, 321 Lafayette	59 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2- stories	Office, 2 1/2-stories	
<b>322 Lafayette</b>	56 Fayette, 72 Fayette	56 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Battery Service & Electrical Repairs, 2-stories	Battery Service & Electrical Repairs, 2-stories
<b>324 Lafayette</b>	58 Fayette, 74 Fayette	58 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Auto Showroom, 1-story	Building Details Illegible



Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>326-330 Lafayette</b>	60 Fayette, 76 Fayette	60 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Auto Showroom, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible
<b>332 Lafayette</b>					Utica Plumbing Supply Co. Inc., Office, Ware House, 3-stories	Utica Plumbing Supply Co. Inc., 3-stories
<b>334 Lafayette</b>	64 Fayette, 76 1/2 Fayette, Lafayette	64 Fayette	German House, 2 1/2-stories	Germania Hotel, 2 1/2-stories	Utica Plumbing Supply Co. Inc. Ware Houses, 2-3 stories	Utica Plumbing Supply Co. Inc., 3-stories
<b>323-325 Lafayette</b>	61 Fayette, B. Fayette	61 Fayette	Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co., 1-2 stories	Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co., 1-2 stories	Riding Hall, 2-stories	Bergers Department Store, 2-stories
<b>327-329 Lafayette</b>	A. Fayette		Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co., 1-2 stories	Stove Foundry Russel, Wheeler, Son & Co., 1-2 stories	Auto Sales and Service, 2-stories	Auto Parts, Sales, and Service, 2-stories
	65 Fayette, 77 Fayette, Lafayette 331	65 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Storage, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
<b>333-355 Lafayette</b>	69 Fayette, 79 Fayette	69 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Ware House, 4-stories	Building Details Illegible, 4-stories
<b>400-402 Lafayette</b>	82 Fayette	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Electric Service Building, 3-stories	Electric Service Building, 3-stories
	84 Fayette	No address	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories		

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
401 Lafayette	83 Fayette, 81 Fayette	No address	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Store, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible, 2-stories
405 Lafayette					Store, 2-stories	Building Details Illegible, 2-stories
409 Lafayette	75 Fayette, 85 Fayette	75 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Office, storage, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, office, storage, 2 ½-stories
404-406 Lafayette	86-88 Fayette	No address	Utica Steam Gauge Co., 1-2 stories	Utica Steam Gauge Co., 1-2 stories	Utica Gas & Electric Co., 2-stories	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, ?-stories
	77 Fayette, 87 Fayette, 413 Lafayette	77 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	
417 Lafayette	79 Fayette, 89 Fayette	79 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Auto Storage, 2-stories
419 Lafayette	81 Fayette, 91 Fayette	81 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dry Cleaning & Pressing, 2-stories	Pressing, 2-stories
Illegible	92 ½ Fayette		Coal shed, 1-story	Shed, 1-story	Garage, storage, auto repairing, 1-2 stories	Garage, storage, auto repairing, 1-2 stories
	92 1/3 Fayette		Ice House, 1-story	Coal, 1-story		
416 Lafayette	74 Fayette, 92 Fayette	74 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Building description illegible
418 Lafayette					Store, 2-stories	Building description illegible
423 Lafayette	832 Fayette, 93 Fayette	83 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Finishing, 1-story
420-422 Lafayette	76 Fayette, 94 Fayette	76 Fayette	Coles Hotel, 2 ½-stories	Coles Hotel, 2-stories	Globe Hotel, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
425 Lafayette	85 Fayette, 95, Fayette	85 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Rectory, 2-stories	St. George's Hall, 1-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
Not Listed	87 Fayette, 97 Fayette	87 Fayette	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	St. George's Roman Catholic Church, 1-2-stories	St. George's Roman Catholic Church, 1-2-stories
424-428 Lafayette	78 Fayette, 96 Fayette, 424 Lafayette	78 Fayette	Tenants, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
	80 Fayette, 98 Fayette, 428 Lafayette	80 Fayette	Tenants, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	
431 Lafayette	89 Fayette, 99 Fayette	89 Fayette	Dwelling, 1 ½-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Building Description Illegible, 1-story
430 Lafayette	82 Fayette, 100 Fayette	82 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
435 Lafayette	91 Fayette, 101 Fayette	91 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, Ware House, 2-stories	Office, Ware House, 2-stories
432 Lafayette	84 Fayette, 102-104 Fayette, 102 Fayette	84 Fayette	Tenants, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
434 Lafayette	86 Fayette, 102-104 Fayette, 104 Fayette	86 Fayette		Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
437 Lafayette	103 Fayette		Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories
441 Lafayette	95 Fayette, 105 Fayette	95 Fayette	Tenants, 3-stories	Tenants, 2 ½ - stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
436 Lafayette	88 Fayette, 106 Fayette	88 Fayette	106 Lafayette, Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Mission, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
443 Lafayette	97 Fayette, 107 Fayette	97 Fayette	107 Lafayette, Tenants, 3-stories	Tenants, 2 ½ - stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
438 Lafayette	90 Fayette, 108 Fayette	90 Fayette	108 Lafayette, Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>440 Lafayette</b>	92 Fayette, 110 Fayette	92 Fayette	110 Lafayette, Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
<b>445-447 Lafayette</b>	99 Fayette, 109 Fayette, 445 Lafayette	99 Fayette	Saloon, 3-stories	Building Description Illegible, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Restaurant, 2-stories
	99 Fayette, 111 Fayette, 447 Lafayette		Building Description Illegible, 3-stories	Building Description Illegible, 2 ½-stories	Store, 2-stories	
<b>442 Lafayette</b>	94 Fayette, 112 Fayette	94 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 3-stories	Factory, 3-stories
	96 Fayette, 114 Fayette	96 Fayette	Dwelling, 2 ½-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	444 Lafayette, Dwelling, 2-stories	Building Description Illegible
<b>446-448 Lafayette</b>	116-120 Fayette		P.J. Nelbach & Sons furniture, 2-stories	P.J. Nelbach & Sons furniture, 2-stories	Auto Sales, 2-stories	Auto Sales, 2-stories
<b>452 Lafayette</b>	100 Fayette, 122 Fayette	100 Fayette	Building Description Illegible, 2 ½-stories	Store, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Building Description Illegible
<b>454 Lafayette</b>	100 Fayette, 122 ½ Fayette, 124 Fayette		Saloon, 2 ½-stories	Saloon, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories	Building Description Illegible
<b>500-506 Lafayette</b>	102-108 Fayette, 126 Fayette, 106-128 Fayette, 500-504 Lafayette	102-108 Fayette, Weiss Beare Furniture &	Weiss and Co. Furniture, 3-stories	Lafayette, Weiss and Co. Furniture, 3-stories	Auto Top Factory, 3-stories	Building Description Illegible
	102-108 Fayette, 128 Fayette, 126-128 Fayette, 506 Lafayette		Saloon, 3-stories		Garage, 3-stories	
<b>508 Lafayette</b>	102-108 Fayette, 130 Fayette		Saloon, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories	Taxi Garage, 3-stories	Store, 3-stories
<b>510-512 Lafayette</b>	102-108 Fayette, 132 Fayette		Saloon, 3-stories	Saloon, 3-stories	Auto Repair, 3-stories, Dwelling, 2-stories	Auto Topping

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>509 Lafayette</b>					Garage Manufacturer Auto Truck Body, 1 ½- stories	Garage
	D. Fayette, 522 Lafayette		Garage, 2-stories	Garage, 2-stories	Lumber storage, 2- stories	
	134 Fayette, D Lafayette	No Address	W.A. Everts Coal and Lumber Yard	Wood Shed, 1-story	Machine Storage, 1 ½-stories	
<b>517-519 Lafayette</b>	109-111 Fayette, 135-137 Fayette	109-111 Fayette, Hotel	Chenango House, 2 ½-stories	Chenango House, 2 ½-stories	Auto Show Room, 2 ½-stories	Store, 2 ½- stories
<b>521 Lafayette</b>	139 Fayette			Dwelling, 2 ½- stories	F., 3-stories	Factory, 3- stories
<b>514 Lafayette</b>					Cleaning and Dyeing, 1-story	Building Description Illegible
<b>501 Lafayette</b>	A. Fayette, B. Fayette, C. Lafayette	No address	A Lafayette, Shed, 2-stories	B Lafayette, Shed, 2-stories	C Lafayette, Garage, 2-stories	Building Description Illegible
	B. Fayette, A. Fayette		B Lafayette, Office, 1-story	A Lafayette, Office, 1-story	501 Lafayette, Relator Representative, 1- story	
<b>Not Listed</b>	302 Pine, A. Pine		Garage, 2-stories	garage, 2-stories	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Ware House	Building Description Illegible
	303-304 Pine, B. Pine	No Address	Dwelling, 1-2 stories	Office, 2-stories		
	350 Pine, C. Pine	No Address	305 Pine, Garage, 2 ½-stories	Garage, 2-stories		
	306-308 Pine, D. Pine	No Address	H. Gilbert Hart & Co. Utica Foundry, 1-2 stories	H. Gilbert Hart & Co. Utica Hot Air Furnaces, 1-2 stories		
No Address						
<b>505-507 State</b>	5 State, 11-13 State	5 State	C. Weiss & Co. Furniture, 2-stories	C. Weiss & Co. Furniture, 2-stories	Weiss Factory, 2- stories	Building Description Illegible

Current Address	Alternate Address	1883	1884	1888	1925	1952
<b>509 State</b>	7 State, 15 State	7 State	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 1 1/2-stories
<b>510 State</b>	16 State	No Address	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2-stories
	512-514 State				Printing, 3-stories	
	8 State, 20 State	8 State	Dwelling, 2-stories	(Combined with 118 Columbia)		
<b>508 State</b>	20 1/2 State, 18 State		Black smith, 1-story	Black smith, 2 1/2-stories	Dwelling, 2 1/2-stories	Store
<b>504 State</b>	20 1/3 State, 18 1/2 State,	St. Street Coal Yard	Coal Shed, 1-story	Coal shed, 1-story	Auto Storage, 2-stories	Building Description Illegible
<b>613 State</b>	A. State			Garage, 1-story	Dwelling, 3-stories	Dwelling 3-stories
	19 State, A. State, B. State	19 State	E Patterson's Wagon Shop, paint shop, ?-stories	Garage, 1-story		
<b>609 State</b>	B State, C State	No Address	E Patterson's Wagon Shop, black smith, 2-stories	E Patterson's Wagon Shop, black smith/paint shop/woodwork, 1-story	Plumbers Shop, 2-stories	Store, 2-stories
<b>Not Listed</b>	D State, 607 State		Meat, 3-stories	Vacant, 3-stories	Building Details Illegible, 3-stories	Building Details Illegible, 3-stories
	D State, 603-605 State				Paints, 3-stories	

### 3.0 Field Reconnaissance Results

Field reconnaissance was conducted in March 2018 to assess the severity of soil disturbances that might have destroyed or otherwise adversely affected archaeological sites, if any are previously present. The project's APE consists of several developed city blocks containing structures and parking areas associated with business and residences. Nearly the entirety of the APE is paved or built with a few scattered locations of grass such as the "yard area" adjacent to Dental Systems Group at Columbia Street and State Street, a few small yards near residences, and narrow strips of grass between lots/structures and streets (Figure 15). Buried utilities are undoubtedly common beneath the narrow grassy strips between the streets and sidewalks or paved lots.

An overlay comparison of five Sanborn maps from years including 1884, 1888, 1925, 1952, and 1986 identified only four small locations where structures had not been recorded and thus are presumably the least disturbed. The total approximate surface area of the four locations is 3,826 ft<sup>2</sup> (1,166 m<sup>2</sup>). These locations are indicated on Figure 15 and arbitrarily designated A through D:

- **Location A:** This location is within a currently a paved lot associated with Maugeri's Auto Body (402 State Street). Location A includes approximately 772 ft<sup>2</sup> (235 m<sup>2</sup>) of area.
- **Location B:** This location is within the grass lawn frontage of Dental Systems Group at 601 State Street (Appendix A: Photograph 31). Location B includes approximately 1,373 ft<sup>2</sup> (418 m<sup>2</sup>).
- **Location C:** This is a grass-covered gravel area along the west side of a parking lot associated with J.P. O'Brien Plumbing & Heating (411 Columbia Street) (see Appendix A: Photograph 31). Location C measures approximately 631 ft<sup>2</sup> (192 m<sup>2</sup>).
- **Location D:** This location is within a currently paved lot adjacent to the north side of the Salvation Army Thrift Store (400 Columbia Street) (Appendix A: Photograph 32). Location D includes approximately 1,050 ft<sup>2</sup> (320 m<sup>2</sup>).

A previously reported historic archaeological site "442 Lafayette Street Historic Site" (NYSM 12153; USN A06540.001655) is within the yard of the extant building. Access was not available during the Phase 1A field reconnaissance but aerial imagery and site form photographs show this to be a small grass yard. A view toward the site from outside the property limits is presented in Appendix A: Photograph 18.

**Other observations.** Presumably Erie Canal-related stone blocks were observed in a pile near northwest limits of the APE along the State Route Highway 5 overpass, near the approximate location of the confluence of the former Chenango Canal and Erie Canal, facing south (Appendix A: Photograph 33).



Figure 15. Aerial view of the APE with previously unbuilt locations identified in blue.



## **4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **4.1 PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY**

The former natural setting of the project area in proximity to the Mohawk River indicates that the APE is sensitive for precontact archaeological sites. Three precontact archaeological sites (or sites with a precontact component) were previously found within one mile of the APE including: 617 Cooper Street Historic & Precontact Site (USN A06540.001660; NYSM 12158); 613 Court Street Historic and Precontact Site (USN A06540.001668; NYSM 12166); and 613 Court Street Historic and Precontact Site (USN A06540.001668; NYSM 12166).

However, years of urban development very likely disturbed or destroyed any precontact sites if any are or were present. The overlay comparison of historic maps identified only four small locations where no structures were ever recorded and thus are presumably the least disturbed (see Figure 15). It is possible that archaeological sites could be covered by fill and pavement but due to the size of the APE, mechanical removal of fill/pavement is not logistically practical. The possibility of finding archaeological sites beneath fill is too low to warrant the level of effort required to conclusively determine their presence or absence. The most practical approach to assess the extent of soil disturbances and archaeological sensitivity would be the review of soil-boring data which recorded the depth of fill and stratigraphy.

Phase 1B shovel testing might be feasible at Locations B and C, however dense gravel fill might be present beneath the grass and preclude excavation. Locations A and D are paved thus preventing standard subsurface investigation.

### **4.2 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY**

The project area is sensitive for the presence of a variety of historic archaeological resources associated with, but not exclusive to, urban centers. As discussed in Section 2.3, a historic site identified as 442 Lafayette Street Historic Site (NYSM 12153; USN A06540.001655) is within the APE. The site's National Register eligibility is presently undetermined and, therefore, the site will likely require Phase 2 investigation to assess its significance.

Although it's possible that historic structural foundations and other cultural features could be present beneath pavement and/or fill, the likelihood of intact historically significant cultural resources is considered low.

## 5.0 References

- Abler, Thomas S., and Elisabeth Tooker  
1978 Seneca. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 505-517. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bagg, M.M., Editor  
1892 *Memorial History of Utica, N.Y.; From Its Settlement to the Present Time*. D. Mason & CO., Publishers, Syracuse, NY.
- Beers, Daniel G., W.C. Kewen, and W. Upton  
1874 *Atlas of Oneida County, New York*. D.G. Beers & Co., Philadelphia.
- Beers, S.N., D.J. Lake, and F.W. Beers  
1858 *Gillette's Map of Oneida Co., New York*. Prepared under the direction of J.H. French. John E. Gillette, Publisher, Philadelphia. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/item/2013593281/>, accessed April 25, 2018.
- Benton, Nathaniel S.  
2001 [1856] *History of Herkimer County*. Three Rivers Hudson~Mohawk~Schoharie; History from America's Most Famous Valleys website, np. Electronic document, <http://www.threerivershms.com/Benton.htm>, accessed April 22, 2018.
- Bradley, J.W.  
1987 *Evolution of the Onondaga Iroquois*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.
- Campisi, Jack  
1978 Oneida. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 481-490. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Canfield, W.W., and J.E. Clark  
1909 *Things Worth Knowing About Oneida County*. Thomas J. Griffiths, Utica, NY.
- Century Map Company  
1907 *New Century Atlas of Oneida County, New York*. Century Map Co., Philadelphia.
- Child, Hamilton  
1869 History of Utica, NY. In *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Oneida County, N.Y., for 1869*. Hamilton Child Publisher, Syracuse, NY. Ray's Place website. Electronic document, <http://history.rays-place.com/ny/onei-utica.htm>, accessed April 12, 2018.
- Coe, Michael, Dean Snow, and Elizabeth Benson  
2000 [1980] *Atlas of Ancient America*. Facts on File, Inc., New York.
- Cookinham, Walter  
1977 Land Development. In *The History of Oneida County*, compiled Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 45-48. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.
- Cookinham, Henry J.  
1912 *History of Oneida County, New York, 1700-1912*. 2 volumes. S.J. Clarke, Chicago.
- Crawford, G.W., D.G. Smith, and V.E. Bowyer  
1997 Dating the Entry of Corn (*Zea mays*) into the Lower Great Lakes Region. *American Antiquity* 62:112-119.

- Cressey, George B.  
1966 Land Forms. In *Geography of New York State*, edited by John H. Thompson, pp. 19-53. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY.
- Crisafulli, Virgil C.  
1977a Agriculture. In *The History of Oneida County*. compiled Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 48-52. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.  
  
1977b Commerce and Industry. In *The History of Oneida County*. compiled Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 103-112. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.
- Cronau, Rudolf  
2000 [1916] The Comming [sic] of the Palatines from *German Achievements in America*, Chapter 5. German-American History & Heritage webpage, Marina, CA. Electronic document, <http://www.germanheritage.com/Publications/cronau/cronau5.html>, accessed April 22, 2018.
- Curtin, Edward V.  
1995 Prehistory of the Upper Mohawk Valley in *Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, Oneida County, New York*. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch, Lancaster, NY. Prepared for Tetra Tech, Inc., San Bernardino, CA under contract to the U.S. Air Force, Brooks AFB, TX.  
  
1999 *Phase IB Archaeological Survey Proposed Mohawk Valley Economic Development Growth Enterprise (EDGE) Corporation Semi-Conductor Fabricating Facility, Edic Road, Town of Marcy, Oneida County, New York*. Edward V. Curtin Consulting Archaeologist, Saratoga Springs, NY.
- Curtin, Edward V., David Martin Goldberg, and Kerry L. Nelson  
1999 *Phase IA Archaeological Survey Proposed Mohawk Valley Economic Development Growth Enterprise (EDGE) Corporation Semi-Conductor Fabricating Facility, Edic Road, Town of Marcy, Oneida County, New York*. Edward V. Curtin Consulting Archaeologist, Saratoga Springs, NY.
- de Laubenfels, David J.  
1966 Vegetation. In *Geography of New York State*, edited by John H. Thompson, pp. 90-103. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.
- Dent, Richard. J.  
1991 Archaeology in the Upper Delaware Valley: The Earliest Populations. In *The People of Minisink*, edited by D.G. Orr and D.V. Campana, pp. 117-144. National Park Service, Philadelphia.
- Durant, Samuel W.  
1878 *History of Oneida County, New York*. Everts and Fariss, Philadelphia.
- Ellis, David M.  
1977 Military Development During Colonial and Revolutionary Era. In *The History of Oneida County*, compiled by Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 37-44. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.
- Engelbrecht, William  
2003 *Iroquoia: The Development of a Native World*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.
- Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR)  
2016 *Certified Sanborn® Map Report for MVHHS – Downtown Location Proposed Downtown Location Utica, NY 12502*. Sanborn Maps 1884-1986. EDR, Shelton, CT.

- Fitting, James E.  
1975 Climatic Change and Cultural Frontiers in Eastern North America. *Michigan Archaeologist* 21:25-39.
- Funk, Robert E.  
1972 Early Man in the Northeast and the Late Glacial Environment. *Man in the Northeast* 4:7-42.  
  
1978 Post-Pleistocene Adaptations. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 16-27. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.  
  
1991 The Middle Archaic in New York. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7:7-18.  
  
1993 *Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State*, Volume 1. Persimmon Press, Buffalo.
- Gehring, Charles T., and William A. Starna (translator and editor)  
1988 *A Journey into Mohawk and Oneida Country, 1634-1635. The Journal of Harmen Meyndertsz van den Bogaert*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.
- Gould, Kevin Scott  
2000 Ambush at Oriskany. *The Early America Review* III(2), Fall. Archiving Early America website. Electronic document, <https://www.varsitytutors.com/earlyamerica/early-america-review/volume-4/ambush-at-oriskany>, accessed April 22, 2018.
- Greene, Nelson  
1924 The Old Mohawk-Turnpike. Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co. Inc. Nelson Greene Publisher, Fort Plain, NY. Electronic document, <http://fulton.nygenweb.net/Turnpike/Utica1.html>, accessed April 12, 2018.
- Hart, John P.  
1999 "Dating Roundtop's Domesticates: Implications for Northeast Late Prehistory." In *Current Northeast Paleoethnobotany*, edited by J.P. Hart, pp. 47-68. New York State Museum Bulletin 494. State Education Department, Albany.  
  
2000 New Dates from Classic New York Sites: Just How Old are Those Longhouses? *Northeast Anthropology* 60:1-22.
- Hart, John P., and Hetty Jo Brumbach  
2003 The Death of Owasco. *American Antiquity* 68(4):737-752.
- Hart, John P., Robert G. Thompson, and Hetty Jo Brumbach  
2003 Phytolith Evidence for Early Maize (*Zea Mays*) in the Northern Finger Lakes Region of New York. *American Antiquity* 68(4):619-640.
- Herkimer County Historical Society  
1992 *Herkimer County at 200*. Herkimer County Historical Society, Herkimer, NY.
- Higgins, Ruth L.  
1976 [1931] *Expansion in New York*. Porcupine Press, Philadelphia.
- Hopkins, G.M.  
1883 *Atlas of the City of Utica New York*. G.M. Hopkins, C.E., Philadelphia. Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, The New York Public Library. *The New York Public Library Digital Collection*. Electronic document, <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e3-6e45-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>, accessed April 25, 2018.

- Jones, Pomroy  
1851 *Annals and Recollections of Oneida County*. Pomroy Jones, Rome, NY.
- Keesler, M. Paul  
2004 It was a Jolly Good Plan. In *Mohawk—Discovering the Valley of the Crystals*, Chapter 8—Revolution. North Country Books, Inc., Utica.
- Kirk, Matthew, Corey McQuinn, Erica Stupp, Tracy Shaffer Miller  
2012 *Phase II Archeological Site Examinations: N.A. White and Sons Pottery Site (White Pottery), 615 Court Street, and 617-619 Court Street Site, NY 5, 8, & 12 North-South Arterial Reconstruction PIN 2134.41.121, City of Utica, Oneida County, New York*. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc., Rensselaer, NY.
- Kraft, Herbert  
1986 *The Lenape: Archaeology, History, and Ethnology*. The New Jersey Historical Society, Newark.
- Larkin, F. Daniel  
1977 Three Centuries of Transportation. In *The History of Oneida County*, compiled Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 31-36. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.
- Lenig, Donald  
1977 The Oneida Indians and Their Predecessors. In *The History of Oneida County*, compiled Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 25-30. The County of Oneida, Utica, NY. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, NY, printer.
- Lehman, Michael  
2016a *Spotlight on Landmark, The Historic Columbia/ Lafayette Street Neighborhood – Part 1*. March/April 2016. Landmarks Society of Greater Utica, Utica, NY. Electronic document, <http://uticalandmarks.org/>, accessed January 21, 2018.  
  
2016b *Spotlight on Landmark, The Historic Columbia/ Lafayette Street Neighborhood – Part 2*. May/June 2016. Landmarks Society of Greater Utica, Utica, NY. Electronic document, <http://uticalandmarks.org/>, accessed January 21, 2018.
- Lord, Philip L., Jr.  
1993 Land Grants and Parcel Maps in New York's Oldest Canal. Adapted for New York State Museum website from *The Neck on Mohawcks River—New York's First Canal*. The Canal Society of New York State, np. Electronic document accessed June 4, 2012, no longer available.
- MacNeish, Richard S.  
1952 *Iroquois Pottery Types: A Technique for the Study of Iroquois Prehistory*. National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 124, Anthropological Series No. 31. The Minister of Resources and Development, Ottawa.
- McFee, Michele A.  
1993 *Limestone Locks and Overgrowth: The Rise and Descent of the Chenango Canal*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, NY.  
  
1998 *A Long Haul: The Story of the New York State Barge Canal*. Purple Mountain Press, Fleischmanns, New York.
- Miller, G.L.  
2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29:1-22.

Morton, Ann

2010 *City of Utica Proposed Sewer Separation Project, Phases A1-A7 Oneida County, New York Phase 1A Cultural Resource Survey*. Fisher Associates, Rochester, NY. Prepared for the City of Utica Department of Engineering, NY.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2017 *Custom Soil Resource Report for Oneida County, New York*. U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>, accessed April 19, 2018.

nbbj

2017 *Mohawk Valley Health System Architectural Site Plan (35%)*. Sheet AS101. nbbj, Seattle.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)

1994 *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State*. New York Archaeological Council, Albany. On file, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch, Buffalo.

Nicholas, George P. (editor)

1988 Ecological Leveling: The Archaeology and Environmental Dynamics of Early Postglacial Land Use. In *Holocene Human Ecology in Northeastern North America*, pp. 257-296. Plenum Press, New York.

Niemczycki, Mary Ann Palmer

1984 *The Origin and Development of the Seneca and Cayuga Tribes of New York State*. Research Records Number 17, Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester.

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.

2016 *MVHS Downtown Hospital Preliminary Utility, Geotechnical, and Environmental Review*. O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc., Syracuse, NY.

Otterness, Philip

2004 *Becoming German; The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, and London.

Parker, Arthur C.

1922 *The Archaeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin Nos. 235-238. Albany.

Pratt, Peter P.

1976 *Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois, Volume 1*. Occasional Papers in Northeastern Anthropology, No. 1, George's Mill, NH.

Pristera, Ross Randolph

2009 Urban Development and revitalization Related to City and Regional Politics in Utica, New York. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

Ritchie, William A.

1937 [1936] *A Prehistoric Fortified Village Site at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York*. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association, Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, Vol. VIII, No. 2. Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, Rochester, NY. Reprinted from: Research Records of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, No. 3. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

- 1938 *Certain Recently Explored New York Mounds and Their Probable Relation to the Hopewell Culture*. Research Records of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, No. 4. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, NY.
- 1940 Two Prehistoric Village Sites at Brewerton, New York. *Research Records of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences*, No. 5. Rochester.
- 1980 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Revised. Harbor Hill Books, Harrison, NY.
- Ritchie, William A., and Robert E. Funk  
1973 *Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast*. New York State Museum and Science Service Memoir 20, Albany.
- Ritchie, William A., and Richard S. MacNeish  
1949 The Pre-Iroquoian Pottery of New York State. *American Antiquity* 15(2):97-124.
- Rogerson, A.E., E.J. Murphy, and Robert Pearsall Smith  
1852 *Map of Oneida County, N.Y.* Newell S. Brown, Publisher. Philadelphia. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/item/2013593262/>, accessed April 25, 2018.
- Roe & Taylor  
1868 *Map of the City of Utica Oneida Co. N.Y.* Roe & Taylor, Philadelphia.
- Salwen, Bert  
1975 Post Glacial Environments and Cultural Change in the Hudson River Basin. *Man in the Northeast* 10:43-70.
- Sauthier, Claude Joseph  
1779 *A chorographical map of the Province of New-York in North America, divided into counties, manors, patents and township. . . .* Map. London: W. Faden. From Library of Congress, Map collections: 1500-2004. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/74692647/>, accessed April 12, 2018.
- Schulenberg, Janet K.  
2002 "New Dates for Owasco Pots." In *Northeast Subsistence Settlement Change AD 700-1300*, edited by J.P. Hart and C. Rieth, pp. 153-165. New York State Museum Bulletin 496. State Education Department, Albany.
- Seib, Daniel, and Cynthia Carrington Carter  
2012 *Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey 2011-2012 Highway Program PIN 2805.32.121 SR 5S From Broadway to Broad Street and Broad Street and John Street Intersection, City of Utica, Oneida County, New York MCD 06540*. Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY.
- Shaw, Ronald E.  
1990 *Erie Water West; A History of the Erie Canal, 1792-1854*. Paperback edition. The University of Kentucky Press, Lexington.
- Shelford, V.E.  
1963 *The Ecology of North America*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.
- Snow, Dean R.  
1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. Academic Press, New York.
- 1994 *The Iroquois*. Blackwell, Oxford.

- Stein, Edward R., Karen A. Kotlar, and John W. Kick  
2008 *Soil Survey of Oneida County, New York*. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Tooker, Elisabeth  
1978 The League of the Iroquois: Its History, Politics, and Ritual. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 418-441. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Trigger, Bruce G.  
1978 Early Iroquois Contacts with Europeans. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 344-356. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Tuck, James A.  
1971 *Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory: A Study in Settlement Archaeology*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse.  
  
1978 Regional Cultural Development, 3000 to 300 B.C. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 28-43. *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey)  
1983 *Utica East Quadrangle New York*. 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic). U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA.
- Wager, Daniel E.  
1896 *Our County and Its People; A Descriptive Work on Oneida County, New York*. The Boston History Company, Publishers, Boston. Rpt: Text Archive, American Libraries at Internet Archive, San Francisco. Electronic document, <http://www.archive.org/details/ourcountyitspeop00wage>, accessed April 24, 2018.
- Webster, Clarence J.  
1977 Whitestown. In *The History of Oneida County*, compiled by Virginia B. Kelly, pp. 219-224. The County of Oneida, Utica. C.L. Hutson Co., Inc., Utica, printer.
- Whallon, Robert, Jr.  
1968 Investigations of Late Prehistoric Social Organization in New York State. In *New Perspectives in Archaeology*, edited by Sally R. Binford and Lewis R. Binford, pp. 223-244. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago.
- White, Marian E.  
1961 *Iroquois Culture History in the Niagara Frontier Area of New York State*. Anthropological Paper No. 16. University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor.
- Witthoft, Melissa  
1999 The Palatine Emigration of 1709-1710, from *The Descendants of Johann Conrad Kilts Emigrant to America; Genealogy of the Kilts Family*. Three Rivers...Hudson, Mohawk, Schoharie website. Electronic document, <http://www.threerivershms.com/emigration.htm>, accessed June 4, 2012.
- Wray, Charles F., and Harry Schoff  
1953 "A Preliminary Report on the Seneca Sequence in Western New York, 1550-1687". *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 23(2). reprinted in *The Iroquoian*. #12, 1986:33-48. Lewis Henry Morgan Chapter, New York State Archaeological Association, Rochester.



Wray, Charles F., Martha L. Sempowski, Lorraine P. Saunders, and Gian Carlo Cervone  
1987 "The Adams and Culbertson Sites." *Research Records No. 19*. Rochester Museum and Science  
Service.

## **Appendix A. Photographs**



Figure A-1. General area and setting photograph locations and angles of view for the project study area.



**Photograph 1. Facing east on access road to Oriskany Street West from near northwest corner of the Project at State Route Highway 5 overpass (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 2. Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing south (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 3. Northwest limits of Project along Oriskany Street West from State Street, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 4. Along State Street from Oriskany Street West, facing south (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 5. Along Oriskany Street West from State Street, facing east (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 6. Along Oriskany Street West from Cornelia Street, facing east (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 7. Undeveloped lots bound by Oriskany Street West, Cornelia Street, Lafayette Street, and Carton Avenue, facing southwest (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 8. Along Cornelia Street from Oriskany Street West, facing south (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 9. Along Oriskany Street West between Cornelia and Pine streets, facing southeast (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 10. The eastern limits of APE on west side of Broadway at right, facing south toward intersection with Lafayette Street (Panamerican 2018).**





**Photograph 11. Along Lafayette Street from east of Broadway, facing west** (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 12. Along Lafayette Street toward intersection with Cornelia Street, facing east** (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 13. Along Lafayette Street, toward Carton Avenue, at right, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 14. Along Carton Avenue, facing south (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 15. View from Carton Avenue, facing southeast (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 16. View from east end of Carton Avenue, facing west. Note, exposed sandstone pavers in foreground (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 17. Carton Avenue, facing east (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 18. Rear yards of Nos. 440, 442, and 444 Lafayette Street from Carton Avenue, facing south (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 19. West end of Carton Avenue, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 20. Along Lafayette Street from State Street with the 440-444 block at left, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 21. Along Lafayette Street from State Street toward western limits of APE, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 22. Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing north from Lafayette Street (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 23. Northwest limits of Project along State Route Highway 5 overpass, approximate location of former Chenango Canal, facing south from Lafayette Street (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 24. Columbia Street from State Route Highway 5 overpass, facing east (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 25. The southeast section of the APE from State Street at Kennedy Plaza driveway, facing northeast (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 26. Along Lafayette Street toward State Street, facing west (Panamerican 2018).**





**Photograph 27. Along Lafayette Street toward Cornelia Street, facing east** (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 28. Undeveloped lots on north side of Columbia Street next to Salvation Army, facing north** (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 29.** Along Cornelia Street toward Columbia Street, facing north (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 30.** The eastern limits of the APE on Columbia Street, facing west (*Panamerican 2018*).



**Photograph 31. Open grass lot between Dental Systems Group at 601 State Street and Maugeri's Auto Body (402 State Street) where archaeologically sensitive Locations B and C are found, facing southwest (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 32. Asphalt and gravel lot at archaeologically sensitive Location D, facing southeast (Panamerican 2018).**



**Photograph 33. Erie Canal-related stone blocks observed near the northwest limits of the APE along State Route Highway 5 overpass, near the approximate location of the junction of the former Chenango Canal and Erie Canal, facing south (*Panamerican 2018*).**