

FINAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

**ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT,
WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
SENECA FALLS AND WATERLOO, NEW YORK**

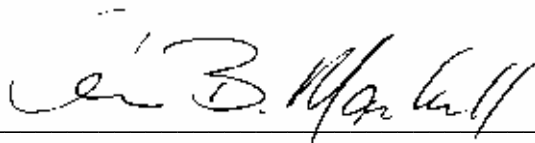
PREPARED FOR:

**WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SENECA FALLS AND WATERLOO, NEW YORK**

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**ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT,
WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
SENECA FALLS AND WATERLOO, NEW YORK**

Final Report



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**Women's Rights National Historical Park
Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York**

September 2006

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ABSTRACT

This overview and assessment was intended as a planning document for the six archeological resources at the Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. The project included background research at the New York State Historic Preservation Office, at the Library of Congress, and at the National Archives. Review and evaluation of archeological reports and Historic Structure Reports was carried out on reports supplied by the park.

The overview includes summaries of all completed archeological projects and an evaluation of each project. It includes an assessment of the archeological potential and research value of the properties, and includes prioritized recommendations for future investigations and treatment. The highest priority for future research is comprehensive archeological surveys and assessments of the two most recent acquisitions, the Hunt House and the Young House. The Hunt House site has a high potential for containing intact pre-contact resources in addition to historic resources related to the nineteenth century occupation by Richard Hunt and his family. The Young house site has the potential to contribute additional comparative data to complement that from the M'Clintock House site, and should be assessed for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Stanton House property also should be surveyed comprehensively. The Chamberlain House property should have a Determination of Eligibility completed.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following document summarizes the previous research at the six archeological sites within the Women's Rights National Historical Park, provides an assessment of research potential and value, and provides recommendations for future investigations at the park. The recommendations include as a first priority, completion of comprehensive archeological survey and assessment at all of the properties. The Hunt House and the Young House will require complete surveys. The Stanton House property has had a partial remote sensing survey, but requires completions of remote sensing and a full archeological survey and assessment of the entire property. The Chamberlain house has been surveyed, but would benefit from remote sensing survey in both the area described as low potential and in the high potential area. The Young and Chamberlain houses should have determinations of eligibility. Additional research at the domestic properties should adopt an inclusive, comparative approach that will permit the identification of patterns among the disparate properties. A recommendation for monitoring all ground disturbing activities within archeologically sensitive areas, regardless of any negative results of previous survey also was made.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Objectives

An archeological overview and assessment for the Women’s Rights National Historical Park (Women’s Rights National Historical Park) in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, Seneca County, New York was completed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in July, 2006. This overview and assessment is a required planning document intended to describe and assess the known archeological resources in the park. At Women’s Rights National Historical Park, the archeological resources that were assessed included six recorded archeological properties. These were the Stanton House, the Chamberlain House, and the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls (Figure 1.1) and the M’Clintock House, the Young House, and the Hunt House in Waterloo (Figure 1.2). In addition, the Village Hall, not considered an archeological site, was considered because of the potential for unidentified archeological resources on the property.

The objectives of the overview and assessment included:

- Summarizing background information on the natural setting, the prehistory of the area, and the general historic context of the park resources,
- Summarizing past archeological investigations at each of the park units, including an evaluation of the results of each investigation,
- Assessing the archeological potential of each of the units,
- Discussing the research value of the various units, and
- Providing recommendations for future investigations, including recommendations on seeking Determinations of Eligibility for those sites not yet listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.2 Research Methods

The project was carried out by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Project personnel included Dr. Katy Coyle, who initiated the project and began the research process, Dr. Ann Markell, who managed the project and completed the archeological review and assessment, and Martha Williams, Senior Historian, who completed the context and carried out the background research.

An initial site visit was made in November 2005. Background research was carried out at the New York State Historic Preservation Office to access information from the archeological site files,

and to gather information on previous projects in the vicinity of Women's Rights National Historical Park. Research also was conducted at the Library of Congress and at the National Archives. Documentary review was completed using copies of Historic Structure Reports, archeological reports, and other documents made available by Women's Rights National Historical Park.

1.3 Principal Findings

Based on the review and assessment of the park resources, it was determined that the Hunt House (WORI00006.00) and the Young House (WORI00005.00) should undergo comprehensive archeological survey and assessment to identify any cultural resources that may be present. It also was recommended that the Young House property, based on the results of the survey, be assessed for its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Hunt House already is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, although a number of excavations and a partial remote sensing survey have been completed at the Stanton House (WORI00001), no comprehensive archeological survey has been carried out. This should be carried out prior to the initiation of any additional excavations.

It was recommended that a determination of eligibility should be made for the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00); the significance of the property already has been established.

The properties most likely to contain intact pre-contact resources are the Hunt House (WORI00006.00), the Stanton House (WORI00001.00), and the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00), although survey at the Chamberlain House did not identify any pre-contact resources. In order to identify patterns of material culture that may be associated with the progressive, social-reform movements that provide much of the interpretive substance of the Women's Rights National Historical Park, research efforts should focus on comparative analysis using data from the same temporal period at many different sites. While this effort will take time, it is perhaps the only way to identify material patterns that may span religious or ethnic, regional, and economic differences. It also will assist in uniting the disparate units of the park under a cohesive research design.

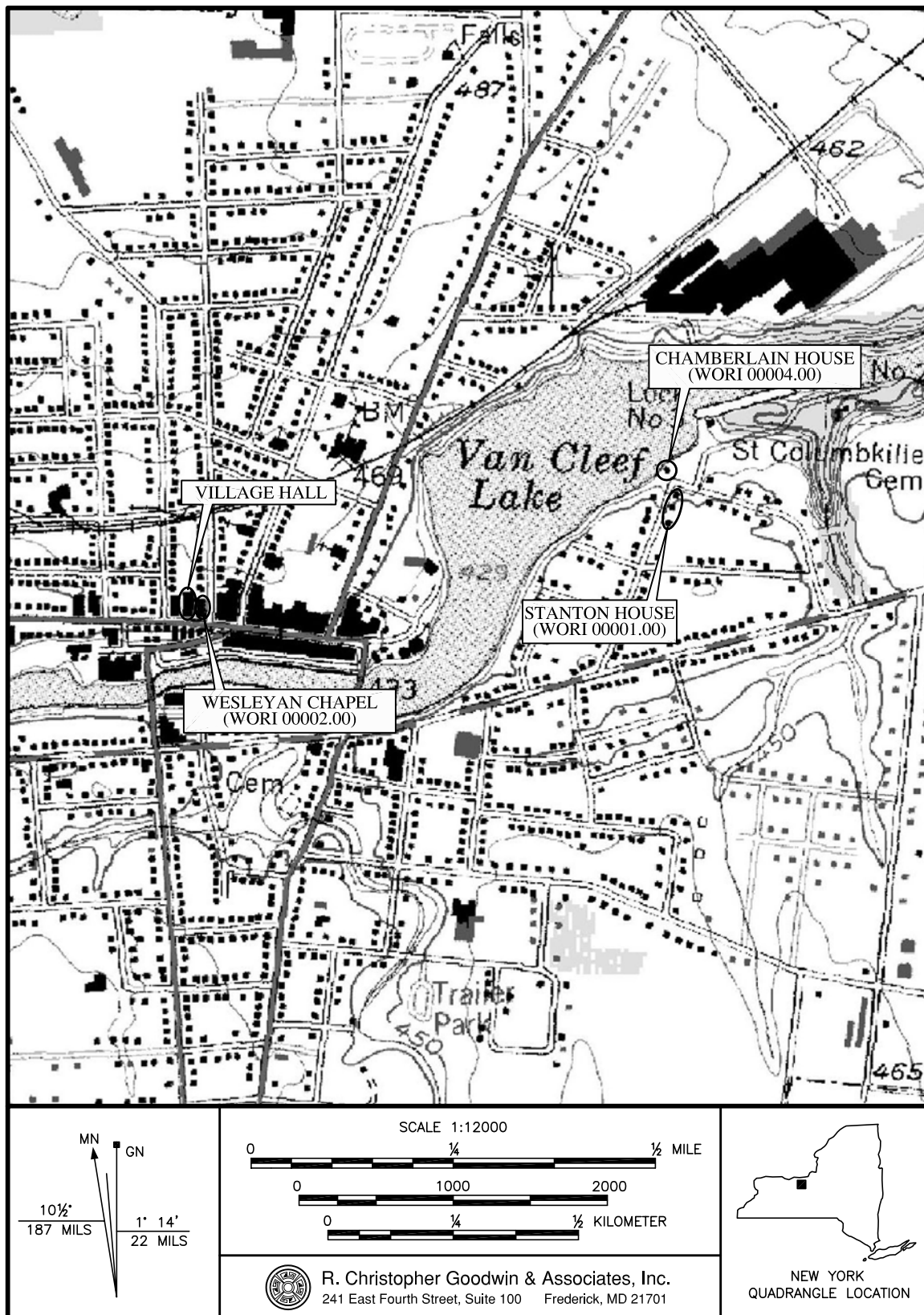


Figure 1.1 USGS 1992 Seneca Falls quadrangle showing the locations of the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00), the Stanton House (WORI00001.00), the Wesleyan Chapel (WORI00002.00), and the Village Hall in Seneca Falls.

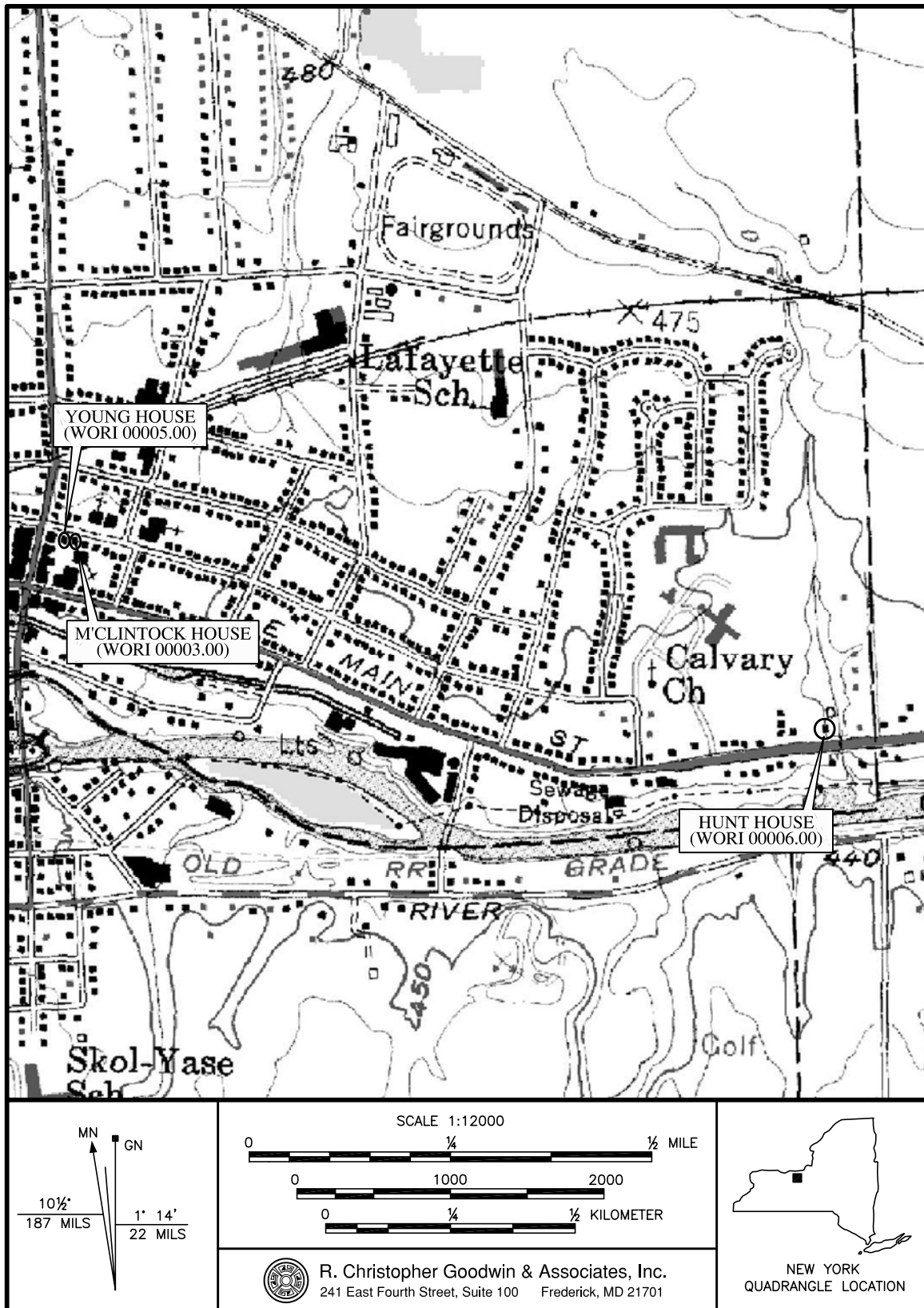


Figure 1.2 USGS 1992 Seneca Falls, New York quadrangle showing the locations of the M'Clintock House (WORI00003.00), Young House (WORI00005.00), and Hunt House (WORI00006.00) in Waterloo.

CHAPTER II

NATURAL SETTING

2.1 Geology

The underlying geology of the Finger Lakes region derives from its submersion beneath a shallow sea during the Devonian era, nearly 360 million years ago. At that time, the bottom sediments of that sea metamorphosed to create the sedimentary rocks that underlie the region. The Devonian age of these sedimentary strata is reflected in their fossiliferous nature (Allmon and Ross 2006). While the basic lithic materials that were created by this underlying geology would have had limited resource value for pre-contact populations, the embedded nodules of chert within the formations (Isachsen et al. 1991:117, Figure 15.1) frequently were utilized as raw materials for tool production.

However, the most visible imprint on the geology and terrain of the Finger Lakes region, including the area around Seneca and Cayuga lakes, resulted from the action of the last glaciation. As Muller and Caldwell (1986) have observed, “the “landscapes of central New York bear a dominantly glacial imprint” and “only vestiges remain of landforms that existed prior to Pleistocene glaciation.” Seneca and Waterloo lie just north of the demarcation line between two physiographic provinces—the Appalachian Uplands to the south and the Erie-Ontario Lowlands, which stretch northward towards the St. Lawrence/Great Lakes area (Ritchie 1980:endmap). Those areas that lie north of the Appalachian Uplands were affected most noticeably by glacial erosion and deposition.

During the last glacial recession Lake Iroquois, a proglacial meltwater impoundment, inundated much of this region. Two major embayments of that glacial lake were the Seneca and Cayuga Basins, these persist today as Seneca and Cayuga lakes as the predominant physical features of the present project area (Pratt 1981:5-6; Muller and Caldwell 1986). In addition, Montezuma Swamp, located at the northern end of Cayuga Lake and northeast of Seneca Falls, is an unfilled remnant of Lake Iroquois (Ritchie 1980:258; Isachsen et al. 1991:189). Muller and Caldwell note that the shoreline of glacial Lake Iroquois was “island-studded;” such islands could well have provided the earliest habitable environments for pre-contact populations. Of particular interest are the higher islands in Montezuma Swamp, the principal location for the Kipp Island phase of the Middle Woodland period (Ritchie 1980:258).

Glacial recession also produced a series of geological/topographical features throughout central New York, including drumlins, kames, eskers and moraines. Drumlins, streamlined, elongated hills composed of glacial drift, occur in a broad band at the northern end of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and extend through the townships of Junius and Tyre. Moraines and similar glacial deposits, formations that also could incorporate lithic materials suitable for fashioning into tools by pre-contact peoples, typify the landscape at the southern end of Cayuga Lake (Allmon and Ross 2006). Isachsen et al. (1991:Figure 12.4) also map a vestigial moraine roughly along the line of the Seneca River between the northern ends of Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

2.2 Hydrology

For the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region, the central defining physical feature undoubtedly has been the Seneca River and the rapids from which the Town of Seneca Falls derived its name. The presence of this feature influenced both the settlement locations and the range of activities for both pre-contact and historic populations in the region.

Prior to European penetration of and permanent settlement in the region, the unfettered river rapids at Seneca Falls and Waterloo would have provided optimal fishing sites for pre-contact people, much in the manner of the Jacks Reef site, further north and east (Ritchie 1980). Almost every researcher seems to agree that pre-contact settlement patterns from the Archaic period onward were influenced to some degree by the presence of riverine environments, and that at least temporary fishing camps and or processing sites would have been common along or near rivers.

For Euro-American settlers in the region, the river provided entirely different opportunities. The rapids at Seneca Falls and Waterloo probably were viewed by early traders and travelers in the region as an impediment, because their presence necessitated a portage of some distance. However, by the end of the eighteenth century, the waterpower generated by the river and its fall had been harnessed by entrepreneurs like Wilhelmus Mynderse, who established the first mills at the lower rapids of the Seneca River (www.senecafalls.com/history 2006: “Historical Summary”). From that point on, the Seneca River ceased to exist in an undeveloped state. By the mid-nineteenth century, its waters had been diverted and channeled into the Seneca-Cayuga Canal and into myriad races that powered the industrial enterprises of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. The process of creating the canals and races also significantly altered the original landscape along the Seneca River, principally by creating islands. These islands and the canals and races that created them show clearly on nineteenth century maps of both towns (e.g., Gibson 1852); moreover, their presence meant that the former floodplain of the Seneca River became the most intensively utilized landform. The floodplain became the site not only of the buildings that housed the diverse industrial plants in the towns, but also of the dwellings that housed the workers in those industrial plants.

That situation, of course, changed drastically in the early twentieth century, when the State of New York incorporated the Seneca Cayuga Canal into the New York State Barge Canal system. Construction of Locks 2 and 3 and their corresponding dam at the eastern end of the canal corridor through Seneca Falls created Van Cleef Lake, drowning in the process numerous homes and businesses that formerly had occupied the prime industrial sites along the river’s floodplain (Barben 1989).

2.3 Vegetation

In terms of modern topography and terrain, the Waterloo/Seneca Falls region lies within a vestigial portion of the glacial lake plain deposited by the gradual recession of Lake Iroquois. The soils within this area consist primarily of sands, silts, and clays. These soils do not drain well and historically have required the installation of drainage systems before cultivation (Rosental 2005:6). However, these soils are highly fertile (Ritchie 1980:39).

Prior to intensive cultivation and development by Euro-American settlers in the early nineteenth century, the Finger Lakes region was densely forested. The principal types of woody vegetation include various Northern hardwoods, including several oak varieties, red and sugar maples, American beech, and elm interspersed with pine. These species, particularly mast-producing trees such

as oaks and chestnuts, were vitally important for pre-contact peoples, and the same basic array of species met the first Anglo-American settlers in the region (Ritchie 1980:142). The present decline of standard agriculture in this region, coupled with a shift in agriculture to growing other commodities, has permitted some regrowth of this historic forest cover (ILEC 1999). Of course, much of the present vegetation within the region's urban environmental areas (e.g., Seneca Falls and Waterloo) consists of (sometimes) non-native, ornamental species that have been introduced primarily to create managed, aesthetically pleasing landscapes

2.4 Fauna

As with the vegetation, it is likely that the present array of fauna within the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region has changed little since the onset of modern climatic conditions. Archeological deposits from local pre-contact sites such as the Lamoka Lake site indicate the presence of a wide array of canids (wolves, foxes, dogs), felines (bobcat, lynx), rodents (squirrels, mice, beavers, porcupines) and other assorted mammals, including bear and white-tailed deer, which served as the most frequently utilized food source for pre-contact populations (and likely for the earliest Euro-American settlers as well)(Ritchie 1980:55, 243). Various species of raptors and migratory waterfowl still are present in the region (Green Mountain National Forest 2006; Wine Country Cabins 2006), in addition to the reptiles and freshwater fish and shellfish that commonly were exploited by the early Native American populations (Ritchie 1980:56, *passim*).

CHAPTER III

PRE-CONTACT AND ETHNOGRAPHIC OCCUPATION

3.1 Paleo-Indian Period

The earliest period of human occupation that is broadly accepted by archeologists for the northeastern United States, including Central New York State, is the Paleo-Indian (10,000 to 14,000 B.P. (before present [ca. 1950])). Cultures of this period most often are defined by the presence of Clovis style projectile points that have been recovered primarily as surface finds from widely dispersed archeological sites (Ritchie 1980). It is not clear exactly when or where the Clovis culture originated. The traditional view has held that the ancestors of the Clovis peoples migrated from northeastern Asia, across the exposed land of the Bering Strait during the Late Pleistocene era. However, the fact that no known Clovis sites have been located in Asia suggests that the culture was spawned in the New World (Ritchie 1980). More recent finds in the southeastern United States (e.g., Cactus Hill in Virginia and the Topper site in South Carolina) also suggest that a significant pre-Clovis population may have occupied the more temperate regions of North America as early as 16,000 B.P. (Rose 1999). Once the Clovis culture appeared, however, there apparently was considerable homogeneity over the entire Northeast. This suggests that Clovis was essentially a single technological complex adopted by several discrete populations.

In Central New York State, Paleo-Indian occupation probably did not begin until after 10,500 B.P. and even then would have been confined largely to the southern tier of counties in the state (Ritchie 1980:12-14). Prior to that date, much of this region was covered first, by the Laurentide Ice Sheet, and subsequently, during glacial recession, by Lake Iroquois, a glacial meltwater impoundment that inundated much of central and northern New York State. Two major embayments of that glacial lake were the Seneca and Cayuga Basins; these embayments persist today as Seneca and Cayuga lakes, both of which are major physical features of the present project area (Pratt 1981:5-6; Muller and Cadwell 1986). Given those circumstances, it is not surprising that very few fluted points have been found in the vicinity of the Seneca River (Pratt 1981:5).

Clovis and other Paleo-Indian groups presumably lived within small clusters of extended families, who led a nomadic existence that focused primarily on hunting. Some sites in the Northeast have identified Clovis fluted spear-points in association with butchered mammoth remains (Muller 1986), although the hunting of megafauna by Paleo-Indian groups never has been proven definitively. More likely, Paleo-Indian subsistence patterns entailed a combination of strategies that included scavenging the remains of megafauna, hunting smaller game, and gathering wild plant species.

Paleo-Indian sites commonly are located in upland settings, on high terraces, hill tops and drumlins (Funk 1993), and often are situated near major waterways or extensive swamps. However,

the low population density and foraging lifestyle of Paleo-Indian groups, combined with the tendency of later pre-contact peoples to re-occupy desirable site locations, has meant that Paleo-Indian sites are somewhat poorly represented in the archeological record. In central and western New York State, the Potts Site, located in Oswego County on Lake Ontario north and east of the present study area, was the first reported Paleo-Indian site in the State of New York (Ritchie 1980). The site yielded a variety of artifacts including true Clovis projectile points, side- and end-scrapers, spoke-shaves, and knives and blades fashioned from retouched flakes. While not definitive, it is believed that the lithic raw materials used to create the artifacts recovered from this site originated in the Onondaga chert formations of western New York. Excavations at the Lamb Site (Gramly 1999) in Genesee County also identified evidence of an early Paleo-Indian occupation. Many of the Clovis points recovered from that site were manufactured from cherts that could be obtained only in the mid-western United States. Artifact distribution across the site suggested that the occupation likely represented only one or two family groups.

3.2 Archaic Period

The Archaic Period (3,000 to 10,000 B.P.) followed the Paleo-Indian, though changes in the cultural continuum between the two periods were by no means abrupt. Custer (1985, 1996), Gardner (1980), and Stewart (1980) all combined the Early Archaic period (8,500 to 10,000 B.P.) with the traditional Paleo-Indian period in the northeastern United States, based upon perceived continuities in cultural adaptations and slowly moderating ecological conditions. The onset of the Archaic period is linked to the Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode; a period of transition from the late Pleistocene into the full Holocene. Climate change involved warmer summer temperatures and continued wet winters, with a slowly shifting set of environmental conditions. The tundra conditions of the previous era gradually gave way to pine forests that in turn eventually were replaced by mixed deciduous forest cover by about 6,000 B.P. (Pratt 1981:7). Although hunting apparently continued as the primary subsistence strategy (Ritchie 1980), with a faunal assemblage that probably included moose, elk, white-tailed deer, and smaller game animals (Custer 1996:100), subsistence strategies also likely expanded to incorporate resources provided by fishing and harvesting wild plant foods (Funk 1993). Two variables that apparently determined site location during this Pre-Boreal/Boreal period were the availability of exploitable food resources and lithic materials.

3.2.1 Early Archaic

When compared to later periods, Early Archaic period sites are relatively rare in Central New York, and their archeological signatures are ephemeral (Ritchie 1980:32). River valleys seem to have been particularly important site locations (Pratt 1981:7-8). Funk (1993) identified several sites with Early Archaic components during his intensive survey of the upper Susquehanna Valley. Two of these--the Russ Site and the Johnsen No. 3 site--contained charcoal-rich cultural features that yielded C-14 dates that validated their age. Projectile points most commonly associated with this period include Kirk stemmed and corner-notched, Palmer, and Kanawha bifurcates (Funk 1993).

3.2.2 Middle Archaic

Like the Early Archaic, the Middle Archaic Period (5,000 to 8,500 B.P.) is somewhat poorly represented in Central New York (Ritchie 1980: Figure 1). Funk (1993) hypothesized that the low site and diagnostic artifact density associated with this period could have resulted from a variety of factors,

including lower population densities, destruction or deep burial of sites by changing stream erosion patterns, and a diminished emphasis on hunting that resulted in fewer recognizable manufactured projectile points. Known projectile point types associated with the period include Morrow Mountain, Stark and Neville types. Groundstone tool technology also made its initial appearance in the assemblages from Middle Archaic sites; the presence of grooved axes and milling stones suggests that the importance of plant foods as a component of the pre-contact diet continued to increase. Archaic shell midden sites along many major rivers and streams in the northeastern United States indicate that Middle Archaic populations adapted to changing environments by exploiting a more diverse array of resources, including those in water ecosystems (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

3.2.3 Late Archaic

The Late Archaic Period (3,000 to 5,000 B.P.) witnessed a marked increase in population density, with sites from the period well represented throughout Central New York. The archeological site data from studies in the Seneca Falls/Waterloo area document a significant increase in pre-contact occupations at this point. The distinct cultural groups of this period in the northeastern United States are sometimes referred to as individual manifestations of an overriding “Laurentian” culture (Funk 1993). The general diagnostics associated with this tradition include atlatl weights, stone gouges, ground slate points and knives, plummets, and such characteristic broad-bladed projectile points as the Lamoka, Otter Creek and Brewerton types (Ritchie 1980, Funk 1993; Kastl and Ebeling 2000:24). Three phases of this overall tradition—the Lamoka, the Frontenac, and the Brewerton—are recognized in general pre-contact chronologies of Central New York (Ritchie 1980: Figure 1); sites with artifactual evidence from all three phases have been found in Central New York state.

3.2.3.1 Lamoka Phase. Sites like Lamoka Lake, located in Schuyler County, demonstrate an increased emphasis on fishing in overall subsistence patterns. In the Seneca Falls region, sites of this period cluster near small shallow lakes, marshes, or feeder streams; Montezuma Marsh at the northern end of Cayuga Lake developed as a particularly important settlement locus during this period (Grebinger et al 1977:10). Net fishing apparently was the preferred technology; the several thousand notched pebble net-sinkers recovered from the Lamoka Lake site (Ritchie 1980) were part of the continually developing groundstone technology that also included axes, celts, adzes, and pestles. Together with steatite vessels, these artifacts imply a greater reliance on seasonal foraging and more intense exploitation of plant resources than in previous periods. The presence of artifact caches suggests that sites were revisited repeatedly, and the appearance of storage pits implies longer-term occupations. In Seneca County and adjoining areas, the Lamoka Phase is best represented by the Geneva Site. Located at the northern end of Seneca Lake, southwest of Waterloo, the site yielded characteristic Lamoka points and groundstone adzes (Pratt 1981:7). Smaller, more ephemeral, camp sites also comprise part of the settlement pattern; the Lawson Site, located in the northeastern corner of Seneca County, illustrates this type of smaller Lamoka site.

3.2.3.2 Frontenac Island Phase. Beginning in around 2,000 B. C., the Lamoka culture gradually “passed into limbo” (Ritchie 1980:105), as its peoples were assimilated gradually by other cultural groups. In Ritchie’s opinion, the site that provided the most credible data to support this hypothesis was the Frontenac Island Site, located in the middle of Cayuga Lake east of the present study area. The Frontenac Phase tool assemblage contains both Lamoka and Brewerton diagnostic artifacts, and hence may be viewed as transitional between the two phases. That Archaic peoples who inhabited Frontenac Island depended heavily on lacustrine resources is evidenced by the numerous bone hooks and harpoons, groundstone netsinkers, and barbed bone spear points. The remaining tool kit reflects a sophisticated set of skills related to woodworking, clothing manufacture, and plant food processing. Perhaps most striking was their practice of including elaborate grave goods with human

burials, with items ranging from pendants fashioned from marine shells and perforated mammal teeth to ornate effigy combs and musical instruments (Ritchie 1980:104-117).

3.2.3.3 Brewerton Phase. The third distinctive Late Archaic period phase is that of the Brewerton people, whom Ritchie described as physically distinct from their Lamoka contemporaries. In addition, the Brewerton culture, recognized by a series of distinctive projectile points that generally are manufactured from Onondaga chert. The Brewerton people relied much less heavily upon fishing as an important element of their subsistence strategy, preferring instead to depend upon hunting and processing of native plant foods. Ritchie (1980) suggests that their “unadorned” burial practices bespeak a somewhat egalitarian social structure.

The artifact assemblages recovered from one group of sites in the Seneca Falls/ Waterloo area include relatively high proportions of Late Archaic materials. These are the sites at Seneca Meadows, a landfill northwest of the Village of Seneca Falls. At least four Phase I investigations of properties in this area (Schiapatti et al. 2000; Cinqino et al. 2003a, b; Wood et al. 2004) have produced moderately dense artifact concentrations with substantial Late Archaic components, although the integrity of the deposits in most cases apparently was not intact. Both Brewerton and Lamoka diagnostics were present in the artifact assemblages recovered from these sites. Significantly, the Seneca Meadows sites were located in the vicinity of Black Brook, a drainage that was characterized on mid-nineteenth century maps by fairly expansive marshes (Gibson 1852) (Figure H-1).

3.2.4 Transitional Archaic

As with the beginning of the Archaic Period, some researchers (e.g., Ritchie 1980; Custer 1985, 1996) have combined the terminal portions of the Late Archaic and the subsequent Early Woodland Period into a “transitional” phase, based on perceived cultural continuities between the periods. Like those of the Late Archaic, Transitional period sites tend to be located on both riverine alluvial deposits and in upland locations; locally, small seasonal resource procurement sites also are found near marshes (Pratt 1981:7). The overall settlement pattern suggests a continuation of basic Late Archaic lifeways centered on a broad-based subsistence regime that exploited both forest and riverine products (Dragoo 1959).

This period is identified in central New York as the Frost Island phase (Pratt 1981:7), although its most significant diagnostic characteristics are recognized as related to the Susquehanna tradition, which spread to encompass the major drainages from the Potomac northward through the Hudson and Mohawk river systems and the Finger Lakes region (Ritchie 1980:156; Pratt 1981; Kastl and Ebeling 2000:24). The most widely recognized marker of this transitional period is the distinctive Susquehanna Broad spearpoint. During this brief (ca. 1,500 – 1,000 B. C.) transitional period, steatite vessels gave way to true ceramic technology (Pratt 1981:7; Rosentel 2005:9). Examples of early ceramics, most notable Marcey Creek Plain, incorporated crushed steatite vessels within the ceramic temper, and vessel forms also mimicked the steatite bowls from earlier periods. Although the introduction of ceramic technology traditionally has been used to define the transition between the Archaic and Woodland periods, it is apparent that ceramics were adopted at widely different times, even by groups in the same region.

Frost Island phase sites tend to occupy riverine settings, and Ritchie (1980:157) has observed that they frequently were located on the “bank of the first terrace or the higher portions of the flood plain.” Within the general area of interest for the present project, the closest site with material from the Frost Island Phase was located on Frontenac Island, with a second site (the O’Neil Site) located along the lower Seneca River northeast of Cayuga Lake. In the immediate project area, given this

riverine focus, it is likely that many sites from this Transitional period were destroyed by the significant historic landform alterations made along the Seneca River during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; however, in areas where such landform modification was not so severe, elements of Transitional Archaic sites could remain.

3.3 Woodland Period

The Woodland Period (350 to 3,000 B.P.) has been associated most commonly with the adoption by pre-contact peoples of horticulture/agriculture and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle. Other generally accepted characteristics of the period include the widespread adoption of ceramic technology, mound building (among some cultures) associated with increased mortuary ritual and ceremonialism, and evidence of long distance trade. Like the Archaic, the Woodland Period also traditionally has been divided into “Early,” “Middle,” and “Late” sub-periods, based on the apparent chronological development of discrete cultural characteristics (Ritchie 1980).

3.3.1 Early Woodland

The onset of the Early Woodland sub-period (2,050 to 2,950 B.P.) is marked in the Northeast by the appearance of the Meadowood tradition (Grebinger et al. 1977:11; Ritchie 1980, Funk 1993). Artifacts associated with Meadowood sites include side-notched projectile points of the same name; Vinette I ware, a grit-tempered cord-marked pottery type; tubular smoking pipes; gorgets; and copper beads (Ritchie 1980). Mortuary rituals entailed open-air dessication followed by cremation of bones; treatment with copious amounts of powdered hematite or red ocher; and later burial of the remains, together with associated artifacts, in communal cemeteries. Grave goods appeared to signify differential social status among individuals (Granger 1978; Ritchie 1980). The ensuing Middlesex phase, although not as prevalent as the Meadowood, is believed to be a manifestation of the Ohio-native Adena culture (Hartgen Associates 2001a: 8). The prolific burial mounds associated with the Adena in the Ohio Valley may be mirrored at “a few” sites within New York state (Ritchie 1980). Some Middlesex cultural elements have been identified at the Kipp Island site northeast of Seneca Falls.

3.3.2 Middle Woodland/Point Peninsula

Sites from the Middle Woodland sub-period (950 to 2,050 B.P.) are recognized on the basis of several distinctive styles of stamped and impressed pottery, most notably Vinette 2 wares (Ritchie 1980; Kastl and Ebeling 2000:24); elbow and platform smoking pipes; triangular and side-notched projectile points; bone and antler projectile points. While some early phases of the Middle Woodland period (e.g., Bushkill and Canoe Point) have been characterized as transitional cultural links between the Early and Middle Woodland periods, it is the Point Peninsula tradition that dominates the later Middle Woodland period in central New York (Funk 1993). Several Middle Woodland/Point Peninsula sites are located in the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region; of these, the most notable are Kipp Island, a large multicomponent site situated on a glacial drumlin in the middle of Montezuma Swamp at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, and the Jack’s Reef site, named for a productive fishing spot along the lower Seneca River. The Jack’s Reef site produced the distinctive, widely recognized corner-notched and pentagonal projectile points that are found across widespread areas of the Middle Atlantic and Northeast (Ritchie 1980).

The materials recovered from the large, “long occupied,” and frequently revisited Middle Woodland base camp at Kipp Island have provided the principal markers of the most significant phase of the Point Peninsula cultural tradition (Pratt 1981:7), including a variety of distinctive ceramic types. Ritchie contends that this site was ideally situated to afford access to a wide range of resources. Certainly, the size and scope of the site, which contained numerous pit features, postholes, hearths, dwellings, and burials (Ritchie 1980: Grills and Darlington 2003:18), would seem to attest to its favorable location. Situated on an elevated hill in the middle of a swamp and close to the shorelines of both lakes and small streams, the location permitted the site’s occupants to access not only wild game, but also fish and fresh-water shellfish, and possibly (hypothesized by Ritchie 1980) wild rice. That the occupants of Kipp Island exploited these resources is documented by the site’s faunal sub-assembly. While white-tailed deer, bear and elk were the most frequently represented species and probably contributed the most significant portion of the diet, fresh water fish (particularly bullhead) also were an important component of the faunal sub-assembly.

3.3.3 Late Woodland/Owasco

The Late Woodland sub-period (A.D. 1000 to 1600) is commonly dubbed the “Village Life” cultural period (Ritchie 1980, Custer 1996). Late Woodland groups collectively paid less attention to elaborate mortuary rituals; depended more on cultigens such as corn, beans, and squash for general subsistence; occupied large long houses for domiciles; and engaged in more frequent and serious conflicts with their rivals. Best known among the Late Woodland cultures in central New York is the Owasco (A.D.1000-1300), thought to comprise an ancestral culture to the Iroquois, although some researchers (e.g. Pierce and Peltier 2003:3-13) have questioned the extent to which direct links can be established. Elements of Owasco culture extended across central and eastern New York State and may have shared some cultural traits with groups further south in the Susquehanna and Delaware watersheds (Ritchie 1980:273-24). Diagnostic artifacts commonly associated with the Owasco include Levanna triangular projectile points and Carpenter Brook Cord-on-Cord and Canadaigua Plain ceramics (Funk 1993).

The Owasco settlement system incorporated both large villages and smaller satellite sites. U-shaped and bell-shaped pit features containing charred remnants of wild and domesticated plant species are common on many large Owasco sites; these remains, as well as the presence of stone cultivating tools and a somewhat diminished frequency of tools related to hunting, underscore the increasing importance of agriculture in the pre-contact diet (Ritchie 1980:276-279). Excavations at several Owasco village sites have encountered palisades around the village perimeter; suggesting a need for defense in the face of increased conflicts. Newly adopted bow and arrow technology (along with the obvious hunting applications) likely played a significant role in the methods of warfare of the period.

Two Cayuga County sites from this period--the Maxon-Derby Site and the Jack’s Reef site, nearly three miles distant along rapids of the lower Seneca River--provide a possible example of how settlement pattern and site utilization among the Owasco may have functioned. Ritchie contends that these two sites complemented each other and were utilized during different seasons of the year. The main village site at Maxon-Derby, which contained 10 or more house structures and probably housed between 200 and 250 people, was the base at which the agricultural staples were produced. Jacks Reef, on the other hand, was used as a spring and summer fishing camp, due to its location along a stretch of rapids (Ritchie 1980:280-282). Benes et al. (1996:10) have observed that, until it was developed historically as a transportation corridor, the Seneca River in the Waterloo/Seneca Falls area also contained approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of rapids similar to those at Jacks Reef, and may have functioned in similar fashion. However, only one site in the immediate vicinity of Seneca Falls has yielded diagnostic

evidence of an Owasco occupation; according to Pickin and Nelson (1984), the McGill Site, located in Fayette Township south of Seneca Falls, could contain intact Owasco period sub-surface features.

3.3.4 Iroquois

Ritchie (1980:301) places the emergence of true Iroquoian culture at approximately A.D. 1300, and characterizes its initial phase, the Oak Hill Phase, as sharing many attributes with the earlier Owasco culture, as expressed at Maxon-Derby. At its greatest extent, which occurred from 1450 through approximately 1600 AD, the Iroquois domain was centered firmly in northern and central New York State; however, as a result of the system set up by their formal alliance known as the Five Nations, Iroquoian political and cultural influence stretched from Canada south to the Chesapeake Region and northeastward into New England (Wallace 1946:29-30). The Iroquois people, which collectively numbered an estimated 15,000 at their height, were sedentary, living in villages of longhouses that were surrounded by palisades and practicing large scale beans-maize-squash agriculture. The regional cultural differences that existed between various Iroquoian groups were manifested in the establishment of Five "Nations:" the Mohawk, the Onondaga, the Cayuga, the Seneca, and the Oneida (Funk 1993). The region around the present project area was under the control of the Seneca and Cayuga Iroquois (Pratt 1981:8), with the powerful Seneca having been designated by their fellow nations as the "Keepers of the Western Door" (Pierce and Peltier 2003:3-14). It was these residents who first met the European explorers, missionaries, traders and settlers who later arrived in the area.

3.4 The Proto-Historic Period

Much of what is known about the Five Nations after European contact has been recorded in documents written by European travelers. Journals from the exploits of Captain John Smith, Dutch fur traders such as Kleynties, and French explorers and missionaries provided first-hand accounts about native cultures during the earliest years of European and Native American interaction. As for aboriginal lifeways, existing documentation indicates that large scale agriculture was practiced in the vicinity of villages, but that there apparently were "satellite" residences called "scattering houses" at further distances from the main village center (Pratt 1981:9). One major Native American village is documented in the immediate vicinity of the Towns of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. The Cayuga town of Skoi-Yase, located near the "fishing place" at the falls of the Seneca in what is now South Waterloo, was situated on the principal trail of the Six Nations, which extended through the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls (Teller 1904:43; Pierce and Peltier 2003:3-14; Pratt 1981:9).

More extensive interaction with native populations is well documented in records from eighteenth century conflicts such as the French and Indian and American Revolutionary War. In particular, Seneca County was a major target for American General John Sullivan's 1779 campaign against the Seneca and Cayuga Indians. The overall objective of this campaign was nothing less than the total destruction of Indian villages, and Sullivan accomplished his mission. Among the villages put to the torch was Skoi-Yase (Pratt 1981). At the conclusion of the Revolution, most Iroquois ceded their lands and were placed on reservations. By 1797, only a few thousand Iroquois still resided in the central New York area (Funk 1993).

3.5 Summary/Pre-contact Archeological Potential of the Women’s Rights National Historical Park

Given the archeological evidence contained in the archeological site files (Table 3.1) and the regional gray literature (Table 3.2), intensive pre-contact occupation in the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region did not begin until the Late Archaic period. Native American occupation of this region subsequently continued virtually uninterrupted until the onset of European settlement resulted in the removal of most indigenous Native Americans to reservation lands outside of the area.

Various researchers, most notably Ritchie (1980), have crafted settlement pattern models for pre-contact occupation in central New York from the Late Archaic through the Proto-Historic period. These models suggest that Late Archaic and Transitional period sites tended to occupy both riverine and upland locations, with small seasonal resource procurement sites near marshes or shallow lakes (Grebinger et al. 1977:10). The generally small Early Woodland (Meadowood) camp sites evidence a predilection for riverine terraces (Ritchie 1980:190), while subsequent ephemeral Middlesex phase occupations in New York and adjacent Ontario have tended to be located on “knolls or terraces” “near rivers or lakes” (Ritchie 1980:201). Middle Woodland sites, particularly those of the Kipp Island phase, seem also to have been oriented towards major bodies of water, either rivers or lakes. By the Late Woodland/Owasco, and Iroquois period, the primary settlement pattern entailed large, sometimes palisaded, village settlements, generally located on broad elevated landforms that could support large-scale agricultural activities. These villages were the core of a larger settlement system that also may have included satellite settlements (“scattering villages”) and possibly individual domiciles, as well as specialized seasonal resource procurement sites like that at Jacks Reef.

The archeological potential of the six properties included within the Women’s Rights National Historic Park in terms of pre-contact resources depends not only upon their topographic setting, but also on the degree to which the historic development of each property impacted or intruded upon earlier strata and deposits.

Three properties included within the Women’s Rights National Historical Park are assessed as having a low potential for containing significant intact pre-contact archeological resources. The Young (WORI00005) and M’Clintock (WORI00003.00) house sites in Waterloo and the Wesleyan Chapel (WORI00002.00)/ Village Hall complex in Seneca Falls occupy urban lots that have been developed and/or redeveloped fairly intensively. It is likely that any pre-contact materials found on these properties would be recovered from disturbed contexts, and that lot development would have adversely impacted most pre-contact features (e.g., hearths, pits, etc.). In fact, none of the archeological investigations conducted within the urban core of either Seneca Falls Village or Waterloo (see Table 3.2) have identified any intact pre-contact archeological resources.

To a lesser extent, the same could be said for the Stanton House property, which presently incorporates the locations of two other (now destroyed) dwellings and their associated rear yard dependencies. However, the Stanton House site (WORI00001.00) also encompasses a fairly significant part of the same relatively flat, expansive and elevated (approximately 450+ ft above mean sea level [amsll]) bluff top on which the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00) also is located (Figure 3.1). It is possible that less intensively developed portions of the back yards of these three (combined) lots could retain sufficient integrity to preserve some subsurface pre-contact features. The recent recovery of a biface preform and a Rossville projectile point from disturbed contexts at the Stanton House property (Grills 2005:5) reaffirms this potential.

Table 3.1. Previously Identified Archeological Sites in the vicinity of Waterloo and Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York (excluding NPS property sites within Women's' Rights NHP) (Source: New York State Historic Preservation Office)

| Site # | Site Name | Chronology | Function/Type | Location: Comments |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| NYSM 2207 | Farrar Pottery and Factory | Historic: 1862-1879 | Industrial | Seneca Falls Village: No further information available |
| NYSM 2208 | Yost Whartonby Pottery | Historic: Unidentified | Industrial | Waterloo Village: earthenware pottery |
| NYSM 2165 | Yacht Club | Pre-contact: Point Peninsula Phase | Unidentified | Seneca Lake SP: burials reported |
| NYSM 2166 | Geneva Yacht Club | Pre-contact: Archaic | Campsite | Seneca Lake SP: produced Brewerton and Lamoka diagnostics |
| NYSM 4804 | ACP SNCA 01 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Unidentified | Seneca Lake vicinity: Parker described as "early" |
| NYSM 4805 | ACP SNCA 02 | Pre-contact: Woodland? | Prob. Campsite | Seneca Lake Vicinity, near former marsh; site produced "pottery, bone and stone implements" |
| NYSM 4806 | ACP SNCA 03 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Prob. Campsite | Seneca Lake vicinity: No further information |
| NYSM 4807 | ACP SNCA 04 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Village | South Waterloo: site described as "extensive," two discrete occupational episodes |
| NYSM 4808 | ACP SNCA 05 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Camp or village | No further information |
| NYSM 4809 | ACP SNCA 06 | Pre-contact: Iroquois, poss. Contact | Village | Seneca Lake SP vicinity: no further information |
| NYSM 4815 | ACP SNCA 11 | Pre-contact: Iroquois, Contact | Village | Cayuga Lake SP vicinity: may be Cayuga village of Skannayutenate, burned by Sullivan in 1779 |
| NYSM 4821 | ACP SNCA 18 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Village | Black Brook vicinity, NW of Seneca Falls: No further information |
| NYSM 4845 | ACP SNCA no # | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Village site | Waterloo/Fayette twp boundary: No further information |
| NYSM 4846 | ACP SNCA 18 | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Village | Black Brook vicinity, N of Seneca Falls: No further information |
| NYSM 4849 | ACP SNCA #? | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Unidentified | South Waterloo vicinity: "traces of occupation" reported |
| NYSM 6689 | N/A | Pre-contact: mixed period | Unidentified | Vicinity of Seneca Lake: reported by Chenango Chapter, ASNY |
| 99.02.00003 | Bear Town | Pre-contact: Iroquois, Contact | Village | Fayette Twp: designated as town on 1806 map as probable Seneca Indian town of 7 houses opposite ford on Seneca River; site disturbed |
| 99.02.00004 | Deacon Baldwin House Site | Historic: early 19 th century | Domestic | Fayette Twp: identified on 1806 Joseph Annin map close to ferry landing; probably disturbed |
| 99.02.00005 | Site #987 | Unidentified | Unidentified | Fayette Twp: Seneca Lake shoreline |
| 99.02.00007 | UB 2212/Poorman | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Isolate | Fayette Twp: single flake in plowed field |
| 99.02.00008 | UB2213/McGill | Pre-contact: Owasco ? | Artifact scatter | Fayette Twp: lithic scatter with ceramics |
| 99.02.00013 | Draper (Gen 18-3) | Pre-contact: M. Woodland; Squawkie Hill Phase? | Isolate | Fayette Twp: Isolated corner notched PPK, Onondaga Chert |
| 99.02.00014 | Kime Site (RMSC Gen-19) | Unidentified | Unidentified | No further information |
| 99.07.00058 | | | <i>Site file not found</i> | |
| 99.07.00059 | Seneca Meadows Stray Finds | Pre-contact: L. Archaic – L. Woodland | Lithic scatter | Seneca Falls Twp: Widely scattered lithic material, all chert. Schiapatti et al. (2000) indicate Lamoka, Madison, Genessee type points, with other lithics |

| Site # | Site Name | Chronology | Function/Type | Location: Comments |
|-------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| 99.07.00060 | Garden Road Pre-contact Site | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Lithic scatter | Seneca Falls Twp, southeast of Town: plowzone site containing utilized and thinning flakes; lots of "field chert"; site destroyed |
| 99.07.00061 | Cosad Road Pre-contact Site | Pre-contact: unidentified | Isolate | Seneca Falls Twp, southeast of Town: Large, corner notched chert projectile point w/ broken base |
| 99.07.00062 | Seneca Meadows (PCI-1) | Pre-contact: Late Archaic, Possible Adena | Unidentified | Seneca Falls Twp, northwest of Town: site covers 47 acres; Brewerton, Lamoka, and Snook Kill like points |
| 99.07.00066 | Seneca Falls Montezuma I | Pre-contact: Unidentified | Lithic scatter | Northeast of Seneca Falls Village: assemblage consisted of 4 non-cortical flakes |
| 99.07.00067 | PCI/SM H-1 (Chatham/VanHouten) | Historic: L. 19 th century | Domestic | North of Seneca Falls Village: house site, with artifact scatter including architectural debris, ceramics, glass |
| 99.07.00068 | Seneca Meadows/PCI-2 | Pre-contact: Woodland | Artifact Scatter | Northwest of Seneca Falls Village: total of 60 pre-contact ceramics and lithics (mostly Onondaga chert) in a 106-acre field |
| 99.40.00011 | Machine Shops at Days Race | Historic: 19 th century | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Fall Street Trinity Lake HD; site under Van Cleef Lake (created 1914) |
| 99.40.00012 | Rumsey and Co. Ltd Pump Works | Historic: 19 th century | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Fall Street Trinity Lake HD; site under Van Cleef Lake (created 1914) |
| 99.40.00013 | Silsby Manufacturing Co. (American LaFrance) | Historic: 19 th century | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Manufactured fire engines |
| 99.40.00014 | Star Yeast Company | Historic: pre-1873 | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/ |
| 99.40.00026 | SUBI-798 | Historic: pre-1859 | Unidentified | Seneca Falls (Town)/Historic site consists of foundations in currently vacant lot. Map located only |
| 99.40.00027 | SUBI-830-831 | Historic: 19 th century | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Buckhart carriage shop and Bement store, later part of Gould's old pump factory. Map located only |
| 99.40.00028 | SUBI-835-0 | Historic: Unidentified | Commercial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Map location of former hotel |
| 99.40.00029 | SUBI-780-A | Historic: 19 th century | Industrial | Seneca Falls (Town)/Portions of Gould's pump factory. Map located. |
| 99.40.00485 | RSMC-Gen-3 | Unidentified | Unidentified | Seneca Falls (Town)/No further information |
| 99.40.00496 | J. Maguire Site (SUBI 2368) | Historic: unidentified | Domestic | Seneca Falls (Town)/Assemblage of domestic material found in association with historic standing structure. Recommended National Register eligible |
| 99.40.00497 | Viele Site | Historic: Early through mid 19 th century | Domestic | Seneca Falls (Town)/intact stratigraphy on this site |
| 99.40.00498 | Cayuga Street Site | Historic: Early 19 th century – present | Domestic | Seneca Falls (Town)/4 STs adjacent to standing structure |
| 99.41.00006 | Sheriff Gorham's Hotel | Historic: Early 19 th century | Commercial | Waterloo: Map located on 1806 near ferry across Seneca River |
| 99.41.00009 | Power Race Remnants | Historic: ca. 1834 | Industrial | Waterloo: Remains of diversionary mill races |
| 99.41.00010 | Associated Historic Foundation #1 | Historic: Unidentified | Industrial | Waterloo: Probable remains of early sawmill |
| 99.41.00011 | Historic Foundation #2 | Historic: Unidentified | (Probably) Industrial | Waterloo: Stone and brick construction, could be related to one of several industrial enterprises in Waterloo |

| Site # | Site Name | Chronology | Function/Type | Location: Comments |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 99.41.00012 | West Water St. Foundations | Historic: 19 th century | (Probably) Industrial | Waterloo: Possible remains of sleigh factory |
| 99.41.00295 | Sessler Stray Find locus | Pre-contact: Archaic | Isolated finds | Waterloo: 2 chert flakes and 1 Perkiomen PPK |
| 99.41.00437 | Fayette I | Historic: Mid-19 th - 20 th century | Domestic | Waterloo: Site at #46 Fayette Street. Determined National Register eligible, more work recommended. |
| 99.41.00441 | #9-11 River Street | Historic: late 19 th – 20 th century | Unidentified | Waterloo: Assemblage from area with no features; apparently linked to post-canal expansion of town |
| 99.41.00446 | Kendig Street (SUBI-2143) | Historic: Mid-19 th century | Domestic | Waterloo: No further information |
| 99.41.00449 | LVRR (SUBI-2146) | Historic: Mid-19 th century | Transportation | Waterloo: Former Railroad station site now Waterloo: covered by present railroad bed. Determined not NR eligible |
| 99.41.00458 | Cayuga and Seneca Canal | Historic: 19 th century | Transportation | Waterloo: No further information |
| 99.41.00467 | Skaats Site (SUBI-2412) | Historic: Early – late 19 th century | Unidentified | Waterloo: No further information |

Table 3.2. Summary of Archeological Investigations undertaken in the vicinity of Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and Fayette Townships (excluding investigations on Women’s Rights National Historical Park components)(Source: Archives, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Watertown, NY)

| Year | Author(s) | Title | Level of Investigation | Summary/Comments |
|------|-------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1977 | Grebinger et al. | <i>Cultural Resource Survey of Seneca Falls Sewage Collection and Disposal Site</i> | Archival overview | Examined project area southwest of Seneca Falls bordering on Cayuga Lake. Treats pre-contact background, since area is sensitive for pre-contact resources. No archeological testing undertaken |
| 1981 | Pratt | <i>Stage IA Cultural Resource Survey of Facilities Plan for the Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York</i> | Archival background study | Presents generally good pre-contact and historic context for the Waterloo area through the 19 th century. Includes discussion of underlying geology. |
| 1981 | Pratt | <i>Stage I B Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Sewer Extension for Village of Waterloo, Seneca County New York</i> | Phase I testing | Project area located on island between Seneca River and former canal; consisted of shovel testing along 3 transects; found two possible industrial sites, the canal prism, parts of an early iron pipe and limestone sewer system, and an early to mid 20 th century garbage dump. |
| 1983 | Pratt | <i>Stage I Addendum, Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Sewer Extension for Village of Waterloo, Seneca County New York</i> | Phase I testing | Involved split spoon auguring of former mill raceway. Identified one additional (?) historic foundation or a possible industrial site. |
| 1983 | Oberon | <i>Stage II Cultural Resource Survey (of the Proposed West Water Street Interceptor Realignment, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York</i> | Phase II testing | Ten backhoe trenches excavated within right of way; no foundations encountered |
| 1984 | Pickin and Nelson | <i>Cultural Resource Investigation of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline, Towns of Fayette and</i> | Phase I testing | 50 ft wide right of way extending from Fayette north to the Seneca River. Located two pre-contact sites, including |

| Year | Author(s) | Title | Level of Investigation | Summary/Comments |
|----------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | <i>Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York</i> | | one possible Owasco site (McGill) and the ruins of one barn |
| 1985 | Hart | <i>Women's Rights National Historic Park: General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment (Draft)</i> | Planning document | Overview of properties and recommendations for development and management prepared for NPS |
| 1986 | Nagel | <i>Draper Gas Well #1: Report of Field Reconnaissance</i> | Surface survey | Project area in Fayette Twp. Southwest of Waterloo. One ST placed in Area of Impact produced one Middle Woodland PPK, but no other artifacts |
| 1986 | Nagel and Manchester | <i>Stage IB Cultural Resource Investigations for Approximately 11 Miles of Natural Gas Pipeline for Union Drilling Inc in the Towns of Fayette and Varick, Seneca County, NY</i> | Phase I | Project area south of Waterloo. Strategies included surface inspection, shovel testing, some backhoe testing of disjointed linear corridors. Located one potentially significant site (Hoser) containing chert biface and debitage |
| 1996 | Bemes et al | <i>Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey: 1996 Highway Program: Locust Street over Seneca River and Seneca Cayuga Canal, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY</i> | Reconnaissance | Project area located in North Waterloo; included river island and roadway |
| 1999 | Black and Babcock | <i>Phase IA/IB Cultural Resources Survey, Philip and Mary White Property, Cayuga Street, Village of Seneca Falls, New York</i> | Archival study and testing | Project area is in northeastern Seneca Falls, along Rts 5 and 20. Testing across the 34-acre parcel showed a moderate scatter of historic material, no pre-contacts |
| 2000 | Kastl and Ebeling | <i>Cultural Resource Management Stage IA Study for the New York State Canal Commission Residency, Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York.</i> | Archival overview | Presents general pre-contact and historic context for the Waterloo riverfront area, with emphasis on transportation. Deals specifically with physical development of one structure and surrounding property. |
| 2000 | Schiapatti et al | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Seneca Meadows Development, Town of Seneca Falls, New York</i> | Pedestrian survey | Reconnaissance of plowed and disked survey area northwest of Village of Seneca Falls. Found one Late Archaic site, but no further work was recommended. |
| 2000 | Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc | <i>Phase IA Literature Review and Phase IB Reconnaissance, Seneca Falls Community Center, City of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York</i> | Archival overview and reconnaissance | Project entailed reconstruction of a building on Bridge Street, one objective was to deep test for pre-contact remains in an area immediately along the Seneca River. Found instead industrial artifacts and features. |
| 2001 a/b | Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. | <i>Phase IA Archeological Sensitivity Assessment & Phase IB Field Investigations of Seneca Falls Water and Sewer System Improvements, Seneca County, NY</i> | Standard Phase IA/B | Examined and tested la series of linear areas southeast of Seneca Falls over to Cayuga State Park. Shovel testing revealed one concentration of chert debitage and 1 isolated projectile point; recommended testing these two loci. Otherwise roadside corridor yielded roadside trash and scattered lithics |
| 2002 | Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc | <i>Phase II Field Investigations of Seneca Falls Water and Sewer System Improvements, Seneca County, NY</i> | Standard Phase II | Tested the Garden Road and Cosad Road pre-contact sites. Former site found to have lots of field chert, but no integrity; latter site confirmed as isolated find. |
| 2003 | Pierce and Peltier | <i>Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation for</i> | Standard Phase I | Project area located south and east of Waterloo; no cultural |

| Year | Author(s) | Title | Level of Investigation | Summary/Comments |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| | | <i>Wise-Bender Unit #2, Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York</i> | | resources found |
| 2003 | Cinquino et al. | <i>Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of a 121-acre Property for Seneca Meadow, Inc. in the town of Seneca Falls, New York.</i> | | |
| 2003 | Cinquino et al. | <i>Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Seneca Meadows, Inc. Rail Unloading Facility, Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York</i> | Pedestrian re-survey | Systematic walkover or re-plowed 47-acre parcel northwest of Town of Seneca Falls. Initial survey had identified one Late Archaic site with no vertical or horizontal differentiation. No further work. |
| 2003 | Kozub | <i>Report of Field Reconnaissance and Phase I Archeological Survey, Waterloo Middle School Expansion Project, Waterloo, New York.</i> | Phase IB | Tested the site in downtown Waterloo; discovered a mid-nineteenth century midden deposit; recommended Phase II examination. |
| 2003 | Grills and Darlington | <i>Routes 20 & 5 Improvements, Village and Town of Seneca Falls, Seneca County, NY</i> | Phase I | Testing along road corridor northeast of Village of Seneca Falls identified three predominantly historic sites (SUBI 2368, 2369, 2370); data potential of all sites was assessed as limited |
| 2002-2003 | Kastl | <i>Report of Field Reconnaissance, Phase IA and Phase IB Cultural Resources Survey, Waterloo Trails Project, Village of Waterloo, New York</i> | Phase IA/B | Examined two trail segments located in downtown Waterloo, using backhoe and shovel testing. One trench hit the prism of the old canal. |



Figure 3.1 Excerpt from the 1902 *Geneva* USGS 15' topographic quadrangle, showing terrain features in the vicinity of the Chamberlain House prior to the creation of Van Cleef Lake.

Based on landform and development activity, the potential for retaining significant intact pre-contact archeological resources was presumed to be highest on the Chamberlain House property in Seneca Falls and the Richard Hunt house (WORI00006.00) in Waterloo. The Chamberlain property encompasses a large portion of what formerly was an elevated bluff overlooking the lower rapids of the Seneca River (Figure 3.1). A small drainage and ravine, still extant today, forms the eastern boundary of this landform (although not the eastern boundary of the property). Such a protected site, located close to a physical feature (the river) that offered exploitable food resources, could have constituted an ideal location for an Owasco/Iroquois hamlet or village site. Moreover, historic maps suggest that most of this bluff top area never was developed, so the likelihood of significant disturbance is minimal. Despite this, sub-surface archeological testing at a 10 meter interval across the Chamberlain House property did not produce any evidence of pre-contact occupation (Griswold and Yocum 2002).

The Richard Hunt House (WORI00006.00) occupies part of the second terrace on the north bank of the Seneca River (Figure 3.2). Like the Chamberlain property, it is located close to both the river and a small permanent drainage that extends northward along the eastern boundary of the site. Because modern development of the parcel has been moderate and localized, the potential for preservation is enhanced. Late Archaic through Middle Woodland period resources could be present on portions of this property, given the riverine focus of the settlement patterns during these periods.

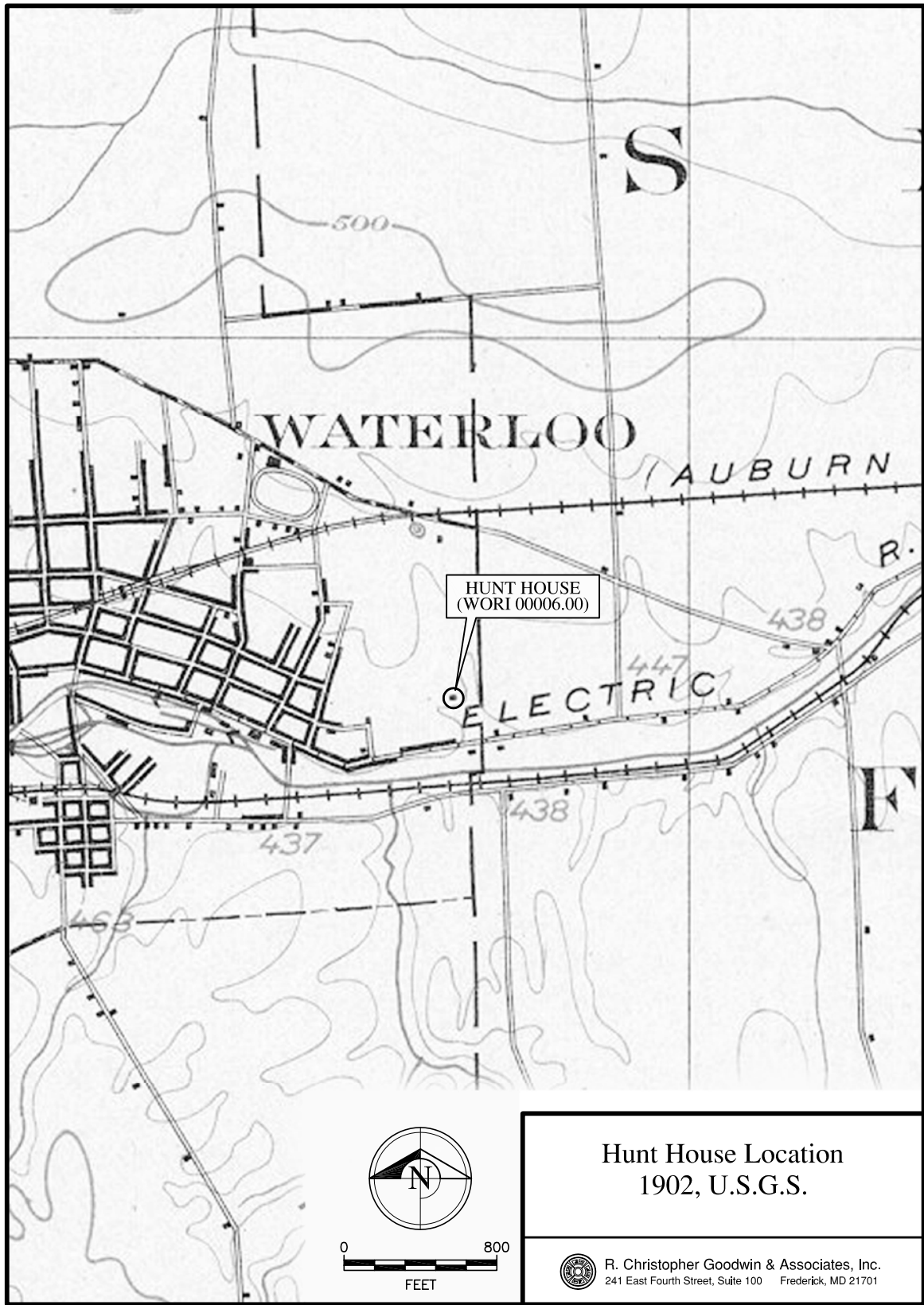


Figure 3.2 Excerpt from the 1902 *Geneva* USGS 15' topographic quadrangle, showing terrain features in the vicinity of the Richard Hunt House..

CHAPTER IV

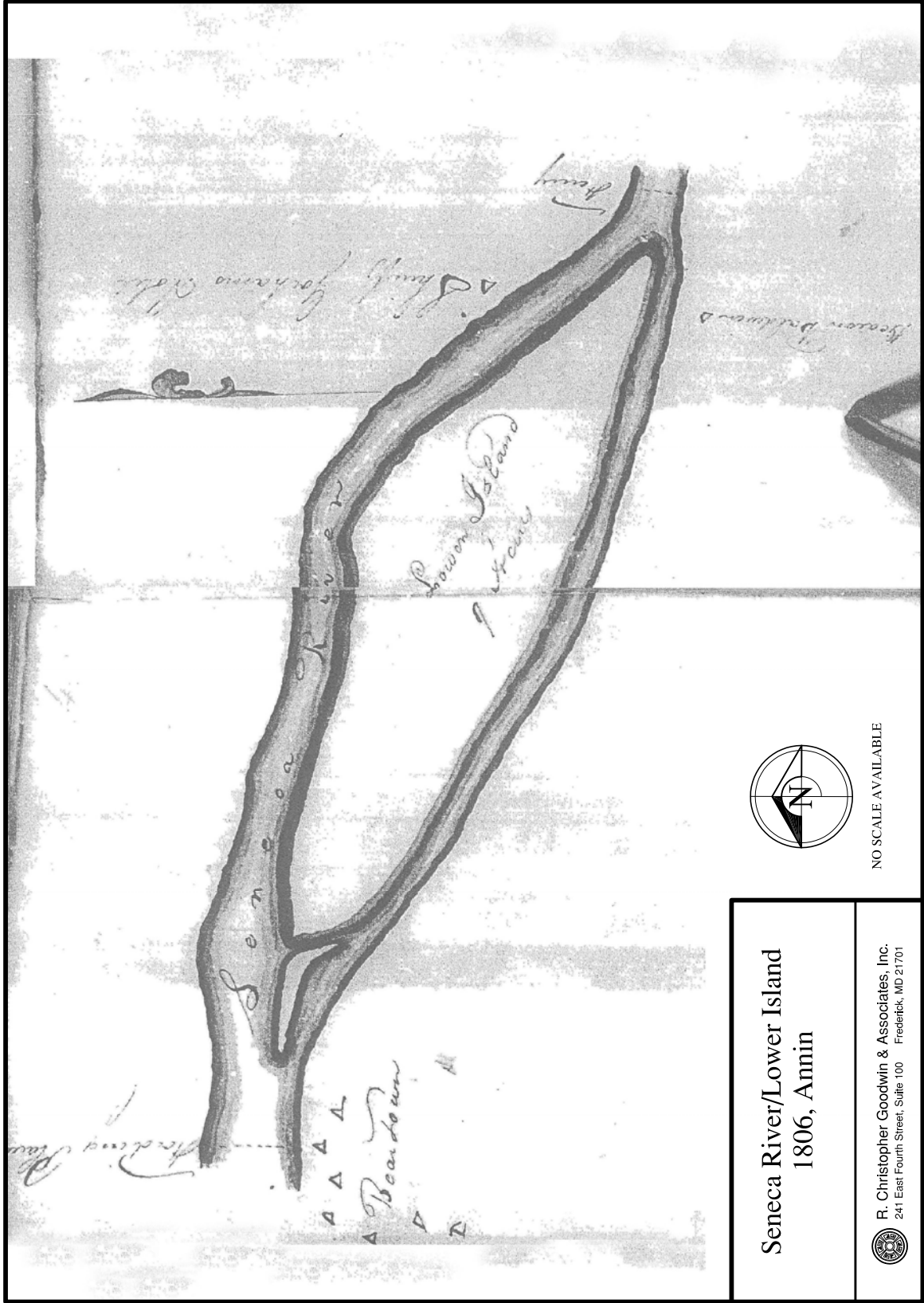
HISTORIC PERIOD SUMMARY

4.1 Euro-American Settlement (1775-1800)

At the close of the Revolutionary War, removal of the Native American population from central New York State was deemed essential before the area could be opened for permanent Euro-American settlement. The removal process, which actually began during the Revolution with the Treaty of Fort Stanwix and the Sullivan campaign of 1779, culminated with the signing of the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794 (Wellman 2004:66). The agreements initially fixed the eastern boundary of the Seneca and Cayuga nations at a north-south line along a parallel just west of the community of Geneva, at the head of Seneca Lake. This boundary, known later as the Pre-Emption Line, extended all the way north to Lake Ontario (Willers 1904:6).

Reservation lands and settlements continued to exist elsewhere in the area, at least for a time. New York State archeological site files indicate that “Bear Town,” a group of perhaps seven houses identified as Seneca Indian dwellings (NYS Site #099-02-00003), was noted on Joseph Annin’s 1806 map, near a ferry across the Seneca River (Figure 4.1). However, the largest presence was the Cayuga reservation, a 100-square mile tract on the western shore of Cayuga Lake, southeast of the Village of Seneca Falls (Welch 1904:21; Hartgen Archeological Associates 2001b:Map 9). Between 1795 and 1807, the Cayuga gradually relinquished their claims even to this territory, although “evidence of Seneca and Cayuga villages (most notably, their fruit orchards) remained well into the nineteenth century (Willers 1904:6; Wellman 2004:66-67). One early twentieth century local historian contended that the state commissioners who negotiated these agreements used trickery to “persuade, cajole, circumvent and almost forcibly wring from the Cayuga Nation” their rights to their ancestral lands, so that these properties could be leased to private investors (Teller 1904:35-37).

Even as Indian removal was being negotiated, the New York state government was making plans to populate central New York by setting aside for Revolutionary War veterans the Military Land Tract, a vast area of 1.8 million acres that stretched from the Mohawk River to Seneca Lake (Welch 1904: 8; Pierce and Peltier 2003:3-19). This tract was organized into 28 townships, all of which were given classical names such as Ovid, Cato, Brutus, Junius, and Homer (Welch 1904:8). Each township was subdivided into 100 lots of 600 acres each, plotted on the original maps. These 600-acre lots were subdivided further into 100-acre patents, offered to veterans much like similar grants being made by the U. S. Government in lands further west. These so-called veterans’ bounty lots often were acquired by speculators, who quickly re-sold the undeveloped properties for a handsome profit (Cinquino et al. 2003a:15). Nonetheless, the surveys left an indelible imprint on the regional landscape. Many roads and property lines on maps of this area continued to reflect the outlines of the sectional subdivisions and the patent lots within the original townships (Figure 4.2).



**Seneca River/Lower Island
1806, Annin**

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Figure 4.1 Sketch map by Joseph Annin, circa 1806, showing the Seneca River, Lower Island, Bear Town, the ferry, and Deacon Baldwin's house.

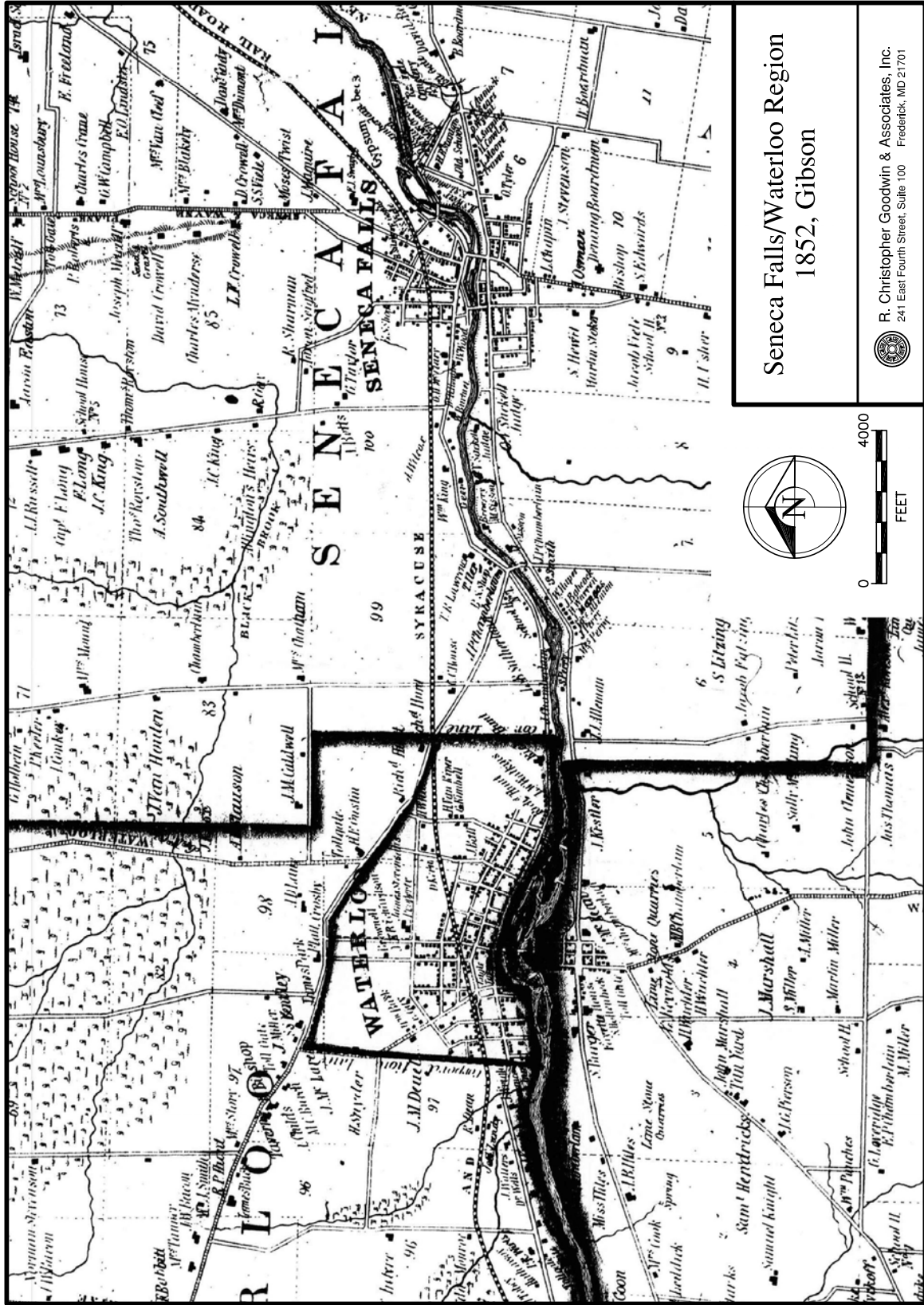


Figure 4.2 Excerpt from Thomas Gibson's 1852 Map of Seneca County, New York, showing road and property lines in relation to the boundaries of numbered veterans' plots.

The settlers who took up these military lots were primarily tradesmen or skilled “mechanics” such as blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers millwrights, and shoemakers. Their enterprises became the nuclei of the earliest small industrial ventures in the towns that developed within the Military Tract (Schiapatti et al. 2000:11). The earliest settlement in the Waterloo/Seneca Falls vicinity occurred in 1787, when Job Smith established himself at the Falls of the Seneca River, quickly followed by Lawrence Van Cleef (Pratt 1981 11; Barben 1981:1). The earliest “movers and shakers” in the Seneca Falls community were four business investors (Robert Troup, N. Gouverneur, Stephen Bayard and Elkanah Watson, joined later by Wilhelmus Mynderse) who formed the Bayard Land Company in 1794. This investment group initially purchased a 250-acre parcel, with water rights, in what would become Seneca Falls (Yocum 1998:8). Eventually the company’s holdings expanded to include 1,450 acres, on which were constructed two mills (Barben 1981:1; Black and Babcock 1999:17). At Waterloo, initial settlement occurred in 1789, when a dam was constructed across the Seneca River and a mill was built at what is now South Waterloo (Pratt 1981:11).

Transportation and access were keys to continued development and immigration into the region. Two major roads penetrated the area in the 1790s: the Geneva Road, established in 1791 (Pratt 1981 11), and the Genesee Road, which ran along the south bank of the Seneca River, also in the 1790s (Kastl and Ebeling 2000:25; Rosentel 2005:10). Access into the area was enhanced further by the establishment of a ferry across Cayuga Lake in the 1790s, and by 1800, a permanent bridge had been constructed across the head of the lake (Willers 1904:11). Another road brought travelers from the south through what is now South Waterloo; at the point where this road crossed the Seneca River, a circa 1806 map by Joseph Annin noted a dwelling attributed to “Deacon Baldwin” and “Sheriff Gorham’s hotel,” both close to the landing for a ferry (NYS archeological sites 099-02-00004 and 099-41-00038, respectively).

4.2 Political and Economic Organization (1800-1860)

Seneca County came into existence as a subdivision of Cayuga County in 1804. During the nineteenth century, much of the county remained an agricultural area (Cinquino et al. 2003:15). The principal commodities produced in Seneca County prior to the Civil War were wheat, barley, cattle and sheep. The county’s major urban centers, on the other hand, became heavily industrialized and accommodated a highly diverse society. The liberal-minded, affluent entrepreneurial leaders of these urban centers, particularly those in Waterloo and Seneca Falls, were motivated and financially able to support the reform movements of the day (Wellman 2004:80-81). As Judith Wellman (2004:12) has pointed out:

“. . .in time and place, Seneca Falls was at a fulcrum point. . .(of) changes so dramatic that we can rightly call them revolutions—in industry, society, and culture. . .Because of its geography, upstate New York became a particular focus for these revolutions. Lured by rich lands, abundant waterpower, and the country’s most important access routes to the west, people poured into this region from various parts of the eastern United States and western Europe. Seneca Falls and its neighboring community of Waterloo were right in the middle of this turmoil.”

Thus, the political, economic, and social developments of this time period are integral to setting the context within which the various properties of the Women’s Rights National Historical Park should be interpreted.

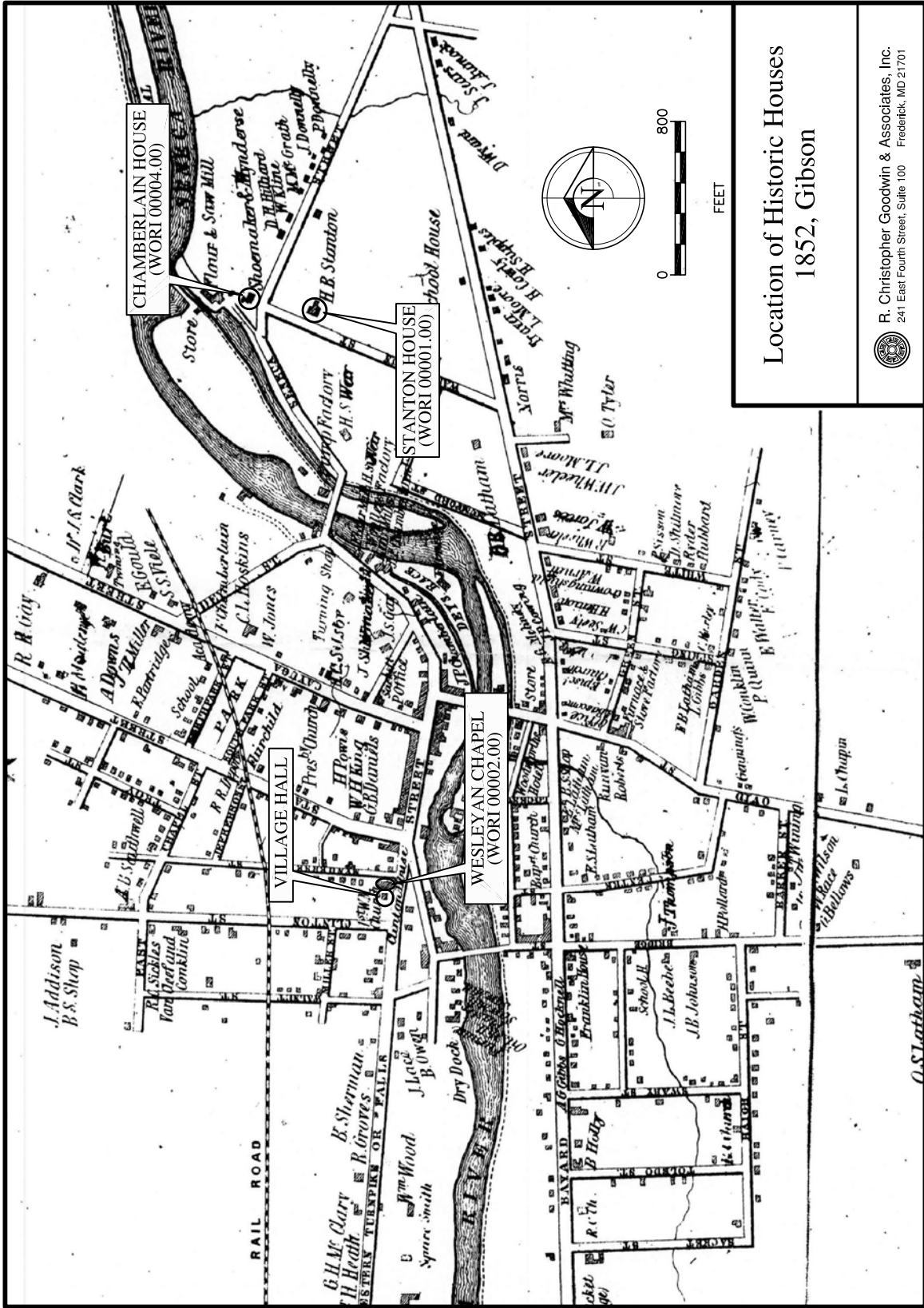
4.2.1 Townships and Villages

The early nineteenth century saw the maturation of the various political subdivisions within Seneca County, three of which hold a central place in this study. Waterloo (Figure 4.3), known originally as “New Hudson,” was officially incorporated as a village in 1829 (Pratt 1981:11-12). Development on the north bank of the Seneca River at Waterloo initially focused around a tavern and a bridge across the river, but by 1840, Waterloo boasted a substantial industrial base that included grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills; a distillery; and a forge and furnace (Pratt 1981:12). Seneca Falls (Figure 4.4), originally known as Mynderse’s Mills, was officially designated as the Village of Seneca Falls in 1831 (Village of Seneca Falls 2006d). Much of the town really developed after the dissolution of W. Mynderse and Company (the former Bayard Land Company) in 1825 (Yocum 1998:10). The sale of these properties would have opened up opportunities for investors, and generated a considerable amount of manufacturing development within the ensuing decade. The village supported several flour mills, a tannery, a paper mill, a cotton factory, clock factory and machine shop (Black and Babcock 1999:17). Economic development was spurred on by active solicitation of investment (Barben 1981:2). A third village existed during this period. “The Kingdom,” located midway between Seneca Falls and Waterloo, was organized in 1803. By approximately 1840, it was the site of the Great Western Distillery. Perhaps more importantly, this community was home to Amelia Jenks Bloomer, later a prominent member of the women’s rights coalition, Jacob P. Chamberlain, before his move to Seneca Falls, and “Mormon” Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Smith’s first Mormon congregation reportedly met in Fayette Township (Welch 1904:6-7, 26).

4.2.2 Economic and Social Development

Perhaps the most fundamental influence on the economic development of this region was the Seneca River itself. Harnessed and diverted through canals and races, the river’s relatively steep fall and swift current provided ample power to support a wide variety of industries, as mid-nineteenth century maps of Seneca Falls and Waterloo in the 1850s (Figures 4.2 and 4.3) (Gibson 1852) clearly demonstrate. In Seneca Falls, the river powered flour, paper, and sawmills; woolen factories; two pump factories; a tannery, a clock factory, and two furnaces (Hart 1985:13; Black and Babcock 1999:17; Village of Seneca Falls 2006b, c). Wilhelmus Mynderse, perhaps the town’s leading entrepreneur, was responsible for erecting the town’s initial grist mills (called the Red Mills) (Village of Seneca Falls 2006a). Mynderse’s lower red mill occupied a section of the Seneca River floodplain immediately below the bluff on which the Chamberlain House was constructed, and the house lot itself was directly associated with the mill site. Waterloo and South Waterloo developed an equally diverse industrial base that expanded to include several flour mills, at least three textile mills, two furnaces, a distillery, and a tile works (Gibson 1852; Benes et al. 1996:17). In 1836, Richard Hunt, who later was associated with the women’s rights movement and the 1848 First Women’s Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, co-founded the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company, an enterprise that remained the dominant industry in Waterloo for nearly a century thereafter (Kastl and Ebeling 2000:25; Schiapatti et al. 2000:2; Rosental 2005:11).

The Seneca River Valley also developed as the region’s premier transportation corridor, and some of the earliest roads in the area, such as the Seneca Turnpike and the Genesee Road (Kastl and Ebeling 2000:25), traveled along the river shoreline (Hart 1985:13). However, the river’s rapids, which had been a favored fishing location for the native Americans of the region, proved disadvantageous for the region’s post-Revolutionary settlers because they precluded navigation and hampered commerce (Bemes et al. 1996:10). In 1813, the Seneca Lock Navigation Company was formed to open the river to navigation by constructing locks so that boats could bypass the rapids, a job that was completed three years later (Barben 1989:5; Pratt 1981:12). New York State



Location of Historic Houses
1852, Gibson

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Figure 4.4 Excerpt (detail map) from Thomas Gibson's 1852 Map of Seneca County, New York, showing the Village of Seneca Falls and the locations of the Wesleyan Church, Stanton House, and Chamberlain House sites.

subsequently acquired the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and established links between it and the main stem of the Erie Canal (Barben 1981:5; Village of Seneca Falls 2006d). Between its eastern terminus at Montezuma on Cayuga Lake and its western terminal at Geneva on Seneca Lake, the canal's twelve locks lifted vessels a total of 74 ft (Pratt 1981:12). The transportation links of this area were augmented further in 1841, when the opening of the Rochester and Syracuse (later the New York Central) Railroad provided direct access to Albany (Willers 1904:11). The region's excellent transportation links and expanding industrial base helped to fuel its economic "boom" during the 1830s and 1840s.

As the area's population increased, it became more diverse. A review of mid-nineteenth century census data for the neighborhoods in Waterloo and Seneca Falls around the Women's Rights National Historical Park properties indicates that this region had attracted immigrants from a wide range of areas. Former New Englanders and residents of Mid-Atlantic states, such as Thomas M'Clintock, were liberally represented in the population, as were immigrants from Canada and such Western European countries as England, Scotland, and Germany (United States Census, Population Schedule for Town of Waterloo [Census, Waterloo] 1850). Particularly numerous were the Irish, who initially had been hired to construct the canal. Many remained in Seneca Falls, settling in the so-called Sackett District south of the river (Hart 1985:14). Residents in Henry Stanton's neighborhood in 1860 were working class individuals, most of whom were Irish immigrants (Census, Seneca Falls 1860). The diversity of ethnic and regional origins was reflected in the wide range of religious groups, principally Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Dutch Reformed (Gibson 1852), whose congregational leaders were characterized as "liberal-minded and intelligent and earnest in their efforts to uplift the morals of the community" (Welch 1904:3). The resulting economic vitality and intellectual ferment of this diverse community enhanced acceptance of differing views, and ultimately provided a conducive climate in which social reform movements could flourish.

4.3 Late Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century (1860-1920)

The essential social and economic trends that had begun during the early nineteenth century continued in the years after the Civil War. In general, the region remained primarily one of smaller urban industrial centers surrounded by widely dispersed farm complexes. The 1902 United States Geological Survey 15-minute Auburn topographical quadrangle (Figure 4.5) clearly shows the dispersed agrarian settlement pattern of the region at the turn of the century.

The late nineteenth century did bring about some modifications in local agricultural practices. The types of crops produced began to change, at least in part because an increasingly efficient rail transportation system allowed rapid shipment of perishable commodities to urban markets. Dairy products and orchard fruits, particularly grapes, were added to such pre-war staple crops as grain (Willers 1904:14; Cinquino et al. 2003a:17). Scientific farming benefited from the presence of an agricultural college in the region, although Ovid Agricultural College, established prior to the Civil War, ultimately was supplanted by Cornell University on Cayuga Lake (Willers 1904:12; Watrous 1982:198). An active Grange movement promoted self-help and cooperative action for regional farmers (Welch 1904:26). In a move to bring more land into agricultural production, work began in 1909 on draining the vast Montezuma Marsh, northeast of Seneca Falls and establishing "muck gardens" (Watrous 1982:205, 212).

Industrial development also remained steady, despite recessions, numerous devastating fires, and floods that periodically destroyed many key industrial complexes. The Great Fire of 1890 was especially destructive, demolishing some 87 businesses and residences along Fall and State streets in Seneca Falls (Welch 1904:4). Firms such as Gould's Manufacturing Company and Cowing and

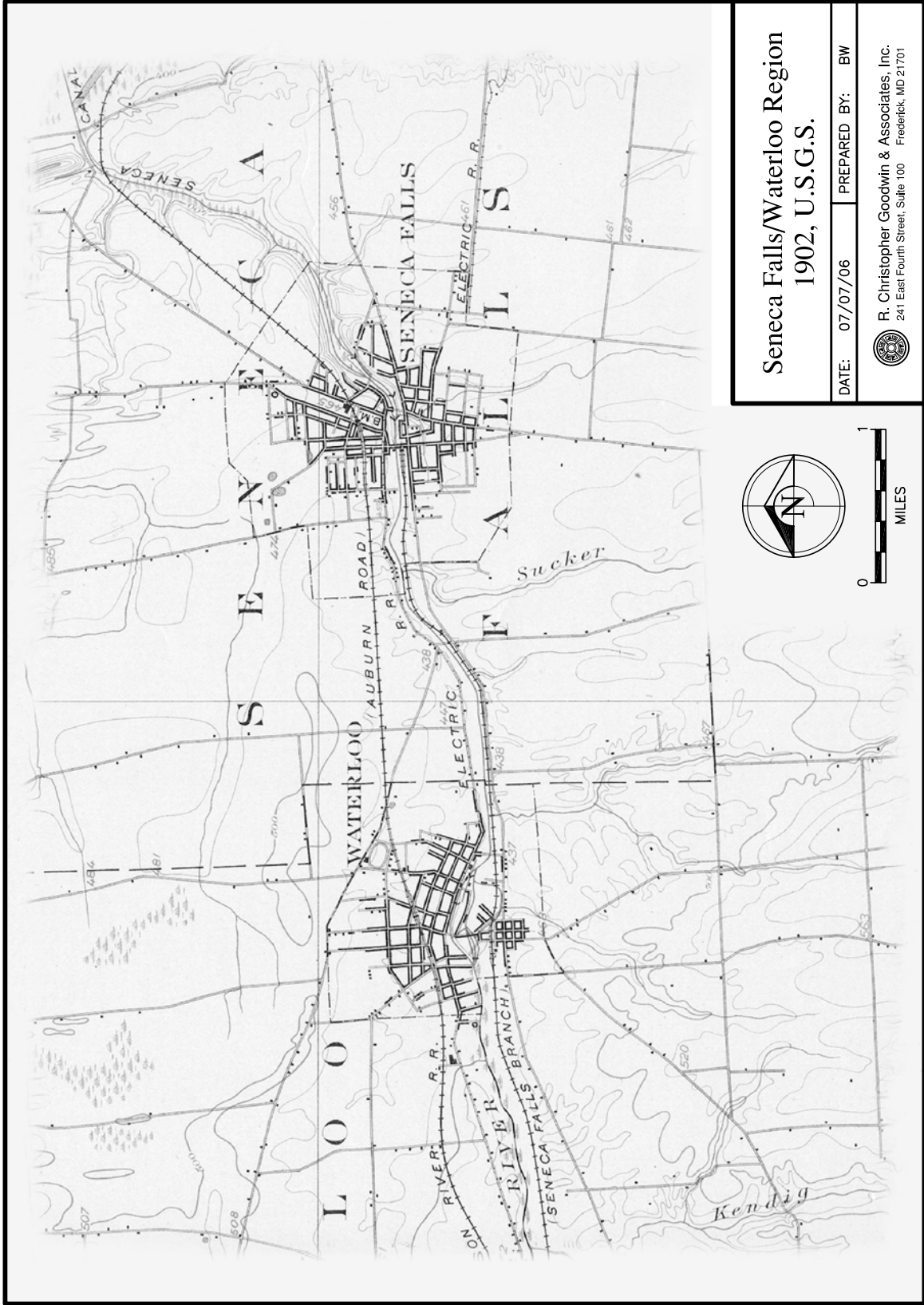


Figure 4.5 Excerpt from the 1902 *Geneva* USGS 15' topographic quadrangle, showing dispersed agriculture-based settlement pattern in areas surrounding Waterloo and Seneca Falls.

Company repeatedly rebuilt (and expanded) their manufacturing complexes (Barben 1981:18). In 1904, “Grip” boasted that the manufacturing plants in Seneca Falls employed a work force of 1,500, and generated a combined weekly payroll of \$20,000 (Welch 1904:4).

The region also continued to provide a friendly environment for a variety of reform movements and social institutions. Once Ovid Agricultural College vacated the premises, the state of New York appropriated that facility as the site of its Willard State Mental Hospital; the farm fields of the former agricultural college were utilized to provide healthful work therapy for the facility’s nearly 2,000 inmates (Willers 1904:11; Watrous 1932:199). “Grip” also mentions the popularity and good work of organizations like the Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and women’s literary and musical clubs (Welch 1904:26).

But perhaps the most significant change occurred when the State of New York altered the old Cayuga and Seneca Canal to incorporate it into their New York State Barge Canal system. Although the canal had been modified consistently through the nineteenth century to keep pace with changes instituted in the Erie Canal, this new initiative entailed far more drastic changes. In a major construction project starting in 1914 (Barben 1981:32), the state consolidated many of the old locks, creating a massive lake at the old Seneca Falls portage that flooded an industrial and residential area known as “the Flats” (Figure 4.6). A total of 60 residential and 116 commercial sites were demolished, and a population estimated at 100 was displaced (Barben 1981:1, 0, 24; Black and Babcock 1999:18). Among the complexes that were inundated beneath the waters of Van Cleef Lake were Gould’s Shops #1; a machine shop and foundry at Dey’s Race; the Silsby Manufacturing Company; the Seneca Falls Pump Works; the Star Yeast Company; and the Lower Red Mill, Wilhelmus Mynderse’s first mill that was associated with NPS’ Chamberlain House property. Together, the submerged remains of these establishments comprise the Falls Street/Trinity Lane Historic District, a locally designated historic resource (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2001b:3-4). In Waterloo as well, the new Barge Canal replaced the old canal prism, which exists today as an archeological resource (Pratt 1982).

4.4 Post-World War I to Present

Few historians have written about the more recent history of the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region, preferring instead to focus on the area’s nineteenth century industrial and transportation developments and on the mid-nineteenth century push for women’s rights. However, one historian (Watrous 1982) has attempted to chronicle the history of some more recent sites. Her book makes it clear that several forces—most importantly the state and federal governments and the tourism/recreation industry—left a major imprint on the region.

Federal and state actions were responsible for the emergence of several parks and wildlife refuges in the region. In 1924, the state of New York unveiled a Finger Lakes State Park plan, and four years later, Cayuga State Park was established as a recreational and camping area, apparently as an expansion of the earlier Red Jacket Memorial Park. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps assisted in constructing facilities at this location (Watrous 1982:137-157). Federal intervention also was responsible for establishing the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, a 25,000 acre marshland northeast of the Town of Seneca Falls that is an important stop on the Eastern flyway for migratory waterfowl. Early twentieth century efforts to drain the marsh and utilize it for agriculture backfired in 1937, when a disastrous flood destroyed most of the earlier “improvements” (Watrous 1982:205-212). In 1985, the Women’s Rights National Historical Park was established. The most recent Federal action was the establishment in 2000 of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, of which the Seneca-Cayuga is a part.

Equally significant were the regional military bases that emerged as a result of the United States' involvement in World War II and the Korean Conflict. The 18 square mile Seneca Army Depot was established in the town of Romulus in 1941. Because the government exercised its power of eminent domain over private property owners, many locals resented the installation. Because the government was anxious to complete the bomb manufacturing and storage facility as quickly as possible, a labor force of over 3,000 was assembled. Would-be workers included some individuals, particularly African-Americans, whom the local population viewed as undesirable, particularly when many job-seekers established what residents termed "hobo jungles." Moreover, the rapid deployment of such a large labor force outpaced the government's ability to provide for their basic needs; hence, health problems arose.

The Sampson Naval Training Center, located adjacent to the Army Depot, occupied an area of 2,535 acres on Seneca Lake. Established in 1942, the center trained over 400,000 recruits for service in the Korean Conflict. Closed in 1955, the base was reconstituted as Sampson AFB, which remained in operation until 1962. Thereafter, the area was taken over as a state park (Watrous 1982).

CHAPTER V

EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK AND COLLECTIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides summary descriptions of archeological investigations that have taken place at each of the listed sites in the Women's Rights National Historic Park. The objectives, methods, results, and recommendations of each investigation or study are summarized briefly, and information on the disposition of artifact collections resulting from each investigation is provided when possible. A critical evaluation of the methods and recommendations of the investigations at each property is provided.

Complete discussion of the archeological research potential of each site as well as recommendations for additional investigations that might contribute to the overall research goals of the Women's Rights National Historical Park will be presented in Chapters VII and VIII of this report.

5.2 Chamberlain House – (WORI00004.00)

5.2.1 Administrative Data

The Chamberlain House property is located at 1 Seneca Street in Seneca Falls, New York (Figure 1.1). It was acquired by the Women's Rights National Historic Park (WORI) in 1996, and current plans are to incorporate it into the interpretive program for the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, which is located a short distance away on Washington Street. The Chamberlain House site is listed in the NPS Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database as WORI00004.00.

Archeological, historical, and architectural studies completed in 1998 (Griswold and Yocum 2002) and 2001 (Yocum 2001) have indicated that the structure at called the Chamberlain House incorporates portions of the original structure built on the site as early as 1810 - 1815. The original 1989 survey conducted for the creation of the Seneca Falls Historic District suggested that the house likely had been moved to the property in 1910. The 1998 archeological investigations provided evidence of a 22 foot foundation directly associated with the house; this association clarified the status of the extant structure as a portion of the original structure.

The Chamberlain house, although not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is within the boundaries of the Seneca Falls Historic District, created in 1980. It is significant for its association with Jacob P. Chamberlain, one of the signers of the Women's Rights Declaration in 1848, who occupied the house between 1844 and 1851. The period of significance for the house encompasses the years 1833 to 1862 (Yocum 2001:xiii).

5.2.2 Previous Archeological Research

5.2.2.1 1998 Archeological Investigations.

5.2.2.1.1 Objectives and Methods. Archeological investigations at the Chamberlain House property took place in 1998 (Griswold and Yocum 2002), and was followed by extensive historical research relevant to the property, and architectural investigations to determine the age and developmental history of the structure (Yocum 2001). The objectives of the archeological investigations were to: 1) locate and assess the integrity of any archeological deposits on the property; 2) locate any historical features of the property, especially those that may have been associated with the Stanton period between 1847 and 1862; and 3) locate any other features or artifacts, either historic or pre-contact, that might have been located on the property (Griswold and Yocum 2002:1). The archeological investigations were undertaken as a general assessment of the archeological potential of the site, and in anticipation of future development by the park at the Chamberlain House property.

One component of the archeological investigations was the excavation of 13 test units, each measuring 0.5 x 0.5 m (1.64 x 1.64 ft) in size; these were located at intervals of 10 m (32.8 ft) across the yard to the east and northeast of the existing house (Figure 5.2.1). In addition to these small units, 13 units measuring 1 x 1 m (3.28 x 3.28 ft) were excavated adjacent to the house to investigate and expose stone foundations or other features directly associated with the house. Finally, four trenches were excavated mechanically along the southern and eastern edges of the site to identify any additional features (Griswold and Yocum 2002:1-2; 24). A total of 22.5 linear meters of trench were excavated during the project.

5.2.2.1.2 Results of 1998 Investigations. The archeological excavations carried out at the Chamberlain House property identified a number of nineteenth and twentieth century features and cultural deposits associated with the occupation of the property. Of major importance was the archeological evidence of a 22 ft long foundation extending from the extant portion of the house eastward. The identification of the foundation and chimney base during these investigations was instrumental in determining the origins of the extant portion of the house.

In the yard to the east of the house, test units revealed a single stratum of domestic debris that appeared in some cases to retain stratigraphic integrity and in one case (Unit N10 E40) overlay a second deposit of apparent kitchen debris. The proximity of this area to the end of the east wing foundation features and to the well suggest that this portion of the site may retain significant information related to domestic activities during the first half of the nineteenth century. Portions of several features were recorded during excavations in the yard, although additional investigations were called for to identify the nature and function of most of these features (Griswold and Yocum 2002). Unidentified features in the yard area included trenches excavated into the subsoil (Features 4 and 8) and a charcoal filled pit (Feature 1) (Griswold and Yocum 2002:8-13).

Testing on the east side of the extant house revealed a stone chimney base, the eastern exterior wall of the Chamberlain house, and a crawlspace under the former eastern section of the house (Griswold and Yocum 2002:15). Excavations were able to determine that the foundation was of the

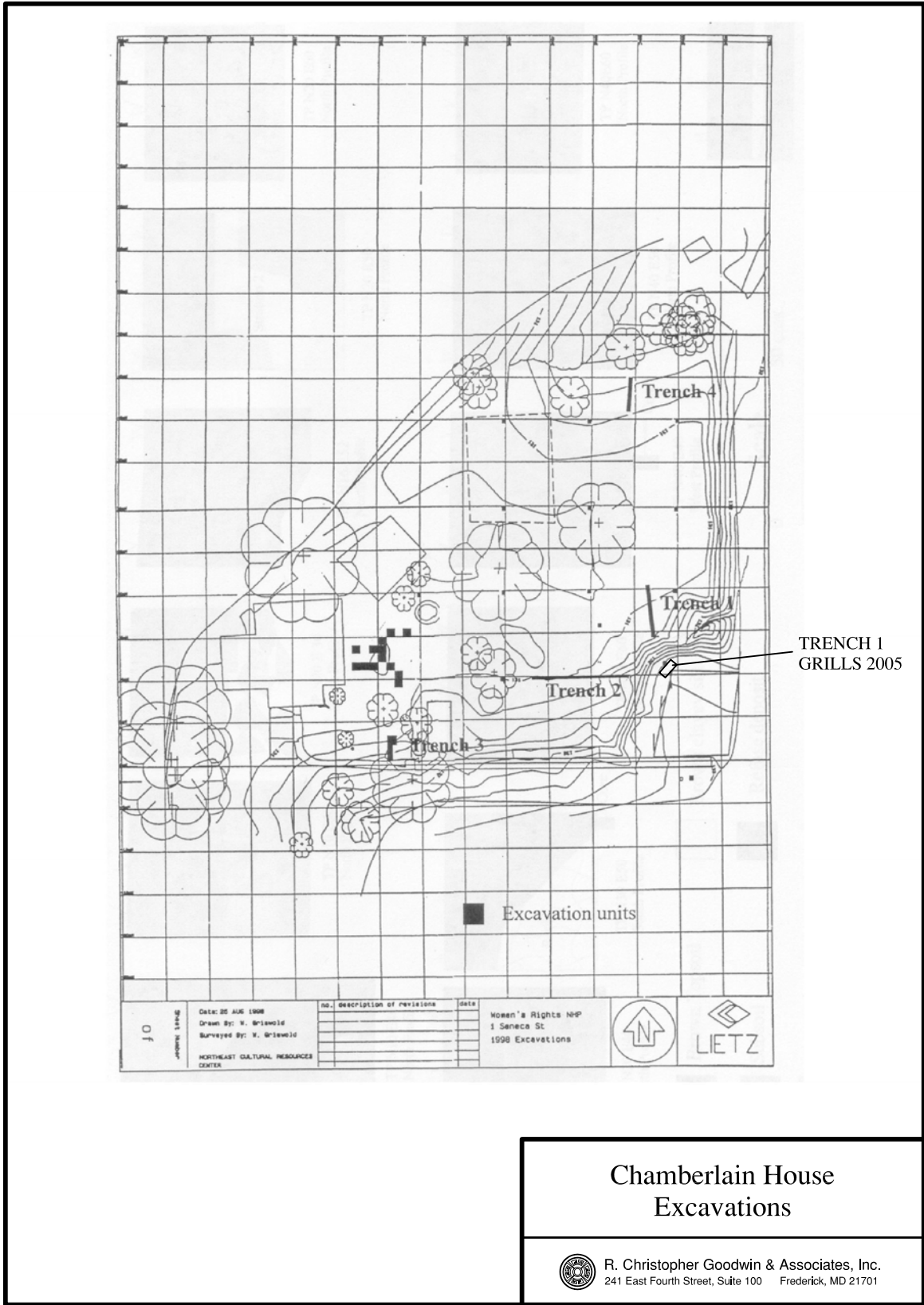


Figure 5.2.1 Plan of the Chamberlain House property showing the locations of archeological testing at 1 Seneca Street (from Griswold 2002: 24 and Grills 2005).

same type and materials as that of the extant house portion, and that the eastern section supported on that foundation had stood until the first decades of the twentieth century (Griswold and Yocum 2002:15). The discovery of the foundation features led to a reassessment of the age of the structure; this reassessment confirmed the early construction date of the house (Yocum 2001).

5.2.2.1.3 Recommendations of the 1998 Investigations. Analysis of the results of the 1998 archeological investigations at the Chamberlain House property led to the development of a sensitivity model to guide future development at the property (Figure 5.2.2). Evidence of intact stratigraphy along with the potential for significant structural features in several areas of the property led to a designation of a high sensitivity area surrounding the house, the area of former outbuildings and well, and encompassing the identified kitchen midden deposits. The southeastern corner was included in an area of indeterminate sensitivity because it contained significant amounts of fill, but the underlying deposits were not assessed for integrity or significance; additional work was recommended in this area. The remainder of the property was determined to be of low sensitivity based on lack of archeological data or evidence of stratigraphic disturbance. It was stated, however, that additional archeological work could be required in this area (Griswold and Yocum 2002:17, 36).

5.2.2.1.4 Collections from the 1998 Investigations. Artifacts collected during the 1998 investigations at the Chamberlain House property have been catalogued using the Automated National Cataloguing System (ANCS+), and were assigned catalogue numbers WOR1 9001 – 9879. A draft inventory is included in Griswold and Yocum 2002.

5.2.2.2 2005 Investigations.

5.2.2.2.1 Objectives and Methods. Archeological investigations were conducted at the Chamberlain House property by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University in June 2005, as part of a project that involved archeological excavations at four historic properties at the Women's Rights National Historic Park. The work was carried out in advance of the planned installation of waysides at the Stanton, Chamberlain, Hunt, and M'Clintock houses. The objective of the excavations was to identify any archeological resources present within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the waysides (Grills 2005:1).

At the Chamberlain House, the excavations consisted of a single hand-excavated trench measuring 0.5 x 1 m (1.6 x 3.28 ft), located in an area of fill at the southeastern corner of the site (Grills 2005:3) (Figure 5.2.1). The trench was adjacent to a gravel parking area, and in an area considered by Griswold and Yocum (2002) to be of indeterminate sensitivity.

5.2.2.2.2 Results of 2005 Investigations. The excavation of Trench 1 revealed an area of fill soils associated with a gravel parking area. Two stratigraphic layers were identified; both consisted of imported gravel and sand fill soils from outside of the Chamberlain House site (Grills 2005:3). The depth of the trench excavation was 40 cmbs (16 in); a shovel test was excavated within the unit to a depth of 76 cmbs (30 in) (Grills 2005:3).

Twenty-one historic period artifacts were recovered, but all derived from the imported fill deposits and could not be attributed to the Chamberlain House occupation. Artifacts included a mix of late nineteenth century, early twentieth century, and modern materials.

5.2.2.2.3 Recommendations of the 2005 Investigations. Because the recovered artifacts all were from imported fill contexts, and therefore had no research potential related to the Chamberlain House site, it was recommended that no further archeological work was required for placement of the wayside (Grills 2005:6).

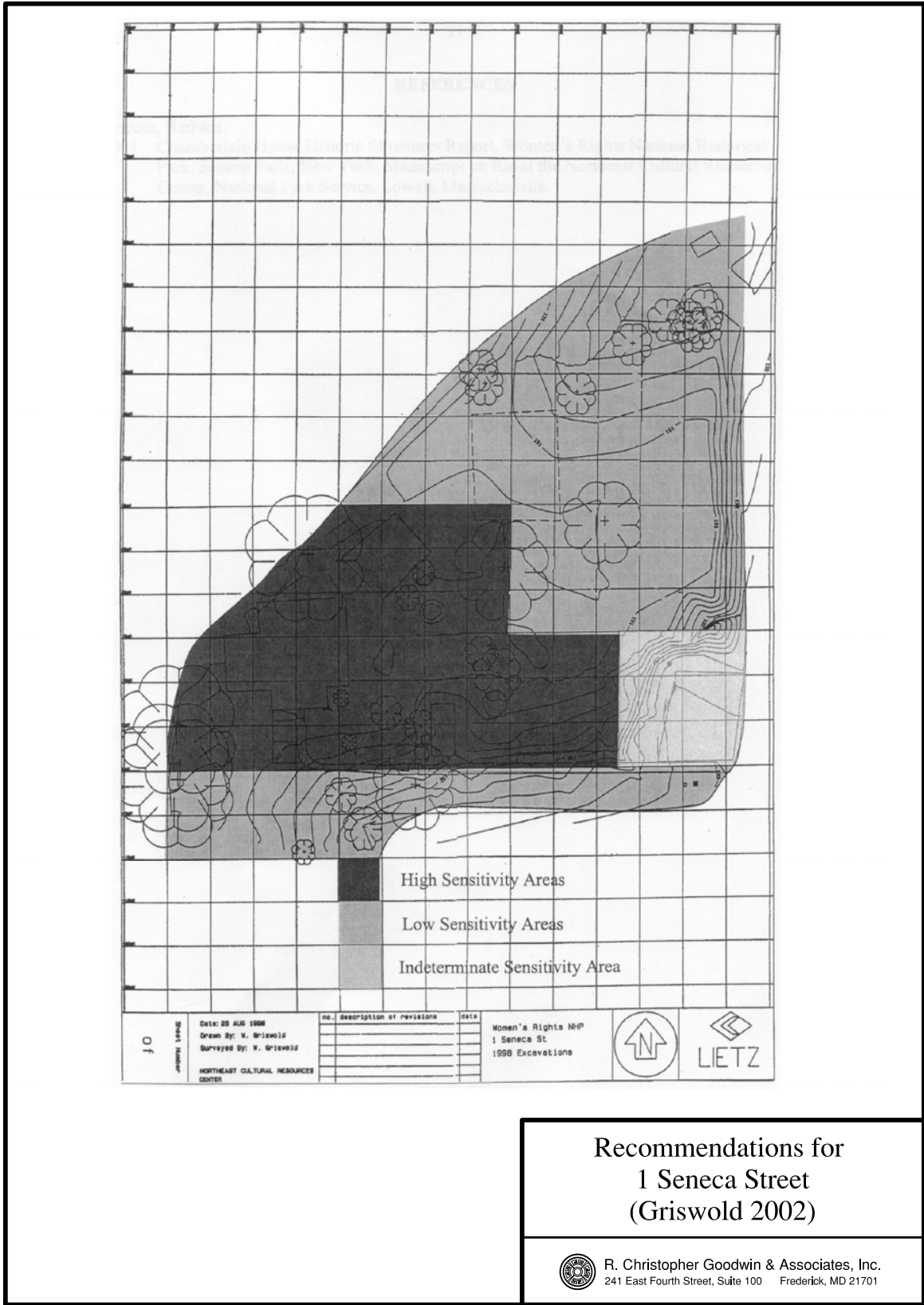


Figure 5.2.2 Plan of the Chamberlain House property showing areas of high probability for intact historical deposits associated with the occupation of the property (from Griswold 2002:36).

5.2.2.2.4 *Collections from the 2005 Investigations.* The 21 artifacts recovered during the 2005 excavations at the Chamberlain House site were returned for cleaning and cataloguing to the Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University. The artifacts were catalogued using the ANCS+ system (Grills 2005:2), and have been returned to Women's Rights National Historical Park for storage.

5.2.3 Evaluation of Previous Investigations at the Chamberlain House (WORI0004.00)

5.2.3.1 1998 Investigations. The 1998 archeological investigations were a first step in identifying existing archeological resources at the Chamberlain House property, assessing the integrity of those deposits, and identifying areas requiring future investigation. One of the primary results of the excavations was the identification of the foundations of a portion of the extant house that had been demolished in the early twentieth century. That discovery enabled a second architectural assessment, resulting in the clarification of the developmental sequence of the property (Griswold and Yocum 2002; Yocum 2001).

In addition to structural remains directly associated with the extant building, the excavations identified some concentrations of early domestic debris, the nature and distribution of which could provide information on domestic activity areas, or the locations of outbuildings. Although no outbuildings were identified during survey, it is possible that the 10 m (32 ft) survey interval was not at the scale necessary for locating small structures of this nature. In fact, although none of the bedrock outcrops were identified as footings or foundations for outbuildings, additional investigation may be necessary to confirm that conclusion.

Most of the area with potential for outbuilding remains or midden deposits associated with the house was included in the area designated as having high archeological sensitivity. The area of low archeological sensitivity has been surveyed at an interval of 10 m, exceeding the interval normally required for general surveys. The low density of artifactual data, coupled with the evidence of stratigraphic disturbance in this outer yard area suggests that the recommendation for low sensitivity is accurate. The southeastern corner of the site has been described as of indeterminate sensitivity, an accurate description given the extent of fill deposition and the lack of knowledge of the condition of original soils beneath.

The 1998 archeological investigations appear to have fulfilled their objectives, and have resulted in important data contributing to the history of the Chamberlain house and its developmental sequence. In addition, important information on the locations of potentially significant data on domestic activity during the nineteenth century at this site has been forthcoming. Finally, the survey has provided a relatively accurate assessment of the levels of sensitivity and disturbance throughout the property.

5.2.3.2 2005 Investigations. The 2005 excavations carried out in advance of installation of a wayside at the Chamberlain House property were located within the area designated by Griswold and Yocum (2002) as having indeterminate sensitivity because of the presence of imported fills over natural soils. The 0.5 x 1 m (1.6 x 3.28 ft) hand excavated trench that was completed in this area extended to a depth of 40 cmbs, and a shovel test extended to 76 cmbs; all excavations were within imported fill soils (Grills 2005).

The objectives of the investigation were to identify any cultural resources that might be impacted by installation of the wayside, in partial satisfaction of the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. The project succeeded in satisfying that objective; no National Register of Historic Places

eligible cultural resources were present, and no further excavations were recommended at the site of the wayside (Grills 2005:6).

In addition to satisfying the requirements of Section 106, this small project also confirmed the accuracy of the sensitivity recommendations made by Griswold and Yocum (2002) for this area of the Chamberlain House property.

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Griswold, William A. and Barbara Yocum

2002 *Archeological Survey of One Seneca Street. Women's Rights National Historic Park, Seneca Falls, New York*. Draft. Archeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Yocum, Barbara A.

2001 *Chamberlain House Historic Structure Report. Women's Rights National Historic Park, Seneca Falls, New York*. Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Building Conservation Branch. Northeast Region, National Park Service. Lowell, Massachusetts.

5.3 Stanton House (WOR00001.00)

5.3.1 Administrative Data

The Stanton House is located in Seneca Falls, New York at 32 Washington Street (Figure 1.1). The Women's Rights National Historical Park has acquired much of the adjoining property, restoring the Stanton House property to the original 2 acre parcel that existed when the Stantons occupied the house (Figure 5.3.1). The house was purchased for inclusion in the park in June 1982, but already had been designated as one of nine sites in the Women's Rights National Historical Park when it first was established in 1980. The Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965 and is the only National Historic Landmark within the boundaries of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. It was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, based on its significance as the former home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton between 1847 and 1862 (Yocum 1989). The Stanton House is included in the NPS List of Classified Structures as a Category A structure which must be preserved and maintained (Yocum 1989:4).

The Stanton house property originally was part of Lot No. 6 in the West Cayuga Reservation, comprising 250 acres on the south side of the Seneca River (Yocum 1989:8). The property was not subdivided until 1825. The first clear mention of a structure at the Stanton property was on a mortgage document from 1838, which referred to a house occupied by William Bayard (Yocum 1989:13). Based on records, Yocum described the house as having been moved to the property in 1837; subsequently south, east, and north wings were added (Yocum 1989:14). The house was

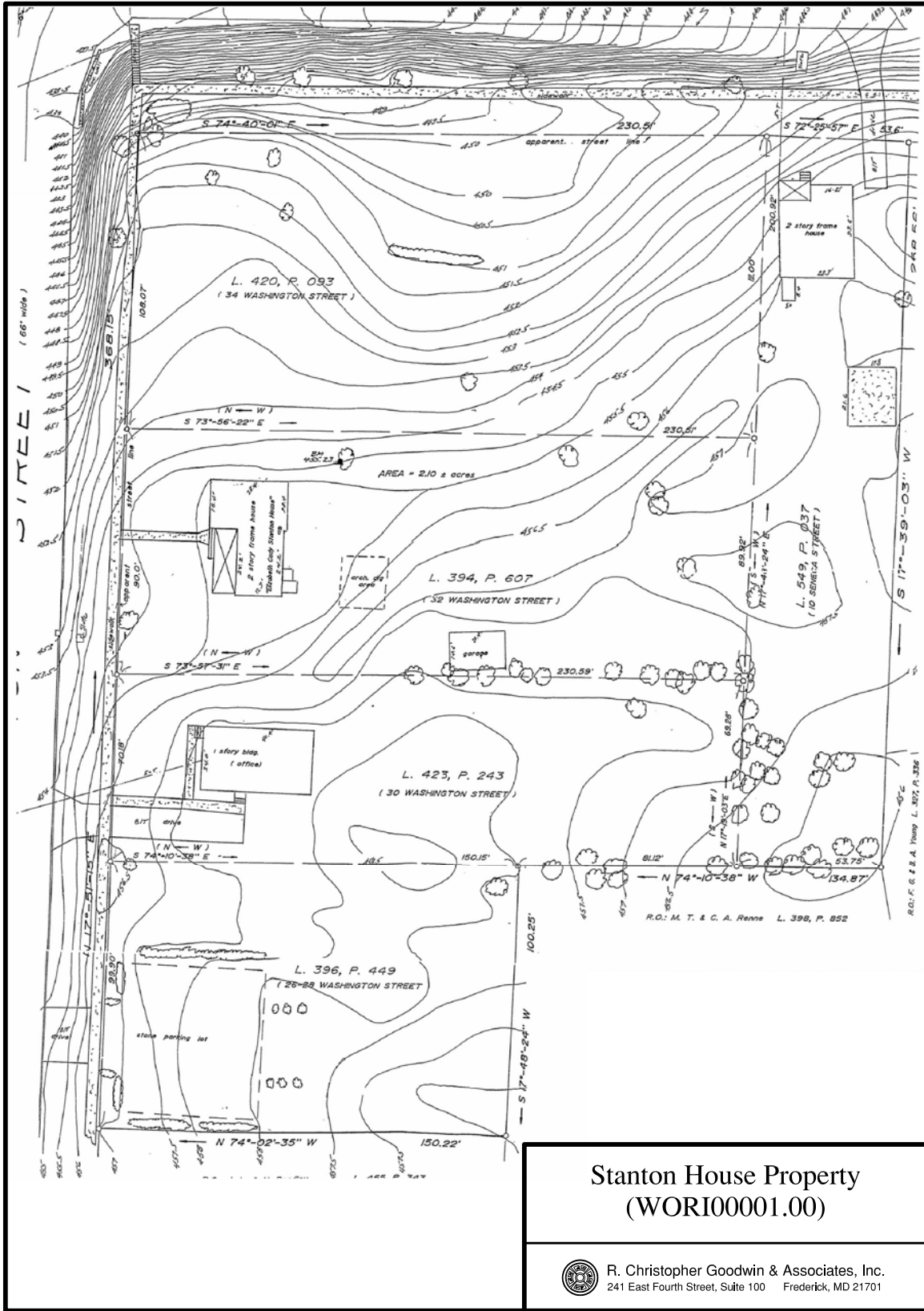


Figure 5.3.1 Plan of the Stanton House property (WORI00001.00), showing the property boundaries and the extant structures.

occupied by the large Bayard family between 1838 and the early 1840s; the Stanton family took possession in 1847 (Yocum 1989:14-15).

The property at that time included 2 acres, a dwelling house, a wood house (constructed by the Stantons in 1847), a smoke house, and a barn (Yocum 1989:22). Architectural studies and a number of archeological studies have been completed since acquisition of the property to identify and characterize the property and its development. The archeological studies that have been completed are summarized in the following sections.

5.3.2 Previous Archeological Research at the Stanton House (WORI00001.00)

5.3.2.1 1980 Study of East Wing. The first study that was completed at the property was carried out by Dr. Paul Grebinger of Eisenhower College in 1980. This investigation was completed in the vicinity of the east end of the east wing; apparently a foundation was identified, but no report is available (Yocum 1989:53). According to Hsu and Towle, who completed research at the property in 1983 (Hsu and Towle 1983), Grebinger provided written papers that included discussion of the excavations (Grebinger and Guntzel 1981 and Hoffman 1983). These papers were not available when this report was written.

5.3.2.2 1983 Study of East and North Wings, and East Porch.

5.3.2.2.1 Objectives and Methods. The 1983 investigations of the porch and wings at the Stanton House were supervised by Linda Towle and Dick Ping Hsu of the National Park Service (Hsu and Towle 1983). The project was intended to support the preservation restoration project at the Stanton House by providing data to answer several specific questions about the former configuration of the structure. The first questions were related to establishing the dimensions, functions, and date of construction of the former east wing. Secondly, the project was to confirm the former presence of a north wing, and if confirmed, clarify its dimensions, function, and construction date. The project also was to determine if there had been a porch on the east wall of the extant main house during Stanton's occupation. Finally, the project included the excavation along the proposed corridor of a utility trench in the front yard of the property, designated Area W, to identify any cultural resources. The excavations in Area W were completed in partial satisfaction of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

During these investigations, four primary areas were investigated. Excavated units ranged in size from 1 x 3 ft to 3 x 3 ft., and were labeled with unit and transect designations. In Area E, to the east of the south wing of the extant house, 32 excavation units were completed. In Area P, east of the north wing, 12 units were completed. Area N comprised 13 units intended to identify and characterized a possible north wing. Finally, Area W included four units along a corridor running at a 45 degree angle between the street and the northwest corner of the house (Figure 5.3.2) (Hsu and Towle 1984). Units were hand-excavated in layers based on either natural stratigraphic layers or structural features. All soils were screened through ¼ in mesh (Hsu and Towle 1984:3).

5.3.2.2.2 Results. The results and interpretations of the 1983 excavations by Hsu and Towle were summarized succinctly by Yocum in the 1989 Historic Structure Report (Yocum 1989:53-55). The excavations in the area of the former east wing (Area E) continued the task that had been started by Grebinger's excavations in 1980, during which a portion of the east wing had been located. The 1983 investigation located portions of the north, south, and east walls of the wing. As in Area N, the foundation widths were not consistent. The southern wall foundation was 18 inches wide, while the eastern wall foundation was only 10 inches in width. Also identified were two areas of brick paving.

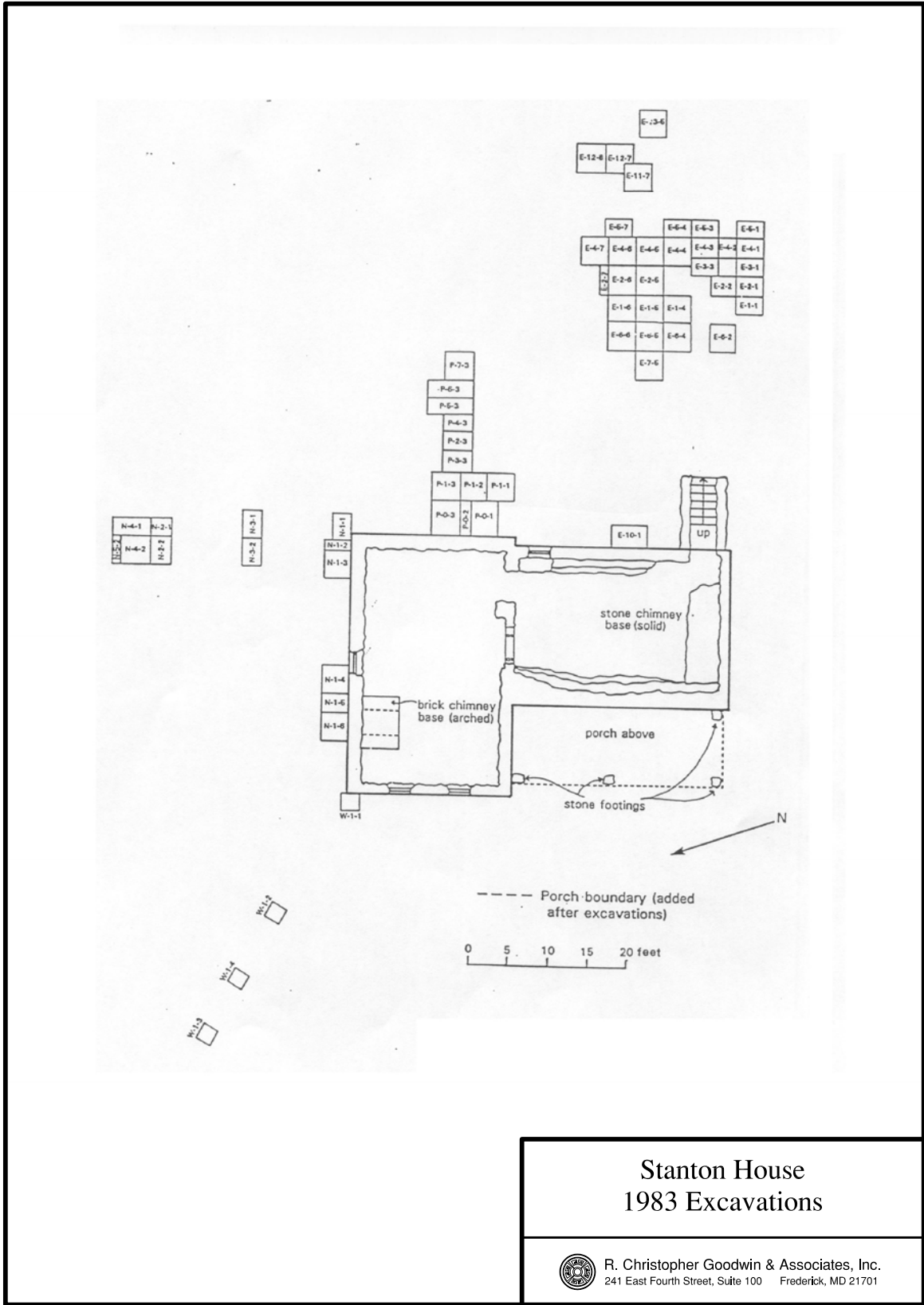


Figure 5.3.2 Plan of the 1983 excavations at the Stanton House (WORI00001.00) conducted by Hsu and Towle, from Griswold 1999:18)

One was on the exterior of the former wing, possibly outside of a doorway. The second was on the interior; it was speculated that this may have been a fireplace hearth and/or chimney base, although architectural interpretation of those results deemed that unlikely (Yocum 1989:54; Hsu and Towle 1983:10). Finally, an area of fieldstone paving was identified at the eastern end of the former east wing. The extent of this paving was not determined during the 1983 project (Hsu and Towle 1983:11).

In Area N, intended to investigate the possible north wing, excavations confirmed the former presence of a north wing by locating the foundation and the northeast corner of the wing. The foundation length, matching the length of the extant south wing, suggested that the north wing was built to match, and that the house presented a symmetrical façade (Hsu and Towle 1983:7). The foundation width varied from 26 inches on the east to 20 inches on the west. The projected depth of the north foundation suggested that the north wing had a cellar, although the excavation of two 3 x 3 ft. units in the interior did not identify evidence of a cellar floor (Hsu and Towle 1983:8).

Excavations in Area P were intended to determine the presence or absence of an east porch to the east of the main house. Although no evidence of a porch was found, a bulkhead wall for a former cellar entrance was identified (Hsu and Towle 1983:11). Also identified was the northern portion of a well, the top of which was approximately 16 ft from the house, and 7 inches below ground surface. Finally, an area of brick paving approximately 16 inches from the house was recorded; this had been cut by the installation of a terra cotta drainpipe apparently linked to the circa 1903 cistern.

In Area W, the excavations did not identify any features, but did encounter deposits of brick, mortar, and plaster fragments resulting from demolition or reconstruction activities at the house. One area of crushed brick rubble approximately two inches in thickness was recorded approximately 17 inches below the surface, and another unit evidenced an area of gravel fill overlying cobbles and mortar at a depth of approximately 18 inches below the modern surface (Hsu and Towle 1983:13). Very few artifacts were recovered; one exceptional item was an 1855 temperance medallion (Hsu and Towle 1983:13).

During the excavations, 16,300 artifacts were recovered; more than half were from the east wing (Area E). More than half were architectural and included cut nails and window glass. Faunal materials accounted for 11 percent of the collection; detailed faunal analysis was not completed. Domestic materials included ceramics ranging from mid-nineteenth century wares to twentieth century types. Recovered materials included combed and dotted slipware, Whieldonware, and some redware, all identified as late eighteenth or early nineteenth century wares. Pearlware was present in the sub-assembly, but it also probably pre-dated the Stanton occupation. Stanton-era ceramics included whiteware, yellowware, redware, salt-glazed stoneware, and porcelain (Hsu and Towle 1983:14-15). Other items included in the recovered collection were buttons (n=108), a gold ring, a hat pin, a snuff box, and eleven coins.

5.3.2.2.3 Recommendations. Based on the results of the 1983 excavations, Hsu and Towle (1983:24) recommended that additional investigations be carried out around the structure to clarify questions about the north and east wings, the east side porch, and the wood house. In addition to recommending excavations specific to these structural features, a magnetometer and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the remainder of the Stanton property was recommended (Hsu and Towle 1983:24). This could assist in locating outbuildings such as the wood house, smoke house, barn, and possibly privies and garbage dumps (Hsu and Towle 1983:25). Additional excavation around the well, the brick paving adjacent to the east wing, and the areas of structural remains identified in Area W also was recommended (Hsu and Towle 1983:25).

5.3.2.2.4 *Collections.* There is no discussion in the report of the disposition of the artifacts recovered during the excavations, and no inventory of the collection is included. It is assumed that the artifacts were processed and cataloged at the North Atlantic Regional Office of the NPS, but no confirmation of that is included in the report. Griswold's (1999) summary of previous investigations does indicate that all artifacts from the 1983 excavations were cataloged in 1989.

5.3.2.3 1983 Investigation of Cellar Features.

5.3.2.3.1 *Objectives and Methods.* The investigation of two features in the cellar of the extant Stanton House was conducted in winter 1983-1984 by Dr. Paul Grebinger (Yocum 1989:56). Although Yocum cites a report submitted in 1984 (Grebinger 1984), this report was not available for the current project; a discussion of the results were included in the Historic Structure Report. The investigation carried out by Dr. Grebinger was intended to investigate what appeared to be brick paving or footings in the north end of the main house, as well as a large stone feature at the south end of the south wing (Yocum 1989:56). The archeological investigation was in addition to architectural investigation and mortar analysis that had suggested that an earlier, pre-1837 structure had been present in the location of the south wing, and that the large stone feature was contemporaneous with the earlier foundation (Yocum 1989:56). The archeological investigation was intended to clarify the identification and temporal relationships of those features.

5.3.2.3.2 *Results.* Based on the archeological investigations of the brickwork features, they were identified as footings for the former north chimney, constructed circa 1837 (Yocum 1989:56). The identification of the large stone feature was unclear, however. No diagnostic materials that would aid in dating the construction of the feature were recorded. It was suggested that it may have been the base for a fireplace in the pre-1837 structure (Yocum 1989:56).

5.3.2.3.3 *Recommendations.* No recommendations were noted in Yocum's (1989:56) summary of the project.

5.3.2.3.4 *Collections.* No indication of artifacts collected was noted in Yocum's (1989:56) summary of the project.

5.3.2.4 1986 Geophysical Survey at the Stanton House Property

5.3.2.4.1 *Objectives and Methods.* The geophysical survey was completed by Bruce Bevan for the NPS in May 1986. The survey had been recommended by Hsu and Towle in their 1983 report, and was intended to identify features, outbuildings, or artifact concentrations on the Stanton Property (Bevan 1986). A coordinate grid was established prior to survey, using the northwest corner of the house as a reference point, and aligned along the north side of the house. A SIR System-7 ground-penetrating radar system manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems was used to generate soil profiles with two depth capabilities. The magnetic survey was done using a Scintrex MP-2 proton magnetometer, and electrical conductivity was measured using a Geonics EM38 (Bevan 1986).

5.3.2.4.2 *Results.* The geophysical survey succeeded in identifying the back-filled excavations from 1980 and 1983, as well as three locations that may represent trash pits or trenches. Several areas with concentrations of debris near the surface were located, and a possible well in the front yard of the Stanton House was identified. The well in the back yard was only barely detected, however. The known cistern showed up as strong echo. Five utility lines also were identified. No walkways, privies, or orchards were identified. Bevan (1986) concluded that the survey had detected little of what was expected, but did reveal unexpected features. The survey was not comprehensive, and also did not include property that was acquired by the NPS after 1986.

5.3.2.4.3 *Recommendations.* No recommendations were included in report.

5.3.2.4.4 *Collections.* No collections resulted from this investigation.

5.3.2.5 1988 Excavations in the Front Yard of the Stanton House.

5.3.2.5.1 *Objectives and Methods.* A summary of the 1988 excavations conducted by Dick Ping Hsu in the front yard of the Stanton House is contained in Griswold's report on 1999 excavations (Griswold 1999: 4). No other report on the investigations is available. According to Griswold, the project included the excavation of four 3 x 3 ft units and one 5 x 5 ft unit; a figure in Griswold's report (1999:20, Figure 5.6) indicates the approximate locations of the units.

5.3.2.5.2 *Results.* Hsu indicated in personal communication that two of the units near the northwest corner of the house may be indicative of the former Stanton driveway for the house (Griswold 1999:4). No other information on the excavation was available.

5.3.2.5.3 *Recommendations.* No recommendations were available.

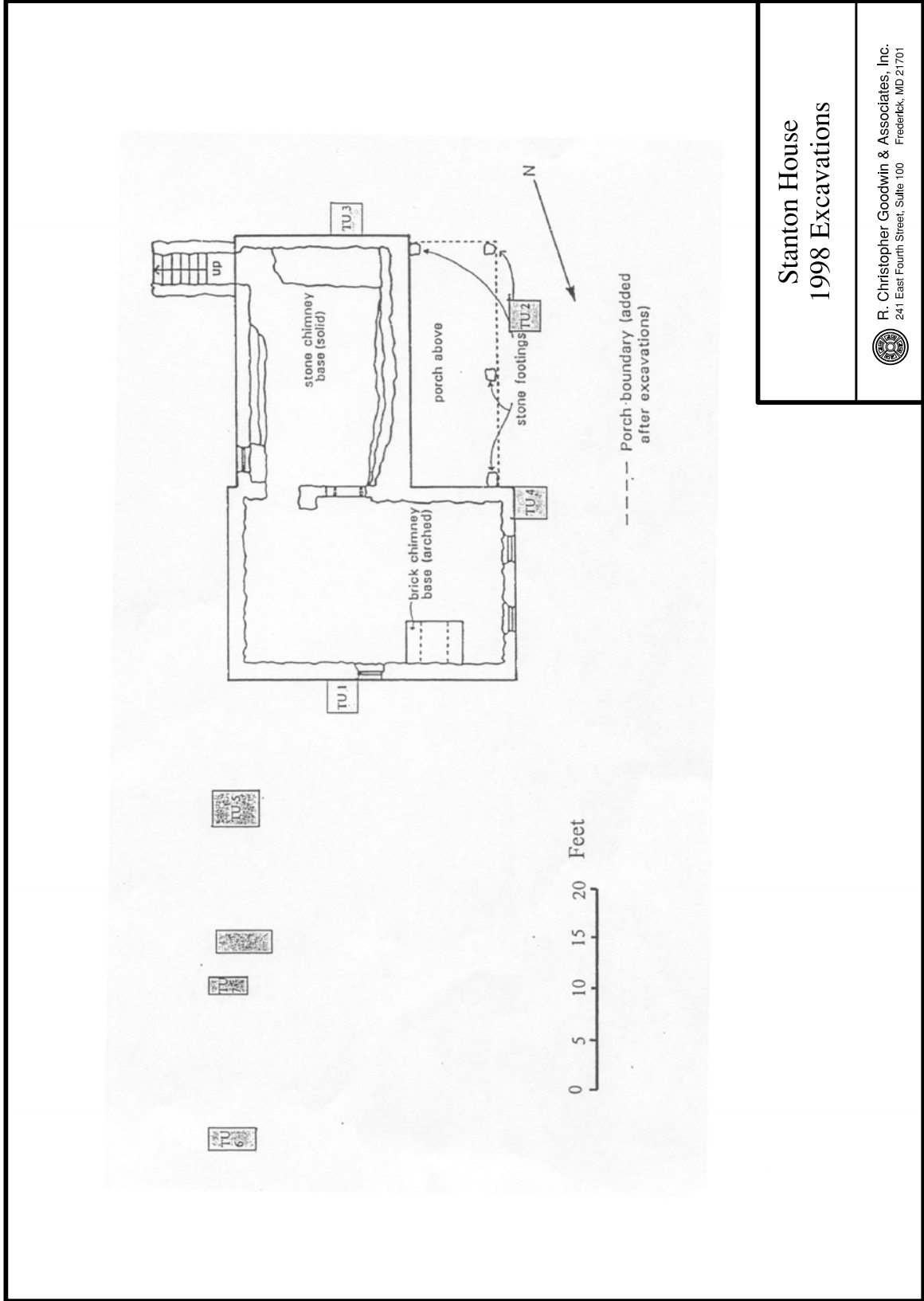
5.3.2.5.4 *Collections.* No information on the status of any collections from this investigation was available.

5.3.2.6 1998 Investigations at the Stanton House.

5.3.2.6.1 *Objectives and Methods.* The 1998 excavations at the Stanton House were carried out by the Northeast Cultural Resources Center of the NPS; the team included Drs. Steven Pendery, William Griswold, and Frederica Dimmick. The results were presented in a report authored by Griswold in 1999. The project was precipitated by the need to mitigate the structural problems caused by recurrent flooding of the Stanton House basement. The project objectives were 1) the assessment of any impact from planned installation of a perimeter drainage system for the Stanton House, 2) mitigation of that impact through suggested design changes, and 3) clarification of the results of previous investigations at the property (Griswold 1999:5). The perimeter drainage system was planned to impact depths up to six feet along the entire foundation of the Stanton house and along a portion of the footprint of the former north wing. The drainage system also was expected to impact the foundation of the adjacent Hawker house, which had been demolished in the 1980s (Griswold 1999:5).

During the investigations, seven units of varying sizes were excavated around the north, west and south side of the house, in the area of the former north wing, and in the vicinity of the Hawker house foundation (Figure 5.3.3). The eastern side of the house had been adequately investigated during the 1983 excavations (Griswold 1999:5). All units were hand excavated, but a backhoe was used to locate previously installed utilities in the filled cellar of the Hawker house. Standardized excavation records were maintained. All measurements were recorded using English units in order to maintain consistency with previous investigations.

5.3.2.6.2 *Results.* The data gathered during the excavations permitted the clarification of the developmental history of the site. Subsoil and a buried A-horizon were apparent in five of the seven units, and the lack of cultural material recovered from that stratum suggested that the site had not been occupied prior to the construction of the Stanton house. Deposits of dense clay around the house were presumed to have resulted from excavation of the cellar, and may have been packed around the stone foundation to aid in preventing water seepage into the cellar (Griswold 1999:11). Construction methods for the foundations of the main house and the wings also were clarified; the main house



**Stanton House
1998 Excavations**

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Figure 5.3.3 Plan of the 1998 excavations at the Stanton House (WORI00001.00) conducted by Griswold, from Griswold 1999:21.

foundation had been constructed from within the cellar while the wings had evidence of builder's trenches for the foundations. To the north of the Stanton house, evidence for strata related to the construction of the Stanton house (Stratum 5) and the construction of the Hawker house (Stratum 4) was identified; in addition, driveway deposits were identified in the same area. Two features possibly related to landscaping in the northern Stanton Yard were identified in Unit 7. One of these was a planting hole, and the other may be been a stone border for a planting bed (Griswold 1999:12). Finally, a stratum of recently deposited loam that may have derived from the 1987 demolition of the Hawker house overlay the backfilled circa 1983 units (Griswold 1999:12).

The artifact assemblage recovered during the 1998 investigations included more than 6,500 items, including ceramics such as whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, and redware, both cut and wire nails, architectural debris, and miscellaneous materials. Three fragments of creamware were recovered from Feature 12, a post-mold in Unit 5 at the northeast corner of the house (Griswold 1999:7, Appendix 1). Also recovered from that same feature was brick rubble and a machine cut nail.

5.3.2.6.3 Recommendations. Specific methods to be used during the installation of the perimeter drain pipe were noted. These included recommendations for hand excavation of the construction trench adjacent to the cistern, hand excavation, and if necessary minimal hand dismantling of any bulkhead or foundation walls encountered. The specific location of the perimeter drain corridor was specified, and was restricted to those areas tested during the 1998 archeological investigations (Griswold 1999:13). Other portions of the drainage system, north of the Stanton and Hawker houses, were to follow a path staked by the archeologists through an area already documented as being disturbed.

5.3.2.6.4 Collections. The 1998 testing produced more than 6,500 artifacts; the report contains an inventory of the recovered material. All artifacts were returned to the Northeast Cultural Resources Center's laboratory in Lowell, Massachusetts for processing and cataloging. Materials were to be returned to the park upon completion of cataloging.

5.3.2.7 1999 Installation of Perimeter Drainage System at the Stanton House.

5.3.2.7.1 Objectives and Methods. This project consisted of archeological monitoring during the installation of the perimeter drainage system around the Stanton House site. The project also provided data supplementary to the 1998 excavations (Griswold 1999), providing additional information on archeological features and deposits (Griswold 2001:v).

The project primarily included monitoring the excavation of soils for the installation of the perimeter drain, although hand excavation was completed when necessary to define features within the drain corridor. The mechanical excavation was completed using a backhoe with an 18-inch bucket, and the excavation proceeded from east to west along the planned corridor (Figure 5.3.4). During the project, photographs and plan drawings were made of the identified features, and a photographic record was made of the installation process (Griswold 2001:1).

In addition to the monitoring and recordation of features, the perimeter drainage project included an analysis of archeological mortar samples. This was completed by Barbara Yocum in 2000, and is presented as Appendix 2.1 in the report (Griswold 2001). The mortar analysis included six samples recovered from masonry-wall features during the 1998 investigations (Griswold 1999), and was completed following controlled sample preparation; procedures and results are included in the appendix (Griswold 2001:Appendix 2.1:2).

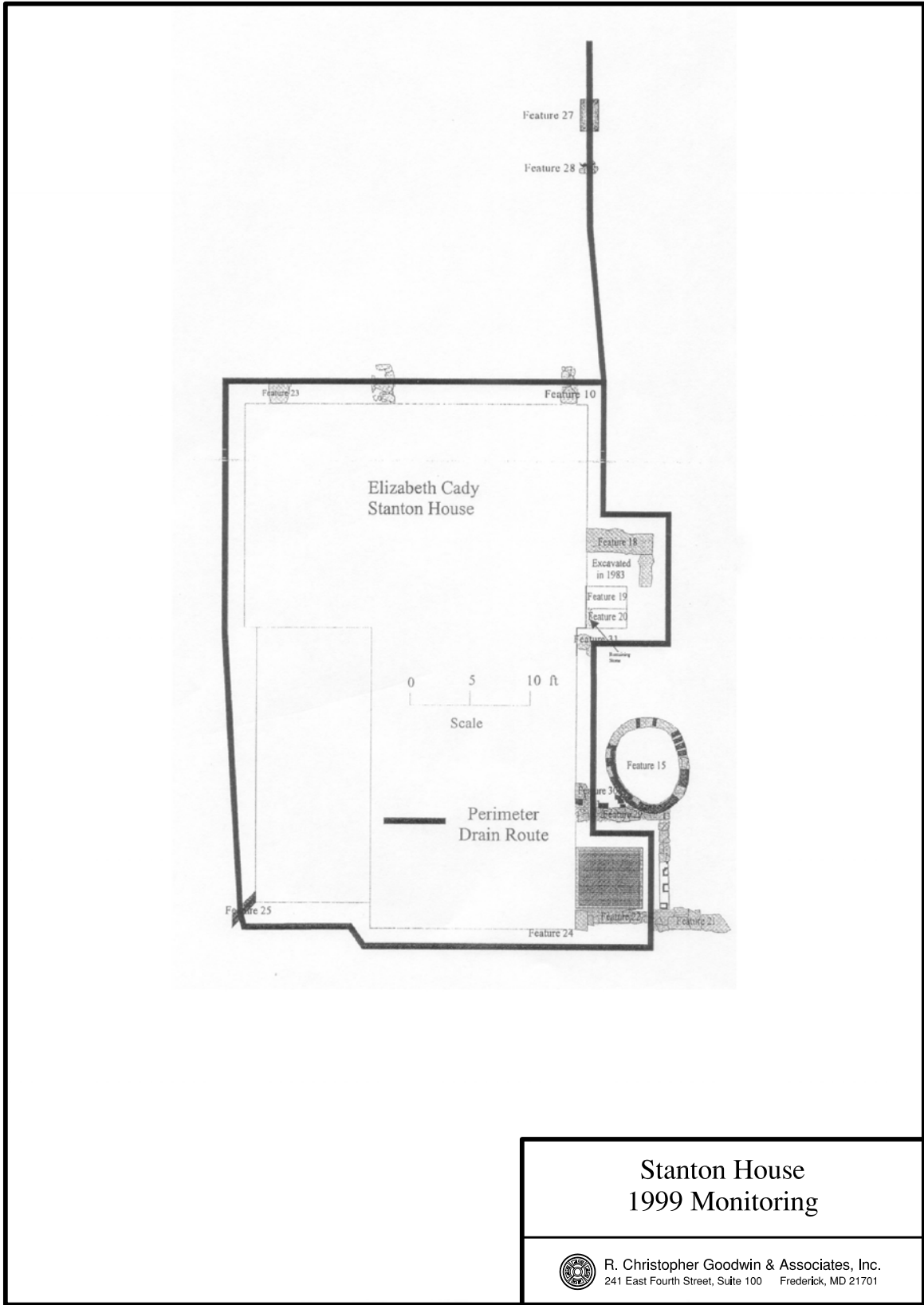


Figure 5.3.4 Plan of the 1999 perimeter drain installation monitoring project, showing the route of the drain corridor and the features identified at the Stanton House (WORI00001.00). From Griswold

5.3.2.7.2 *Results.* During the installation excavations, fourteen features were encountered; of these, most were newly identified features although some were associated with structural features like bulkheads and foundations first identified by Hsu and Towle (1983). The perimeter drain installation project was instrumental in helping to identify the eastern bulkhead (Feature 18) as the earliest entrance; this may have been closed off to permit construction of the eastern porch during the Stanton period (Griswold 2001:5). Determining the sequence of use of the other two bulkheads was more problematic, however, and is difficult to determine archeologically (Griswold 2001:5). The perimeter drain installation resulted in little disturbance to structural features, and any impact was fully documented photographically.

During the project, additional information about the 1983 excavations was noted. The cistern (Feature 15), was exposed by hand excavation during the drainage installation project, but was not impacted otherwise by the construction. The fill in the cistern, however, resembled the fill in other excavations completed by Hsu and Towle in 1983. Although no record of excavation of the cistern exists, Griswold cautioned that this possibility should be taken into account during future investigations.

5.3.2.7.3 *Recommendations.* Because of the number of unanticipated features identified during this project, a recommendation was made for monitoring all large-scale ground disturbing activities on domestic sites, even in cases where archeological and historical research has been completed (Griswold 2001:6).

5.3.2.7.4 *Collections.* No mention was made of artifact recovery during the perimeter drain installation monitoring.

5.3.2.8 1999 Stanton House Wings Archeological Survey

5.3.2.8.1 *Objectives and Methods.* Archeological investigations were conducted at the Stanton House property by William Cooney (2002). The project included investigation of two areas at the Stanton House. The first, carried out in November 1999, was the re-examination of the east wing that had first been investigated by Hsu and Towle (1983) as Area E. The second phase of the project was the excavation of two units placed at the corners of the north wing (Cooney 2002). The draft report does not include data on the East Wing investigation, but does provide data on the north wing excavations. Two 5 x 5 ft. units were excavated (Unit N26 W15.5 and Unit N26.5 W25.5). Each unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 2.4 feet below datum, and provided evidence of features associated with the north wall foundation of the north wing of the Stanton House (Cooney 2002). The report on the excavations is incomplete, and includes only brief descriptions of the two unit excavations as well as copies of field excavation notes.

5.3.2.8.2 *Results.* The excavation of two units at the presumed corners of the north wing of the Stanton House provided evidence of the north wall foundation of the north wing of the Stanton House. The stone foundation of the north wing, and two additional features related either to the north wing or its destruction, were identified in the two excavated units. Artifacts recovered from the units included plastic, asbestos tiles, and other modern debris, as well as nineteenth century ceramics, smoking pipe fragments, nails, and bottle glass.

5.3.2.8.3 *Recommendations.* No recommendations were made.

5.3.2.8.4 *Collections.* The report does not indicate the current location or status of the collections from these excavations.

5.3.2.9 2005 Investigations at the Stanton House.

5.3.2.9.1 Objectives and Methods. Archeological investigations were conducted at the Stanton House property by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University in June 2005, as part of a project that involved archeological excavations at four historic properties at the Women's Rights National Historic Park. The work was carried out in advance of the planned installation of waysides at the Stanton, Chamberlain, Hunt, and M'Clintock houses. The objective of the excavations was to identify any archeological resources present within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the waysides (Grills 2005:1).

At the Stanton House property, three trenches were excavated; each measured 0.5 x 1 m (1.6 x 3.3 ft) in size. The trench locations corresponded to the proposed wayside locations (Figure 5.3.5), northwest of the Stanton house (Trench 1), southwest of the house (Trench 2), and in front of the parking area for the Stanton house at the far southwestern end of the property (Trench 3). All were hand excavated within natural or cultural stratigraphic layers, and all soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh. Standard recordation included notes, photographs, and profile drawings (Grills 2005:2). All artifacts were noted and bagged by level, and were returned to the Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University for processing (Grills 2005:2).

5.3.2.9.2 Results. The excavations at the Stanton House property revealed relatively dense deposits of cultural debris in all three of the trenches. At the northwestern end of the project area, in Trench 1, three strata were evident. All cultural material derived from Stratum 1, which extended to a depth of approximately 30 – 35 cm below surface. Stratum 1 was a compact silt loam that contained an assemblage including ironstone, mammal bone, wire nails, a clay marble, and a 1978 penny (Grills 2005:2).

Trench 2 contained two strata with relatively high concentrations of gravel. Stratum 1 extended to a depth ranging from 45 – 60 cm below surface, and produced 87 artifacts, while no cultural material was recovered from Stratum 2, which had a much higher gravel content. As in Trench 1, the recovered artifacts were a mix of materials including wire and cut nails, window glass, ironstone, redware, mammal bone, a slate pencil and a lapel pin, asphalt, coal, clay pipe fragments, brick, coal/ash and slag, plastic, and a lithic biface preform (Grills 2005).

Trench 3 contained three strata; the first appeared to have been topsoil associated with landscape elements (Grills 2005:3). Stratum 2, extending to a depth of approximately 35 cm below surface, contained all of the recovered cultural material. This assemblage contained an assortment similar to that recovered from Trenches 1 and 2; window glass, nails, whiteware, clear bottle glass, coal, slag, plastic, and a projectile point were identified (Grills 2005:3).

5.3.2.9.3 Recommendations. Based on the results of the excavations, no additional investigation was recommended in the area of the proposed waysides. The artifact deposits were characterized as sheet middens, but it was conjectured that the primary disposal area was elsewhere on the property. The pre-contact materials were characterized as isolated finds, and it was stated that they were not representative of a pre-contact component to the Stanton House site (Grills 2005:5).

5.3.2.9.4 Collections. The artifacts recovered during the 2005 excavations at the Stanton House property were returned for cleaning and cataloguing to the Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University. The artifacts were catalogued using the ANCS+ system (Grills 2005:2), and have been returned to Women's Rights National Historical Park for storage.

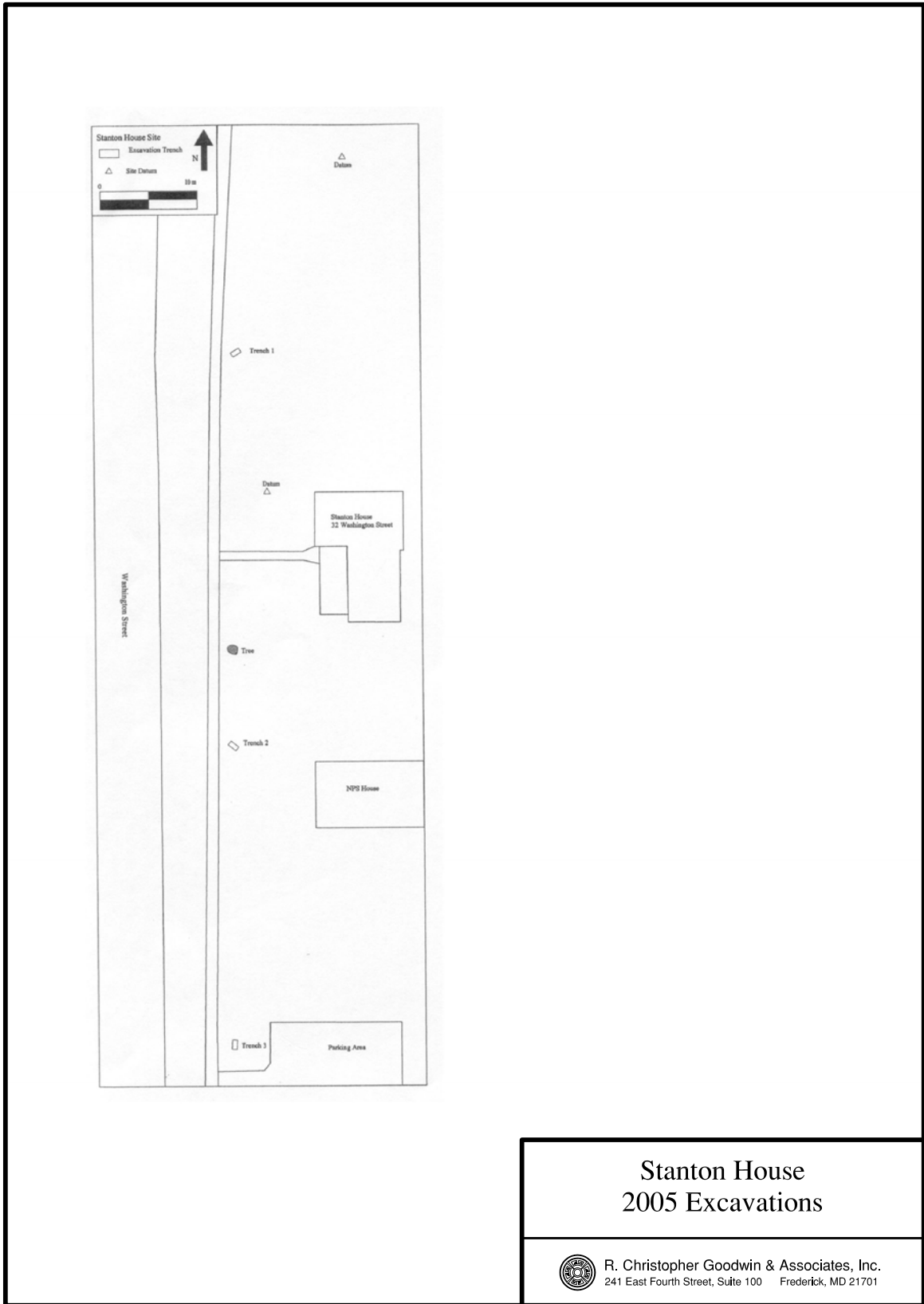


Figure 5.3.5 Plan of the 2005 excavations at the Stanton House property (WORI00001.00) completed for the installation of a wayside, from Grills 2005:11.

5.3.3 Evaluation of Previous Investigations at the Stanton House (WOR00001.00)

5.3.3.1 1980 Investigations (Grebinger). The investigations conducted in 1980 may have been instrumental in identifying a foundation associated with the east wing. No report was available on this early investigation. Apparently two presented papers were prepared (Grebinger and Guntzel 1981; Hoffman 1983), but the methods, results, and disposition of any artifacts are unknown.

5.3.3.2 1983 Investigations (Hsu and Towle). The 1983 investigations were extensive. The excavations focused on addressing several questions specifically related to the development of the structure, and the locations and configurations of its wings and a porch. In addition, the project investigated an area in the front of the Stanton house in partial satisfaction of Section 106 requirements (Area W).

The excavations appear to have been well documented, and later efforts to relocate units have been successful. The results and recommendations have been used as the basis for later excavations, and in general appear to have been accurately reported. The recommendations for additional investigation of deposits identified in Area W, the well, areas of the north wing and the east porch all were appropriate and were focused either on clarifying initial data or on addressing the developmental sequence at the Stanton house. In addition, the recommendation for remote sensing survey at the property was a good next step toward a more general survey of the property. The presence of clearly eighteenth century materials recovered during these investigations strongly suggest an early occupation here, which should be one focus of any general survey of the property.

5.3.3.3 1983 Cellar Investigation (Grebinger). With the exception of information contained in the HSR (Yocum 1989), no report was available on this small study completed in 1983. The investigation's objective was the identification and dating of two masonry features in the cellar of the Stanton house. One feature was determined to date from the 1837 construction of the house, and the other feature's date was inconclusive. No methods were discussed and no recommendations were made.

5.3.3.4 1986 Geophysical Investigation (Bevan). The geophysical survey conducted by Bruce Bevan attempted to clarify several developmental issues related to the Stanton house, and in addition provided the first general survey of the Stanton property. According to Bevan, the project revealed a number of anomalies in the back yard area that should be investigated. It was less reliable in identifying features than had been hoped, however. Because the survey only covered portions of the Stanton site that was owned by the park at the time, and NPS ownership later was expanded, the geophysical survey was incomplete. It is recommended that a new geophysical survey be carried out that will cover the entire property. The use of contemporary equipment and digitization of results for map overlays could provide better feature identification and analytical potential than did the 1986 survey.

5.3.3.5 1988 Investigations (Hsu). In 1988, Dick Ping Hsu conducted excavations in the front yard of the Stanton house. The precise locations of the test units was in question, with only a sketch of unit placement available (Griswold 1999). No report was available, but according to personal communication between Hsu and Griswold, the excavations may have identified driveway deposits (Griswold 1999). Because the objectives and results of the project were not reported, it is uncertain if the project's objectives were met.

5.3.3.6 1998 Investigations (Griswold 1999). The objectives of the 1998 investigations at the Stanton House site were to assess and recommend methods of avoidance of any impact from planned installation of a perimeter drainage system for the Stanton House. In addition, the project sought to

clarify the results of the previous investigations at the property (Griswold 1999:5). The conduct of this project provided sufficient data to permit completion of planning and recommendations for the installation of the drainage system, and in addition, began the process of sorting out the complex stratigraphic sequence at the property. The interpretation was limited to the stratigraphy and features immediately surrounding the house, but led to a much greater understanding of the morphological development of the structure. The objectives of the project, intended to facilitate the drain construction with minimal impact to historically significant features, was realized.

5.3.3.7 1999 Investigations (Griswold 2001). This project consisted of archeological monitoring during the installation of the perimeter drainage system around the Stanton House site. The project also provided data supplementary to the 1998 excavations (Griswold 1999), providing additional information on archeological features and deposits (Griswold 2001:v). In addition, the report contained a report on analysis of mortar samples from the 1999 investigation (Yocum 2000). During the monitoring process, Griswold was able to continue with the task of identifying the sequence of structural development of the Stanton House, and was able to clarify some of the archeological results from 14 years earlier (Hsu and Towle 1983). He also identified a number of previously unrecorded features, a development which prompted his recommendation for monitoring any large-scale construction project at historic sites at the park, regardless of the status of their previous archeological survey (Griswold 2001:6). The project provided extremely useful additional information on the development of the Stanton House, and it fulfilled its primary goal of ensuring the construction of the perimeter drainage system with minimal impact to important structural elements.

5.3.3.8 1999 Investigations (Cooney 2002). The 1999 investigations described by Cooney (2002) included re-examination of the east wing excavations completed by Hsu and Towle (1983) and excavation of two units at the presumed corners of the north wing of the Stanton House. The north wing excavations identified the remains of a stone foundation and footer likely associated with the north wing of the house. Evidence of extensive disturbance was present, and artifact deposits contained a mix of materials from the nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. The partial draft report (Cooney 2002) is rough and incomplete, and should be completed, revised, and finalized. The interpretation that was offered in the draft report was minimal and should be expanded.

5.3.3.9 2005 Investigations (Grills). The 2005 investigations were carried out in partial fulfillment of Section 106 requirements for installation of interpretive waysides at the Stanton House property and three others within the Women's Rights National Historical Park. At the Stanton House, three locations were investigated, each with one hand-excavated trench measuring 0.5 x 1 m in size. Each location evidenced relatively dense deposits of cultural material to a depth of approximately 30 – 35 cm below the current surface. These deposits contained an unstratified mixture of materials that included a lithic biface pre-form, a projectile point, nineteenth century and twentieth century materials, and recent debris including plastic. Grills correctly determined that no significant deposits or features would be impacted by construction of the waysides and the objectives of the project were fulfilled.

Caution should be exercised with the interpretation of the identified deposits. While Grills describes the deposits as sheet middens (Grills 2005:5), the composition of the deposits implies re-deposition, filling, or severe disturbance rather than the slow and stable accumulation of debris in a midden deposit. She herself notes that this was unlikely to have been a primary deposition, but that determination apparently was based on an assumption that the occupants would not dump debris in their front yard (Grills 2005:5). Because it is unlikely that the artifacts derived from a primary midden deposit, it must be accepted that there also is a strong possibility that they originated somewhere off of the property, and may not be associated with the Stanton House site at all. Additional investigation to clarify the nature of these deposits would be useful.

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5.4. Wesleyan Chapel (WOR00002.00)

5.4.1 Administrative Data

The Wesleyan Chapel (WOR00002.00) is located at 126 Fall Street in Seneca Falls, New York, and is part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. The chapel was the site of the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, an event which bestows significance. The chapel was included with several other buildings as a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 (Yocum and Wong 1988:3). The chapel purchase was authorized in 1980 and was completed in 1985, following a preliminary architectural investigation of the property in 1984 (Yocum and Wong 1988:3).

The chapel has undergone huge changes since its construction in 1843. It remained in use as a Methodist chapel until 1872, when it was sold and remodeled into Johnson's Hall and later Johnson's Opera House (Yocum and Wong 1988:xx). It again was remodeled as a movie theater in 1917, and in 1919 was converted to an automobile garage and dealership. In 1961 a laundromat was installed on the first floor, and in 1971 apartments were added to the second floor (Yocum and Wong 1988:xx). The intent of the Women's Rights National Historical Park was to use the building as a symbol of the ideal of women's rights (Yocum and Wong 1988:3). A competition was held for a preservation and interpretive design, but it was stated in the General Management Plan for the park that reconstruction was not to be undertaken (Yocum and Wong 2005:3).

In addition to extensive architectural studies completed at the Wesleyan Chapel, two archeological investigations have been completed at the chapel and the grounds (Zitzler 1989). The results of both are included in Zitzler 1989, and are summarized below.

5.4.2 Previous Archeological Research

5.4.2.1 1985 Investigations.

5.4.2.1.1 Objectives and Methods. In the fall of 1985, field investigations were undertaken at the site of the Wesleyan Chapel to gather data for inclusion in the Historic Structure Report. The project research design was closely focused on details of the subsurface remains of the Wesleyan Chapel, as well as the identification and clarification of the later structural changes to the building (Zitzler 1989:5-6). Very specific objectives were formulated for each of the five groups of excavation units; these included questions about original grade, identification of basement or cellar features, determination of structural integrity, and identification of structural features related to the various uses of the structure (Zitzler 1989:7-8).

During the investigations, ten units were excavated; these were grouped into five general areas (EU 1, 2 A-D, 3 A-B, 4, and 5 A-B) (Figure 5.4.1). Unit dimensions varied based on the locations or safety concerns; 5 x 5 ft units were the preferred size. Excavation methods included the use of a jackhammer to remove overlying concrete. Beneath concrete and other flooring materials, standard hand-excavation methods were used. All soils were removed in stratigraphic layers, and all observed artifacts were collected. Field notes, drawings and photographs were maintained throughout the excavation (Zitzler 1989:9).

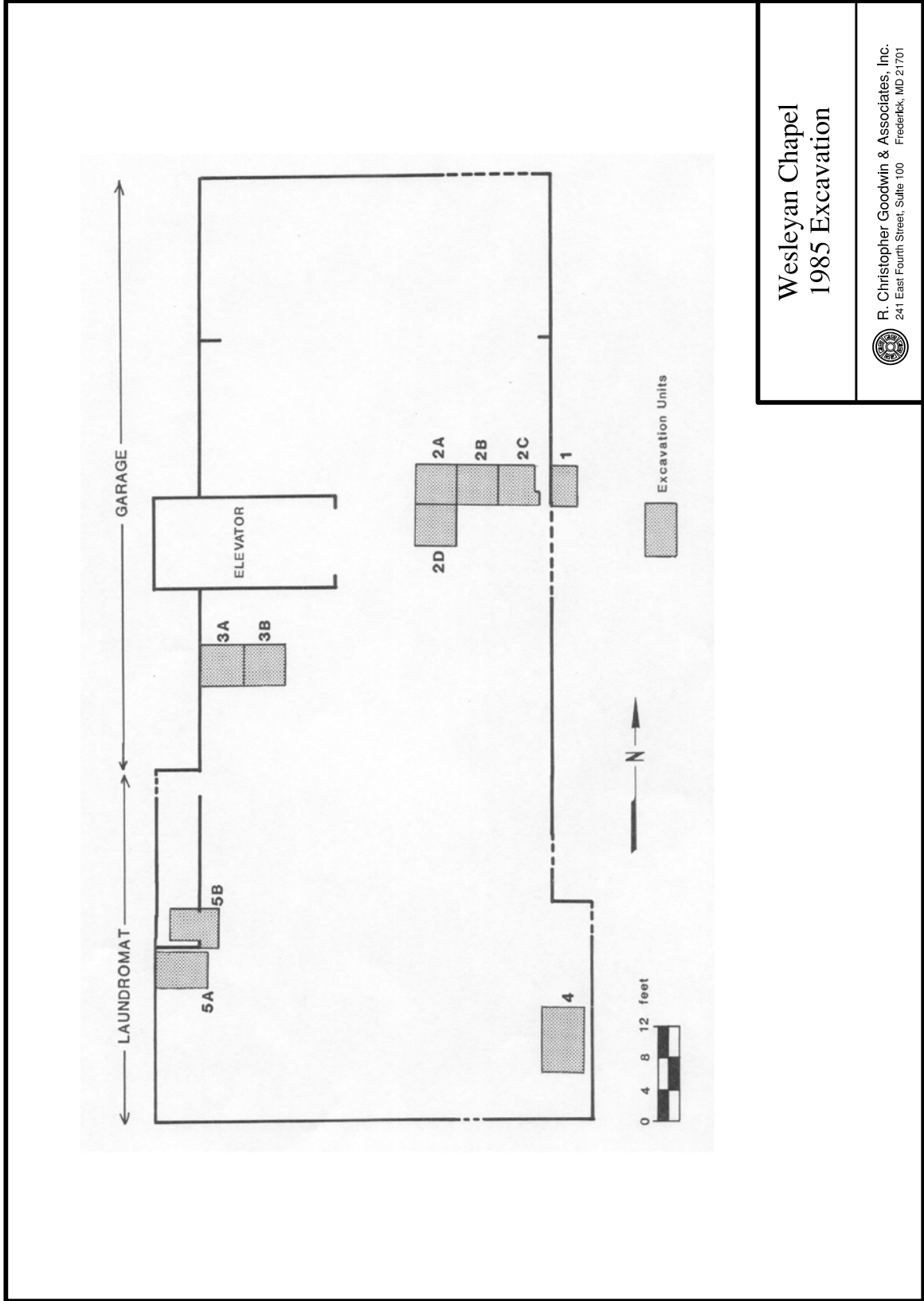
5.4.2.1.2 Results. The investigations at the Wesleyan Chapel site provided a great deal of information related to the early chapel and to later development at the site. No evidence of prior occupation of the site was identified in the units excavated, although areas outside of the immediate vicinity of the structure were not investigated. Although some early nineteenth century historic artifacts were identified in Excavation Unit 5 B, these were determined not to have been associated with occupation at the site (Zitzler 1989:37).

The project identified a number of architectural features and stratigraphic evidence was found to answer the majority of both general and specific research questions. The use of the documentary and architectural records to inform the excavations was instrumental in helping to address the research questions. The excavations confirmed that the south foundation of the chapel had been destroyed by later construction, and that there was only a crawl space under the chapel. In addition, the size of the original chapel (65 x 44 ft) was confirmed during the excavations (Zitzler 1989:39). The results of the archeological investigations confirmed the sequence and nature of the structural changes to the building. Interior features were not verified archeologically (Zitzler 1989:40).

The majority of artifacts (66 percent) recovered during the excavations were architectural in function, and included primarily nails and window glass. Kitchen artifacts, including ceramics, glass and metal containers, and butchered bone, comprised 19 percent of the assemblage. Other materials included miscellaneous metal fasteners, furniture parts, beads and buttons, cinder, and modern materials such as bottle caps, coat hangers, and rubber fragments (Zitzler 1989:37, 53).

5.4.2.1.3 Recommendations. The project provided sufficient data to address the specific research questions and to gain some insight into the larger commercial development of Seneca Falls (Zitzler 1989:38). Recommendations for future treatment of the Wesleyan Chapel were divided into construction-related and research recommendations. The construction-related recommendations included the protection of the remnants of the Wesleyan Chapel that were exposed during archeological excavation. In addition, it was recommended that any future ground-disturbing activities, including excavations for utilities, sidewalks, or soil borings, be preceded by consideration of archeological data recovery. Third, avoidance should be the method of choice in areas containing or expected to contain remains of the early chapel (Zitzler 1989:41).

Research recommendations included additional fieldwork to supplement the recovered data. Additional fieldwork recommended included excavations to identify additional subsurface remnants of the chapel, to identify any evidence of gallery supports, to determine the depth of the circa 1872 basement, to identify and characterize a possible 1890 basement, and finally to test the area northwest of the chapel foundation to identify any evidence of the large outbuilding visible on an 1856 map (Zitzler 1989:43-44).



**Wesleyan Chapel
1985 Excavation**

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Figure 5.4.1 Plan of 1985 excavation units at the Wesleyan Chapel (WOR100002.00) from Zitzler 1989: 10.

5.4.2.1.4 Collections. Artifacts recovered during the 1985 investigations were washed and catalogued at the NPS Applied Archeology Center in Rockville, Maryland. An inventory of the 4,133 recovered artifacts appears as an appendix in the report (Zitzler 1989:Appendix C). It was intended that, after cataloging, the artifacts be returned to the Women's Rights National Historic Park (Zitzler 1989:9).

5.4.2.2 1987 Investigations.

5.4.2.2.1 Objectives and Methods. In June 1987, additional archeological testing was completed at the site of the Wesleyan Chapel at Women's Rights National Historical Park, under the direction of NPS archeologist Richard Hsu. The results of that investigation are included as Appendix E of Paula Zitzler's report on the 1985 excavations at Wesleyan Chapel (Zitzler 1989:74-80). The intent of the field investigations were to locate and evaluate the extent and condition of the remains of an outbuilding depicted on a circa 1856 map of the Seneca Falls, New York. The project was intended to gather information about size, superstructure, and function of the outbuilding prior to construction of the then-planned Wesleyan Chapel memorial (Zitzler 1989:74).

Because of constraints of property boundaries, only a portion of the east wall was investigated. A single backhoe trench, approximately 10.5 ft in length, was excavated beginning at the western property boundary. Using the backhoe, the excavation was expanded to a block approximately 15 x 15 ft in size after evidence of the outbuilding wall was identified (Zitzler 1989:75).

5.4.2.2.2 Results. The excavations identified several structural features, including a portion of the base of the probable outbuilding foundation and three brick and concrete pier remnants. The foundation was of flat stones in courses, with decayed sand and lime mortar evident; the foundation appeared to have been approximately one foot wide (Zitzler 1989:75-77). The upper portions of the foundation, identified at a depth of approximately five feet below the present surface, appear to have been destroyed during the construction of the 1872 addition to the chapel structure. At that time rubble and soil was added to the site, and in 1890, the process was repeated, resulting in a significant increase in the ground elevation. During the excavations only a few artifacts were noted, and none were collected (Zitzler 1989:79).

5.4.2.2.3 Recommendations. Because of the limited nature of the investigation, and the limited data recovered, little can be said about the nature and function of the structure. It is likely that it was a fairly light structure, based on the light nature of the foundation, and it was conjectured that this may have been a carriage shed. It was recommended that additional investigations be carried out to locate and define the other wall foundations, which may provide information on the nature and dimensions of the structure. It is noted, however, that given the extent of development in the area, it is possible that few additional remnants of the foundation may have survived (Zitzler 1989:80).

5.4.2.2.4 Collections. No artifacts were collected during these investigations.

5.4.3 Evaluation of Previous Investigations at the Wesleyan Chapel (WOR00002.00)

5.4.3.1 1985 Investigations. The investigations carried out in 1985 primarily were intended to provide data for the Historic Structure Report on the Wesleyan Chapel as it appeared in 1848, and also to provide sufficient data to support the National Design Competition. The research design for the project set out very specific goals which formed the basis for the chosen locations of the excavation units during the project. In addition, it was hoped that more general information about the development of the local community could be derived from the excavations; it was hoped that data

could provide data useful to interpreting the broader nature of occupation of the site throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Zitzler 1989:6).

The report on the investigation is extremely well organized and provides excellent detail on the excavations as well as providing an excellent interpretation of the excavations. The project not only answered most of the research questions, but also provided a succinct interpretation of the developmental sequence of the site, linking the archeological, documentary, and architectural evidence to provide a more complete analysis of the site and its development. The author evaluated the research design and provided commentary on those factors that could not be verified archeologically. Recommendations for additional work also were concise, and provided clear guidelines for future research and construction-related investigations.

Based on the reported outcome, the objectives of this project were satisfied, and the results will be extremely useful in guiding future work at the Wesleyan Chapel site.

5.4.3.2 1987 Investigations. The 1987 investigations were carried out by Richard Hsu, but the results were provided by Paula Zitzler in her 1989 report. The objectives of this brief project were to locate and characterize the foundations of the outbuilding depicted in a circa 1856 plan. To that end, and given the restraints imposed by property boundaries and time, the project did meet its objectives. The foundation remnant identified was likely that of the outbuilding, but the lack artifacts and the limited size of the foundation limited the interpretive value. The knowledge that the overburden in that area is up to five feet in depth provides some hope that other portions of the foundation may remain deeply buried. Zitzler's recommendations for additional work to locate other portions of the foundation are appropriate, as is her admonition that the intensive development in the area may have obliterated most remains.

5.4.4 Sources Consulted

Yocum, Barbara A. and Terry L. Wong

1988 Wesleyan Chapel Historic Structure Report, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York. National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Published 1992.

Zitzler, Paula A.

1989 Historic Structure Report, Archeological Data Section, Wesleyan Chapel, Women's Rights National Historical Park, New York. National Park Service, Denver Service Center/ Eastern Team, Applied Archeology Center and The American University, Washington, D.C.

5.5 M'Clintock House (WOR00003.00)

5.5.1 Administrative Data

The M'Clintock House, located at 14 East Williams Street in Waterloo, New York (Figure 1.2 and Figure 5.5.1), is believed to have been the meeting site for the planning of the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York in July, 1848. Although owned and built by Richard Hunt in the 1830s, the house appears to have been occupied by Thomas and Mary Anne M'Clintock between circa 1836 and 1855. The M'Clintocks moved from Waterloo in 1856. (Yocum 1993:3, 11-12, 32-33).

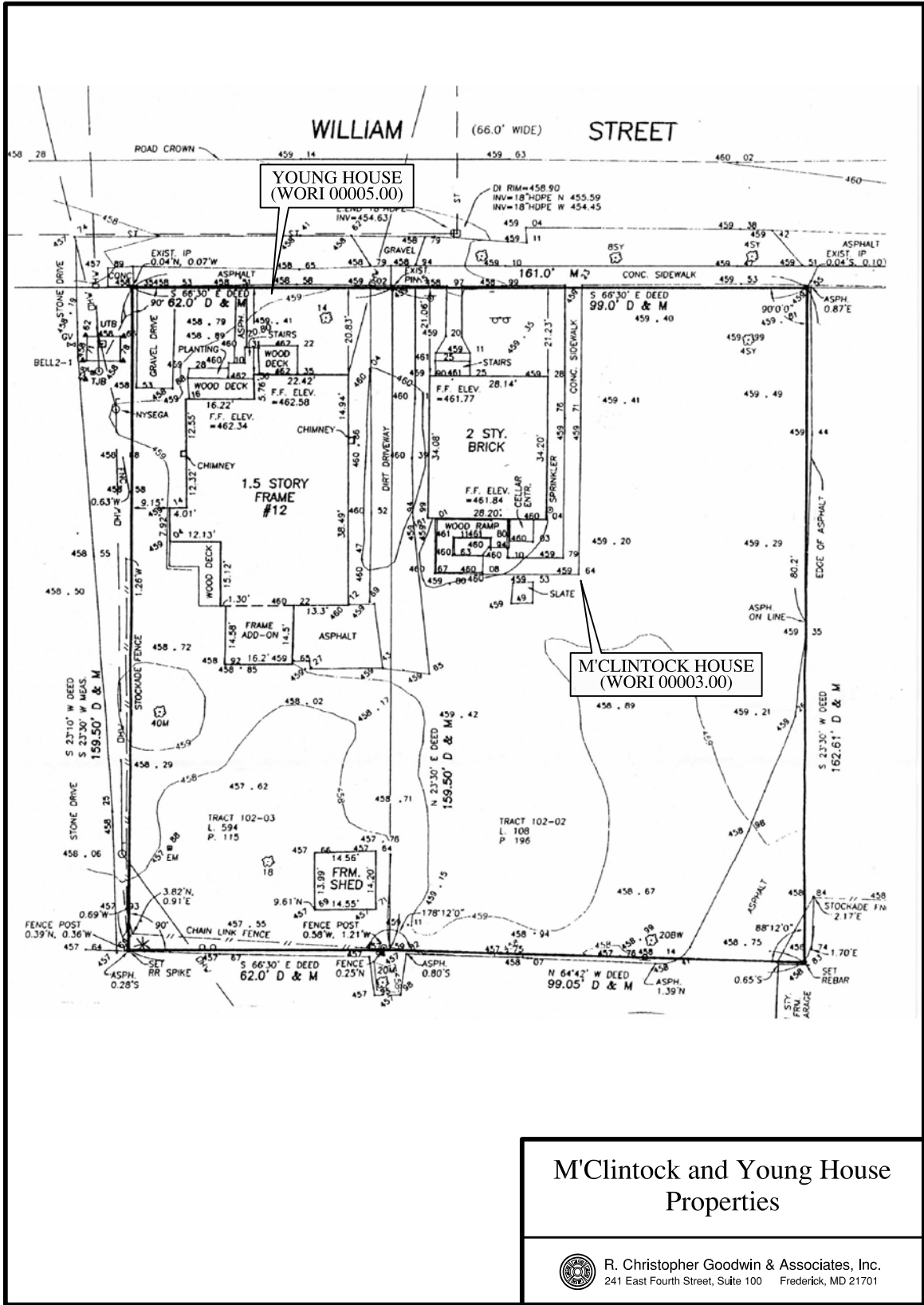


Figure 5.5.1 Plat of the M'Clintock House and Young House Properties (WORI100003.00 and WORI00005.00 and WORI00005.01) at 14 and 12 William Street, Waterloo

Based on that evidence, it seems likely that the planning meeting three days prior to the July 19, 1848 convention in Mrs. M'Clintock's parlor was held in the house at 14 East Williams Street.

The M'Clintock House property was purchased by the Women's Rights National Historical Park in 1985, but had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources in 1980 (Yocum 1993:3). In 1988, the adjacent Waterloo Baptist Church, built in 1876, was demolished; this had been stipulated in Public Law 98-402, authorizing the purchase of the property.

A number of historical, architectural and archeological studies have been carried out at the M'Clintock House property. The first archeological investigation at the property was carried out in 1990 by Thomas Schley on the north side of the structure (Schley 1990; Pendery and Griswold 1996, 2000). The Historic Structure Report was completed in 1993 by Barbara Yocum, and an archeological identification study was completed at the site in 1996 (Pendery and Griswold 1996). More intensive archeological testing to investigate aspects of the property and its development were undertaken by Pendery and Griswold (1997; 2000a; 2000b), and by Rosentel (2003; 2005).

5.5.2 Previous Archeological Research

5.5.2.1 1990 Investigations.

5.5.2.1.1 Objectives and Methods On July 2 and 3, 1990, Thomas Schley conducted limited testing on the north side of the M'Clintock house (Schley 1990) in advance of the restoration of the front steps and foundation work that took place in 1990 and 1991 (Pendery and Griswold 1996, 2000). The purpose of the testing was to identify the original landscape grade and any archeological resources that might be present in the area affected by planned construction (Schley 1990:1). This was accomplished by taking random soil corings to examine sub-surface stratigraphy, and by excavating five shovel tests, each approximating 24 x 24 inches in size. All artifacts recovered during the testing were catalogued and returned to the park.

5.5.2.1.2 Results of 1990 Investigations. The testing indicated that the front lawn area of the M'Clintock House had undergone major subsurface disturbance from building activities, fill, and construction of builder's trenches. All of the shovel test units showed evidence of mixing of old and modern deposits, and artifacts included window glass, plastic, buttons, nails, whiteware, and bottle glass. One shovel test pit (STP 5) contained sand and gravel apparently used to fill the foundation of the demolished church adjacent to the M'Clintock House. Based on the excavations and corings, it appeared that the original grade of the lot was fairly level. No evidence of significant archeological resources was apparent in the areas of the porch or window wells. During excavation, three stone blocks were exposed and recorded, but were left in place (Schley 1990).

5.5.2.1.3 Recommendations of the 1990 Investigations. It was determined that no significant resources would be impacted by the planned construction. It was recommended that the three stone blocks be left in place. It also was recommended that an archeologist monitor any additional work requiring excavation around the porch area.

5.5.2.1.4 Collections from the 1990 Investigations. The artifacts recovered from the excavations were cleaned and catalogued and were returned to the park. However, prior to cataloging, the artifacts became mixed, and 43 artifacts are not provenienced (Schley 1990:1).

5.5.2.2 1996 Archeological Survey.

5.5.2.2.1 Objectives and Methods. The 1996 survey at the M'Clintock house site was completed as an initial Overview and Assessment of the newly acquired property. The survey focused on the identification of cultural resources in the south yard of the house. The research was conducted in advance of the implementation of the Development Concept Plan (DCP) which called for landscaping and pedestrian access to the site. In addition, investigations were to be completed at the site of the M'Clintock house addition and within the construction limits of a utility corridor at the western property boundary (Pendery and Griswold 1996:iii, 1).

During the survey, four 1 x 1 m (3.28 x 3.28 ft) and four 0.5 x 0.5 m (1.64 x 1.64 ft) units were excavated in the southern yard of the house. In addition, two backhoe trenches comprising a total of 13 linear meters (42.65 linear ft), were excavated within the footprint of the former Waterloo Baptist Church to clarify the level of stratigraphic integrity remaining in that area (Figure 5.5.2).

5.5.2.2.2 Results of 1996 Survey. The 1996 excavations at the M'Clintock House provided evidence of the size and location of the southern addition to the house. Excavation units located three corners of the southern addition and identified cultural deposits associated with the time period associated with the M'Clintock occupation. In the south yard of the property, a nineteenth century walkway was identified. Evidence of a buried A-horizon, possibly representing the original ground surface at the time of the M'Clintock occupation, was identified in several units beneath fill associated with the construction of the Baptist Church (Pendery and Griswold 1996:6-7, 9). Finally, a brick and stone feature and a concentration of slate shingles identified during the excavations may represent evidence from small outbuildings associated with the Baptist Church.

The mechanically excavated trenches within the footprint of the Baptist Church indicated that a full cellar had been present under the Baptist Church, and that it had later been filled. The presence of this cellar argued against the presence of intact archeological deposits beneath the church. The lack of integrity, and the presence of several different types of fill deposits in the cellar suggested a lack of archeological potential within the circa 1875 church footprint (Pendery and Griswold 1996:7).

5.5.2.2.3 Recommendations of the 1996 Investigations. Because the investigations identified intact deposits and architectural features associated with the M'Clintock occupation in the area of the south addition and the south yard, it was recommended that complete data recovery be carried out in the area of the addition to mitigate the effects of reconstruction and renovation projects in this area (Pendery and Griswold 1996:10).

Along the western edge of the property, an area that could be impacted by a utility corridor, the location of the line along the E0 corridor was recommended to keep impacts to landscape features to a minimum. In addition, any additional drainage installation on the perimeter of the house should be monitored, and no drainage installation should take place on the south side of the house until mitigation is complete. Recommendations were made for construction of walkways or other landscaping above the current ground surface. If that was not possible, it was recommended that an intensive archeological survey covering the south yard take place. Recommendations for avoidance or excavation were made for specific areas of the yard or in known locations of outbuildings (Pendery and Griswold 1996:11). Finally, work that was to be carried out within the footprint of the Baptist Church was thought to require no additional archeological investigation.

5.5.2.2.4 Collections from the 1996 Investigations. Artifacts collected during the 1996 investigations at the M'Clintock House property were catalogued using the Automated National Cataloguing System (ANCS+), and were assigned catalogue numbers WOR1 6000 – 6353. A draft inventory is included in Pendery and Griswold 1996.

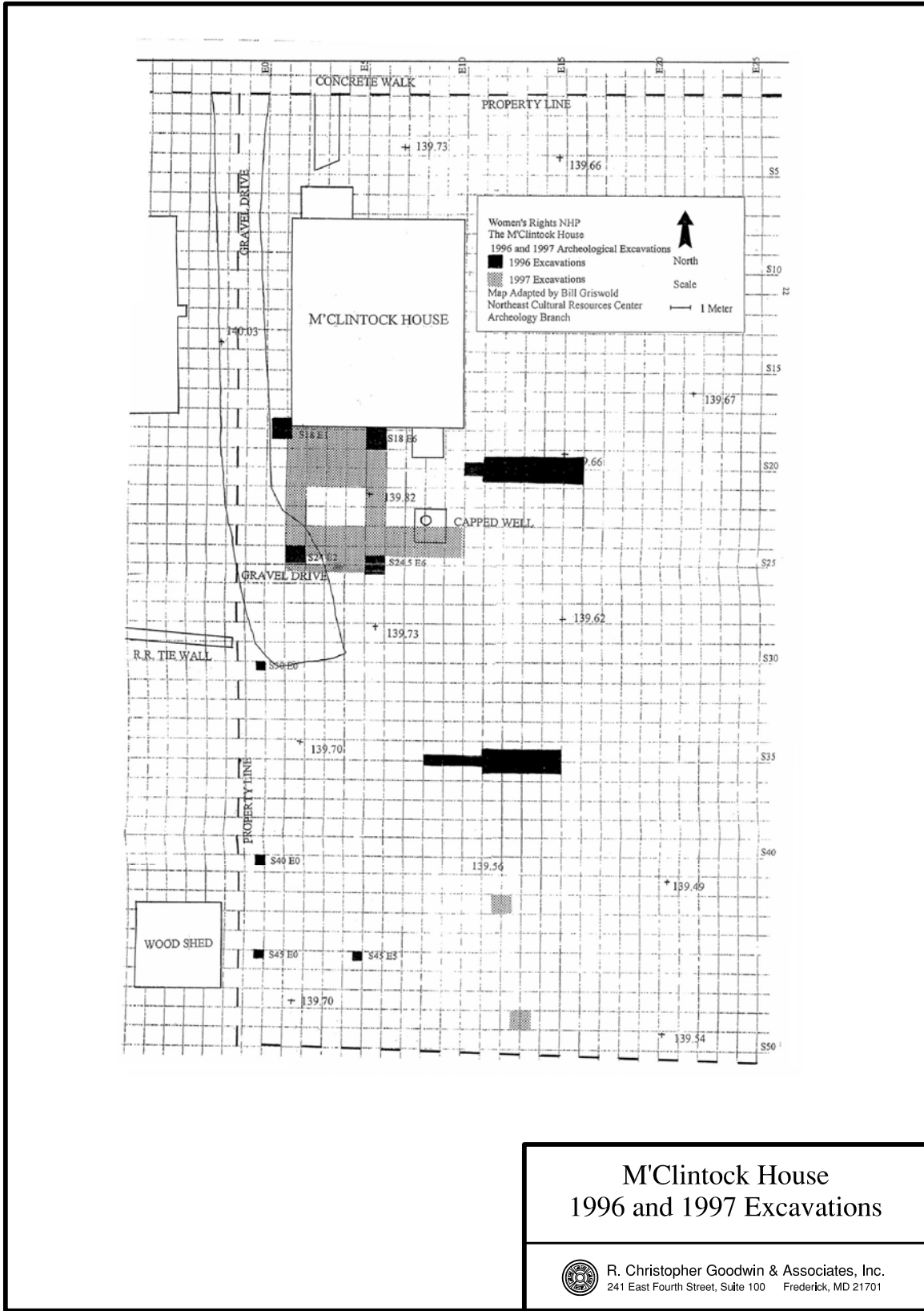


Figure 5.5.2 Plan of the 1996 and 1997 excavations at the M'Clintock House (WORI0003.00), from Pendery and Griswold 2000a:Figure 1.3.

5.5.2.3 1997 Archeological Investigations.

5.5.2.3.1 Objectives and Methods. The 1997 investigations were undertaken as a continuation of the project begun in 1996 by the Northeast Cultural Resources Center (Pendery and Griswold 1996, 1997). Specific objectives were numerous, and were related to development plans by the Women's Rights National Historical Park as well as to broader research questions about the nature of nineteenth century culture and community (Pendery and Griswold 1997; 2000a, and 2000b). Specific objectives were focused on the south wing of the M'Clintock house, which had been built sometime prior to 1855; on the assessment of potential impacts of a proposed landscape design for the back yard of the M'Clintock house; and on the investigation of the characteristics and fill of a cistern identified during the field session (Pendery and Griswold 1997:3).

The 1997 excavations re-established the same grid that had been used in 1996, and hand excavations to clear the south wing area to expose the south wing footprint were carried out. Two primary trenches were excavated; the east-west trench measured 0.5 x 4 meters, and the north-south trench measured 0.75 x .5 m. Additional trenches of varying lengths also were excavated within and outside of the footprint of the south wing (Figure 5.5.2).

At the cistern, excavations included clearing a 3 x 4 m area of overburden, and excavating the cistern in quarters; only the northwestern quarter was removed. A 33 per cent sample of dry fill was screened and all wet fill was water-screened. The backyard excavations comprised the excavation of two 1 x 1 m units to investigate proposed tree planting areas; the units were reduced to 0.5 x 1 m units because of the large quantities of fill encountered (Pendery and Griswold 1997:4).

5.5.2.3.2 Results of the 1997 Excavations. The stratigraphy exposed during excavations in the area of the addition revealed the developmental sequence of the yard and addition. The original ground surface was identified (Stratum 4a), as was a stratum immediately post-dating the construction of the foundation (Stratum 4). Stratum 2 was associated with the fire that destroyed the south addition in 1955. In addition, the configuration of the identified features permitted a determination of the size and layout of the south wing, in some cases confirming conclusions made by Yocum (1993).

Seventeen features were identified in the south wing excavations. The ability to follow the stratigraphic sequence throughout the cistern and south addition areas permitted relative dating of the identified features. In addition to the foundation for the south wing, the fireplace foundation (Feature 12) also was identified. While a number of features were found to post-date the destruction of the south addition, a number of key features were associated with the period of south addition occupation, or were clearly constructed prior to construction of the south addition. Among features that appeared to pre-date the south wing were the cistern and the cistern overflow drain and trench (Pendery and Griswold 1997, 2000a).

Cistern excavations revealed three primary strata. The third stratum was below the water level, and appeared to have resulted from normal sedimentation in the cistern. This layer contained small faunal and botanical remains. The other two strata did not contain significant numbers of artifacts, with the exception of brick, mortar, and plaster fragments identified in Stratum 2, and late nineteenth century bottles and jars reflecting the filling date, circa 1895 (Pendery and Griswold 1997).

Excavation of the two backyard units identified seven stratigraphic layers, the upper five appeared to post-date the M'Clintock occupation of the site. Stratum 6 was a buried A-horizon containing creamware, pearlware, and whiteware, consistent with the M'Clintock occupation of the site. Stratum 7 was sterile clay. A privy feature was identified in Unit S48 E13.5, but was not excavated. The unit was protected and backfilled (Pendery and Griswold 2000a).

5.5.2.3.3 *Recommendations of the 1997 Excavations.* Recommendations from the investigations included 1) using the archeological data to improve the accuracy of proposed wing reconstruction; 2) using the data in interpretive devices and exhibits; 3) minimizing disturbance outside of the footprint of the south wing; 4) avoiding disturbance below 4 inches in the south yard, except in areas already excavated to subsoil; 5) conduct of a remote sensing survey in the south yard; 6) continuing systematic testing in advance of any proposed site disturbance; and 7) using the archeological evidence of fence lines, walkways, outbuildings, and contours for future landscape planning (Pendery and Griswold 2000a).

5.5.2.3.4 *Collections from the 1997 Investigations.* The archeological collections from the 1997 investigations were catalogued using the Automated National Cataloguing System (ANCS+), and were assigned catalogue numbers WOR1 8000 - 8771. A draft inventory is included in Pendery and Griswold 2000a.

5.5.2.4 2003 Archeological Investigations.

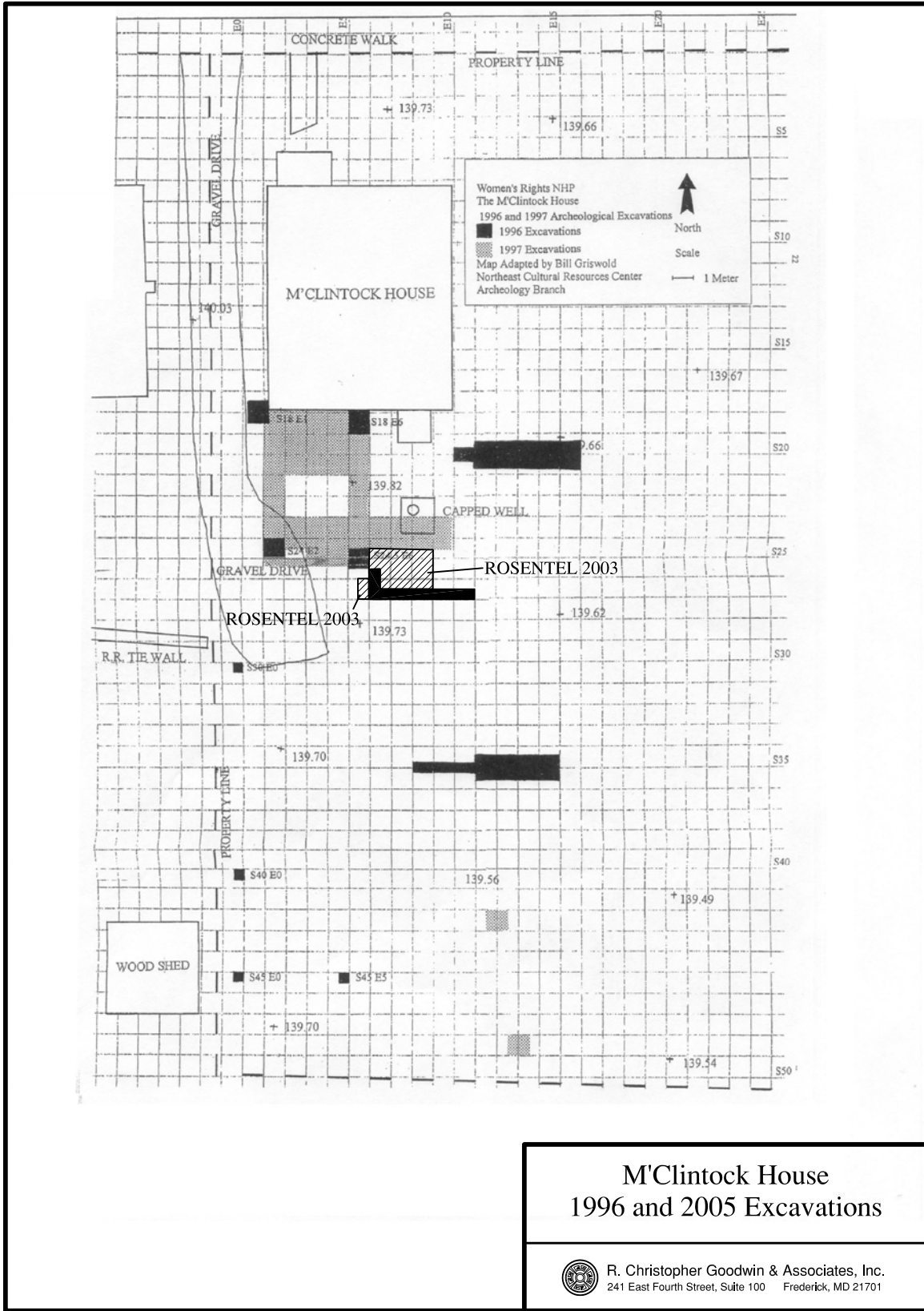
In addition to the archeological testing for the installation of a drainage pipe (described below), archeological investigations of “Feature A” at the M’Clintock house property were carried out by Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc. in August 2003. The draft report on those investigations was not available for review at the time of this writing.

5.5.2.4.1 *Objectives and Methods.* In 2003, archeological testing in advance of the installation of a drainage pipe at the M’Clintock House property was undertaken by Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc. (Rosentel 2003b, 2005). The project was carried out under contract to the Women’s Rights National Historical Park in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The proposed drain installation was part of the South Wing reconstruction efforts; portions of the proposed drain corridor crossed areas of the property that had not previously been investigated archeologically,

The project scope included the exposure of portions of some features identified in the previous excavations, and the excavation of three 0.5 x 0.5 m test units to determine the presence of any cultural resources in the proposed corridor, and if present, to assess their integrity. A total of 9 square meters was exposed/excavated during the project (Figure 5.5.3). The excavation used the same grid established during the 1996 and 1997 excavations. All units were hand excavated, and soils were screened through ¼ in mesh. Standardized forms provided by the NPS were used to maintain consistency in record-keeping (Rosentel 2003b, 2005).

5.5.2.4.2 *Results of the 2003 Excavations.* During the excavations in April 2003, archeologists exposed the slate paver garden feature (Feature 3), and excavate a trench for the drainage system that would not impact any cultural features or deposits (Rosentel 2005:15). In addition, a brick and slate footing (Feature A) that may date from the earliest period of occupation at the M’Clintock house was identified. Stratigraphic evidence from these excavations and the 1996/1997 excavations was analyzed to assign a relative construction and use date to the newly identified Feature A.

5.5.2.4.3 *Recommendations of the 2003 Excavations.* Recommendation that appeared in Rosentel 2003b:11 included a requirement for earthwork associated with placement of the drainage pipe along the identified corridor to be completed by a qualified archaeologist. In addition, it was recommended that a report documenting the work should be completed.



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Figure 5.5.3 Plan of the 1996, 1997, 2003 and 2005 excavations at the M'Clintock House (WORI00003.00), from Pendery and Griswold 2000a, and Rosentel 2003:14.

5.5.2.4.4 *Collections from the 2003 Excavations.* Rosentel 2005 provides an inventory of artifacts recovered during excavations. The artifacts were prepared for curation with the National Park Service using the ANCS+ system and catalog numbers 5983 – 6040.

5.5.2.5 2005 Investigations.

5.5.2.5.1 *Objectives and Methods.* Archeological investigations were conducted at the M’Clintock House property by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University in June 2005, as part of a project that involved archeological excavations at four historic properties at the Women’s Rights National Historic Park. The work was carried out in advance of the planned installation of waysides at the Stanton, Chamberlain, Hunt, and M’Clintock houses. The objective of the excavations was to identify any archeological resources present within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the waysides (Grills 2005:1).

At the M’Clintock House, the excavations consisted of a single hand-excavated trench measuring 0.5 x 2 m (1.6 x 6.5 ft), located at the northeastern corner of the site (Grills 2005:3, 14) (Figure 5.5.4). The trench was located in what was the front yard of the Waterloo Baptist Church. The trench was excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural soil horizons, and excavation continued to at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All soils were screened, and standard records were maintained during excavations (Grills 2005:2).

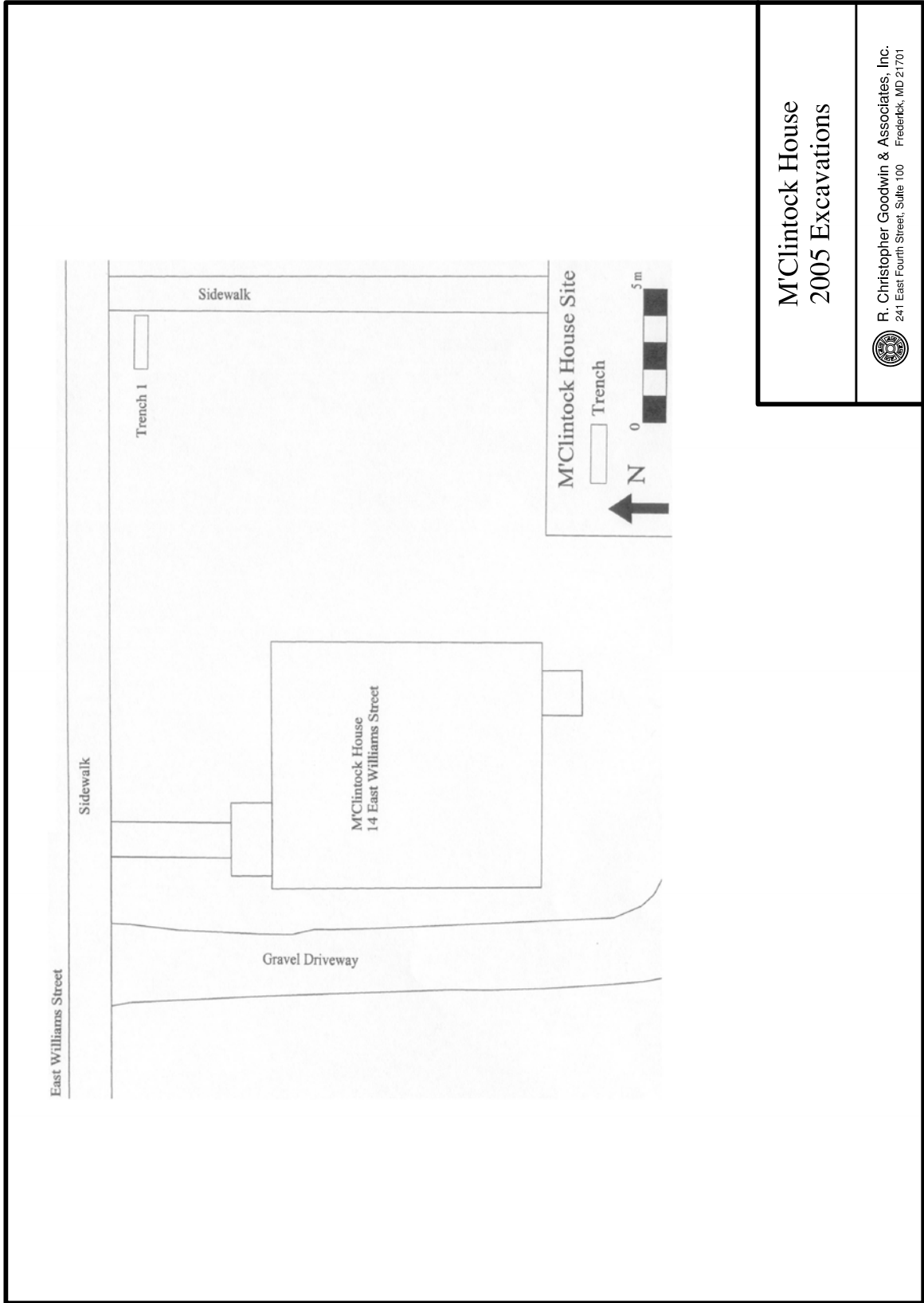
5.5.2.5.2 *Results of 2005 Investigations.* According to Grills (2005:4), the excavation of Trench 1 (S2E20.375) revealed four main layers of apparent fill soils overlying sterile subsoil, although the stratigraphic profile indicated the presence of six different soils in the trench (Grills 2005: 20). The extensive fill deposition was attributed to the construction and later destruction of the church. The excavations produced 173 artifacts, ranging from modern construction material and plastic to nineteenth century material including pearlware and whiteware. Faunal material included cow bone and clam shell. In addition, two lithic flakes were recovered. All artifacts derived from fill deposits and could not be attributed to the M’Clintock occupation or the church occupation at the site. The final depth of the unit was approximately 70 cmbd. (Grills 2005:20).

5.5.2.5.3 *Recommendations.* Because the recovered artifacts all were from imported fill contexts, and therefore had no research potential related to the M’Clintock House site, it was recommended that no further archeological work was required for placement of the wayside (Grills 2005:8).

5.5.2.5.4 *Collections.* The 173 artifacts recovered during the 2005 excavations at the M’Clintock House site were returned for cleaning and cataloguing to the Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University. The artifacts were catalogued using the ANCS+ system (Grills 2005:2), and have been returned to Women’s Rights National Historical Park for storage.

5.5.3 Evaluation of Previous Investigations at the M’Clintock House (WOR00003.00)

5.5.3.1 *1990, 1996 and 1997 Investigations.* The M’Clintock House was acquired by the Women’s Rights National Historical Park in 1985, and one aspect of the archeological investigations that have taken place at the site has been the documentation of the features and the subsurface integrity of the property in anticipation of reconstructive and interpretive efforts. The 1990 investigation apparently was limited in scope, and focused on the north side of the house in advance of reconstruction efforts there (Pendery and Griswold 1996). The 1996 and 1997 investigations were focused on the south side of the house, the south yard, and the former location of the Waterloo Baptist



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Figure 5.5.4 Plan of the 2005 excavations at the M'Clintock House (WORI00003.00), from Grills 2005: 14.

Church. These later investigations were more intensive, and provided sufficient data to support a broader research design as well as to answer questions specific to the architectural development of the structure (Pendery and Griswold 1996, 1997, 2000a, and 2000b).

These investigations succeeded in locating and delineating the former south wings of the structure, documenting a targeted cistern, documenting stratigraphically intact deposits of domestic debris associated with the M'Clintock and later occupations, and locating a privy along the southern property boundary. In addition to these results, the investigations were able to confirm disturbance from the construction and destruction of the circa 1875 Baptist Church that was adjacent to the M'Clintock house.

These investigations were successful in clarifying architectural building sequences and providing data essential in accurate and insightful interpretation of the M'Clintock House site to visitors. They also were successful in defining potential research directions for future excavations at this site and others in the park. Pendery and Griswold (2000b) provided an integrative summary of the 1996 and 1997 investigations, as well as a discussion of the broader cultural issues that can be addressed by continued archeological research at this and the other site within the Women's Rights Historical Park.

5.5.3.2 2003 Investigations. The 2003 archeological investigations at the M'Clintock House site were conducted by Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc. (Rosentel 2003b, 2005) and had as a primary objective the satisfaction of Section 106 requirements for the installation of a drainage pipe in the area of the former south wing of the M'Clintock house. The scope of work called for the exposure of a slate walkway in the vicinity of the capped well at the site, and the excavation of three 0.5 x 0.5 m units to identify any cultural resources in the proposed drainage corridor. Archeologists opened 9 square meters of the site during the conduct of the project.

The investigation succeeded in locating a clear corridor for the drain installation, and also succeeded in locating and characterizing a feature possibly associated with an earlier foundation or outbuilding at the site. In the process of delineation of that brick and stone feature, the investigators were able to confirm the stratigraphic sequence in the yard that first was described by Pendery and Griswold (1996, 1997). These investigations also helped to underscore the rich potential for additional data that exists at the M'Clintock house site.

5.5.3.3 2005 Investigations. The 2005 excavation carried out in advance of installation of a wayside at the M'Clintock House property was located in the former front yard of the church, an area assumed to have been disturbed by the construction and the recent destruction of the church. The 0.5 x 2 m (1.6 x 6.5 ft) hand-excavated trench that was completed in this area extended to a depth of 70 cmbd, and was halted approximately 10 cm into subsoil (Grills 2005).

The excavations revealed a series of stratified fill soils, although the criteria for determining a soil a fill deposit rather than a disturbed *in situ* soil was not made clear. In addition, the report did not provide an inventory of the 173 recovered artifacts, nor was the level of temporal mixing within each stratum made clear in the report text. Because of this lack of data, it remains unclear if the surrounding area retains any potential for undisturbed deposits, or whether all native soils were removed and replaced with fill.

The objectives of the investigation were to identify any cultural resources that might be impacted by installation of the wayside, in partial satisfaction of the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. The project succeeded in satisfying that objective; no National Register of Historic Places eligible cultural resources were present, and no further excavations were recommended at the site of

the wayside (Grills 2005:6). However, as noted in the report, the adjacent area could contain intact deposits, and should receive additional testing should any subsurface impacts be planned.

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Pendery, Steven R., and William A. Griswold

- 1996 *Archeological Survey at the M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo, New York*. Draft. Archeology Branch, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

- 1997 *The 1997 Archeological Investigations of the Southern Wing Addition at the M'Clintock House, Women's Rights NHS, Seneca Falls, New York*. Draft. Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

- 2000a *Intensive Archeological Testing of the South Wing, M'Clintock House, Women's Rights NHP, Waterloo, New York*. Draft. Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

- 2000b *The Archaeology of Domestic Space at the M'Clintock House*. In *Nineteenth and Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*, edited by John P. Hart and Charles L. Fisher, New York State Museum Bulletin 495:79-93.

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- 2003b *M'Clintock House Drainage Pipe Archeological Investigation*. Performed for Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, New York. Lone Tree Archaeology and Environmental, Inc. Swoyersville, Pennsylvania.

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Schley, Thomas

- 1990 *Archeological Testing at the M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo, New York*. Archeology Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Boston, MA.

Yocum, Barbara A.

- 1993 *The M'Clintock House Historic Structure Report*. *Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo, New York*. Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

5.6 Young House (WOR00005.00)

5.6.1 Administrative Data

The Young House property is located at 12 East Williams Street in Waterloo, New York. This frame structure occupies the lot immediately to the west of the M'Clintock House (WOR 00003.00) and currently is part of the Women's Rights National Historic Park. The Young house first appears on a historic period map in 1836, and park records indicate that it was constructed circa 1834, approximately the same time as the M'Clintock House. The property appears to have transferred to Hunt's daughter Sarah in 1890 (Stull 2002; Yocum 1993).

The Young House property has not had a full Historic Structure Report completed at this date. One archeological investigation (Stull 2002) has been carried out.

5.6.2 Previous Archeological Research

5.6.2.1 2001 Archeological Investigations.

5.6.2.1.1 Objectives and Methods. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. was contracted to complete Section 106 archeological investigations at the Young House in 2001 (Stull 2002). The project was precipitated by the proposed installation of a subterranean utility line running from a utility pole on the west side of the property to the M'Clintock House (WOR 00003.00) on the east side of the property. During the project, five 1 x 1 m excavation units were excavated along the line of the proposed corridor. Four of these were in the southern portion of the Young House property, and the fifth was adjacent to the driveway that divides the Young and M'Clintock properties (Stull 2002:1) (Figure 5.6.1).

The project employed the same grid as had been used for excavations at the M'Clintock House in 1996 and 1997 (Pendery and Griswold 1996, 1997), employing the permanent datum established at the north side of the property (Stull 2002:2). All units were hand excavated and all units were drawn in profile and, when necessary, plan. All units were photographed.

5.6.2.1.2 Results of the 2001 Investigations. The excavations at the Young House produced approximately 3,000 historic period artifacts dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition, two pre-contact period lithic debitage fragments were recovered. The majority of the material recovered derived from what is described as a series of fill deposits, although the origin of that fill is unclear (Stull 2002:9). One posthole feature was identified adjacent to the driveway, and may represent a former fence line separating Lots 24 and 25 (Stull 2002).

The recovered artifacts include a number of quite early nineteenth century wares such as creamware, and it was suggested that these may have originated through curation rather than an earlier occupation at the site (Stull 2002:8). Also recovered were a significant number of nineteenth century clay smoking pipes, consistent with the first half of the nineteenth century (Stull 2002:9). Also identified were deposits of burned materials that may have originated during the circa 1906 fire at the Baptist Church (Stull 2002:10)

With the exception of the posthole, no intact archeological deposits were encountered during the excavations, and it was recommended that no additional archeological work should be required prior to installation of the utility line. It was stated that intact archeological deposits were possible in

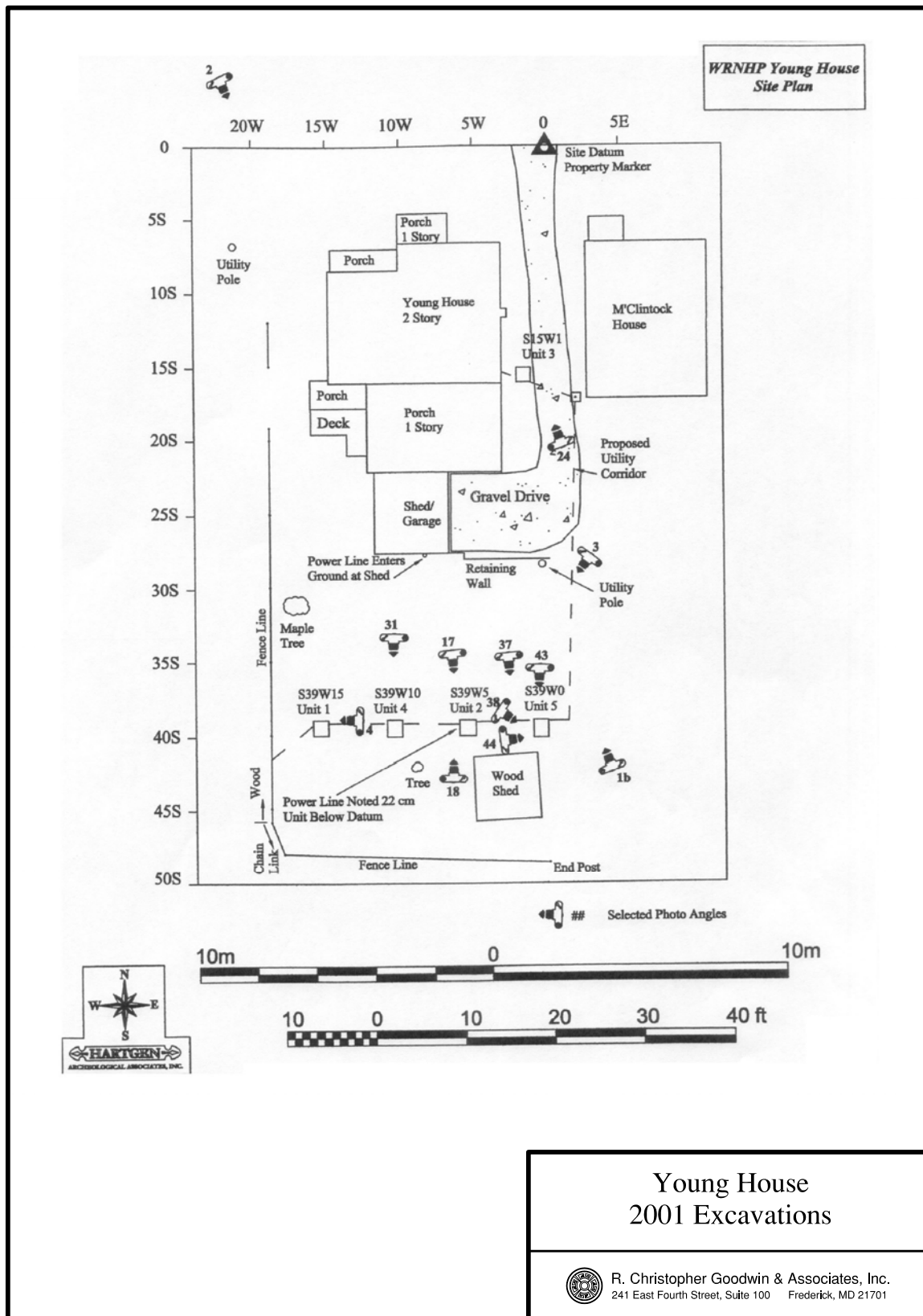


Figure 5.6.1 Plan of the 2001 excavations at the Young House (WORI00005.00) from Stul 2002:58.

other portions of the property, including a privy that was pictured in a circa 1870 photograph (Stull 2002:10).

5.6.2.1.3 Collections from the 2002 Investigations. The 2002 report on the 2001 excavations at the Young House property includes an artifact inventory of the approximately 3,000 artifacts that were recovered (Stull 2002). The methods discussion in the report does not indicate the place of final curation, nor does it mention whether the ANCS+ system was employed. The catalog numbers are not provided.

5.6.3 Evaluation of Previous Investigations at the Young House (WOR 00005 and WOR 00005.1)

5.6.3.1 2001 Investigations. Only minimal excavation has taken place at the Young House site. The 2001 investigation comprised the excavation of five 1 x 1 m units in advance of the proposed installation of a buried utility line to the M'Clintock House property. The investigation succeeded in determining that no intact archeological resources would be impacted by the utility corridor, but at the same time, it identified a series of apparent fill soils that produced approximately 3,000 historic period artifacts from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The results of the investigation suggest that additional survey and excavation should be completed at the Young house. Although the apparent stratigraphic mixing of artifacts from different temporal periods suggests a great deal of disturbance and possibly the importation of fill soils, a clarification of the stratigraphic sequence in the yard area appears to be necessary. The discussion of the units in the 2002 reports does not make clear which soils are likely to have been imported, and which may represent disturbed, but *in situ*, deposits. In addition, there is no correlation of strata or fill soils between units.

Although the investigation at the Young House fulfilled the immediate objectives of the scope of work, there is a need for more intensive, directed research to address questions of site development.

5.6.4 Sources Consulted

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Yocum, Barbara A.

1993 *The M'Clintock House Historic Structure Report. Women's Rights National Historical Park, Waterloo, New York.* Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Lowell, Massachusetts.

5.7 Hunt House (WOR00006.00)

5.7.1 Administrative Data

The Hunt House property is located at 401 East Main Street, Waterloo, New York and has been acquired by the National Park Service as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park in

Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. Richard Hunt and his first wife Matilda Kendig moved to the brick house after its construction in 1829, and he remained living there until his death in 1856, outliving all but his fourth wife, Jane. Hunt's involvement in Underground Railroad activity and abolition dates at least from his marriage to Sarah M'Clintock in 1836 or 1837. During his marriage to Jane he also became an active and powerful participant in the women's movement as well as the Underground Railroad, and other progressive movements (Rosentel 2003a).

The Hunt House property encompasses approximately 2.8 acres of what originally was a 145 acre farm (Rosentel 2003a). The original holding included numerous outbuildings, including barns, carriage houses, sheds, and stables. The property currently held includes the original house and some of the grounds immediately associated with the house (Figure 5.7.1).

A Historic Structure Report (HSR) has not yet been completed for the Hunt House property. Three archeological investigations for Section 106 requirements have taken place on the property, but a comprehensive survey and assessment of archeological resources has not been completed.

5.7.2 Previous Archeological Research

5.7.2.1 2001 Monitoring.

5.7.2.1.1 Objectives and Methods. In November 2001, Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc. was contracted by the Women's Rights National Historical Park to monitor the removal of four underground storage tanks in the southwestern corner of the Hunt House property (Figure 5.7.2). The remediation also was to remove hydro-carbon contaminated soil and concrete from the site. The scope of work required monitoring of the removal operations and evaluating and reporting on any identified cultural resources. During the project, all ground disturbances were documented, and a letter report was produced.

5.7.2.1.2 Results of the 2001 Monitoring. During the project no significant cultural resources were identified. Twenty-five artifacts were recovered from a coal ash deposit overlying two of the buried storage tanks. The coal ash feature was located in the westernmost portion of the monitoring area, approximately 40 ft north of the roadway, and clearly post-dated installation of the tanks. Of the recovered artifacts, all but three post-date the period of significance of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. The three artifacts with earlier dates are fragments of a creamware or pearlware plate; it was suggested that either these were from a curated artifact or from a disturbed deposit of earlier origin, since the excavation context post-dates the installation of the storage tanks in the twentieth century (Rosentel 2002). Other features identified during the monitoring were associated with the twentieth century gas station.

5.7.2.1.3 Recommendations of the 2001 Monitoring. The recommendations resulting from this study indicated that no additional archeological work should be required in the area included in the remediation area (Rosentel 2002). Additionally, it was recommended that because the Hunt House property appeared to retain significant potential for sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, a comprehensive and systematic program of archival and field research be undertaken in the future.

5.7.2.1.4 Collections from the 2001 Monitoring. During the monitoring, 25 artifacts were recovered. Twenty-three were decontaminated and sent for analysis; two were severely contaminated with hydro-carbons, could not be decontaminated, and were discarded (Rosentel 2002). There was no

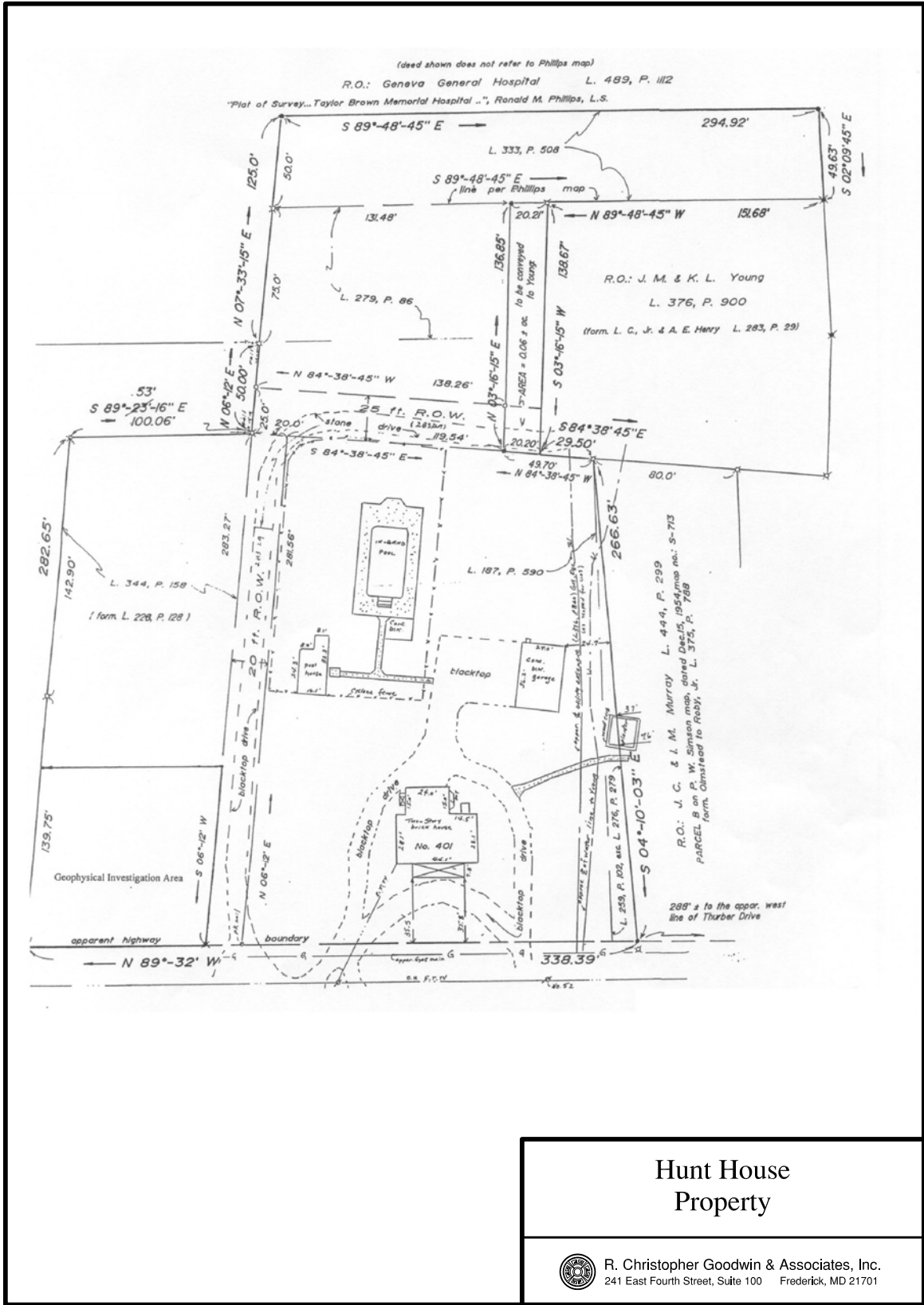


Figure 5.7.1 Plat of the Hunt House property (WORI0006.00) in Waterloo, NY.

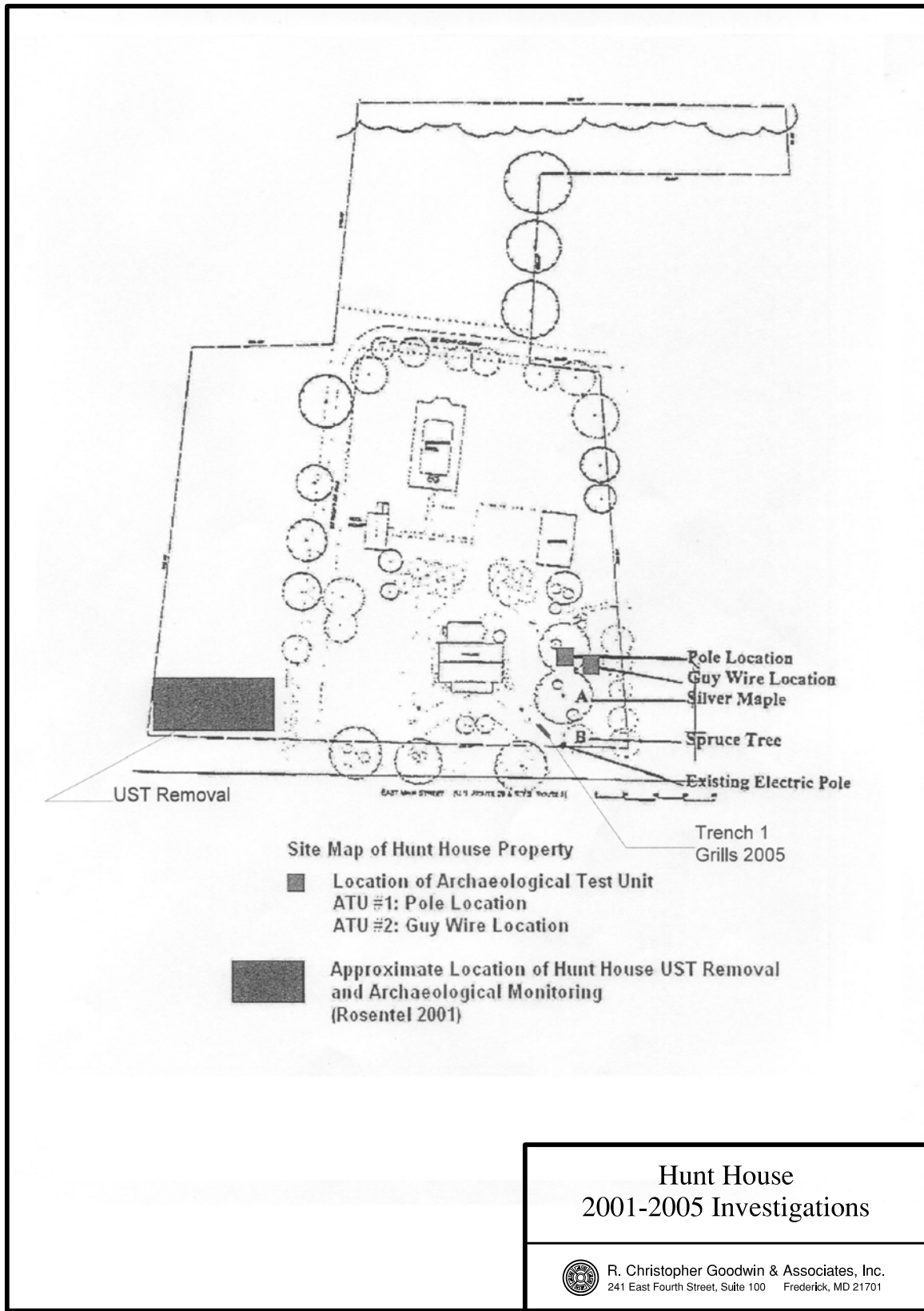


Figure 5.7.2 Plan of the 2001 UST monitoring (Rosental 2001), the 2002 investigations (Rosental 2003), and the 2005 excavations (Grills 2005), adapted from Rosental 2003:4.

indication in the report of the location of the laboratory, nor was there discussion of the final disposition of the artifacts.

5.7.2.2 2003 Investigations.

5.7.2.2.1 Objectives and Methods. In April 2003, Lone Tree Archaeology and Environmental, Inc. was contracted by the Women's Rights National Historical Park to conduct archeological testing at the Hunt House property in anticipation of the installation of an electric pole and associated guy wire. The project was carried out in compliance with Section 106 requirements (Rosentel 2003a:3). The project scope required the excavation of two 50 x 50 cm test units in the proposed locations of the pole and guy wire to determine the presence or absence of any significant cultural resources (Rosentel 2003a:3). The project excavations were located on the eastern side of the extant house, just east of the blacktop driveway (Figure 5.7.2).

Both units were hand-excavated in natural soil strata. All soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh, and standard recordation methods were employed.

5.7.2.2.2 Results of the 2003 Investigations. The two units were excavated to depths of 68 cm below surface. Two levels were identified in each unit. The first level was a dark loam containing cultural material, while the second level was a yellowish-brown sandy loam with no artifacts. The cultural material recovered included whiteware, creamware, porcelain, oyster and clam shell, bone, flat and bottle glass, and machine cut nails (Rosentel 2003a:17). No features were identified during the excavations. The presence of a relatively dense concentration of historic materials may be indicative of a pattern of discard for the occupants of the Hunt House.

5.7.2.2.3 Recommendations of the 2003 Investigations. Because no cultural features were identified, no additional archeological work was recommended for the installation of the electric pole and guy wire (Rosentel 2003a: 12).

5.7.2.2.4 Collections from the 2003 Investigations. The report contains an inventory of the recovered artifacts. All have been catalogued using the ANCS+ system, and were assigned catalog numbers WOR1 6052 – 6075 (Rosentel 2003a:17).

5.7.2.3 2005 Investigation.

5.7.2.3.1 Objectives and Methods. Archeological investigations were conducted at the M'Clintock House property by the Public Archaeology Facility, Binghamton University in June 2005, as part of a project that involved archeological excavations at four historic properties at the Women's Rights National Historic Park. The work was carried out in advance of the planned installation of waysides at the Stanton, Chamberlain, Hunt, and M'Clintock houses. The objective of the excavations was to identify any archeological resources present within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the waysides (Grills 2005:1). At the Hunt House, the scope of work entailed the excavation of a single 0.5 x 2 m (1.6 x 6.5 ft) trench, located between the southern front drive, and the eastern drive (Figure 5.7.2). The trench was hand-excavated and all soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh. Standard recordation was completed.

5.7.2.3.2 Results of the 2005 Investigations. The single trench excavated at the Hunt House property was excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cm (19.7 in). Three strata were recorded. Stratum I was the recent landscaping mulch and topsoil, underlain by plastic. Stratum II was a dark silty sand. Stratum III was sterile subsoil. Sixteen artifacts were recovered, all from Stratum II. These included clear bottle glass, a glass insulator, both wire and cut nails, plastic, porcelain, and shell

fragments. In addition, fragments of coal, slag, asphalt, rubber, and concrete were noted and discarded (Grills 2005:3, 7, 19). No cultural features were identified, and the authors concluded that the area contained a low density sheet midden deposit. They also stated that no clear association with the residents of the Hunt House could be made.

5.7.2.3.3 Recommendations of the 2005 Investigations. Because no significant deposits or features had been identified within the area of potential effect for the wayside, a recommendation for no further archeological work was made (Grills 2005:7).

5.7.2.3.4 Collections from the 2005 Investigations. The 16 artifacts that were recovered during the 2005 excavations at the Hunt House site were returned for cleaning and cataloguing to the Public Archaeology Facility at Binghamton University. The artifacts were to be catalogued using the ANCS+ system (Grills 2005:2).

5.7.3 Evaluation of Previous Archeological Investigations at the Hunt House (WOR00006.00)

5.7.3.1 2001 Monitoring. The monitoring project carried out in 2001 was intended to identify any significant cultural resources that might have been impacted during removal of the four underground petroleum storage tanks associated with the former gas station (Rosentel 2002). One deposit of coal ash containing artifacts was identified, but clearly post-dated the installation of the tanks in the twentieth century. The letter report documented the material, summarized the results, and provided a description of the fill soils that were deposited during the removal process for future reference. The report was clear and concise and the recommendation for no additional work in that location was appropriate.

5.7.3.2 2002 Investigations. The 2002 investigations were intended to identify any potential cultural resources in the proposed footprint of an electrical pole and associated guy wire at the Hunt House property (Rosentel 2003a). The excavations also were to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The investigation identified a concentration of artifacts that could be contemporary with the Hunt occupation of the house in the nineteenth century, and the identification of a pattern of domestic disposal was conjectured. The recommendation for no additional work within the area of potential effect for the electrical pole and guy wire was appropriate, and the objectives of the project were fulfilled.

5.7.3.3 2005 Investigations. The 2005 investigations involved the excavation of a trench in advance of the proposed construction of a wayside at the Hunt House (Grills 2005). The excavation, located adjacent to the driveway, was to identify any significant cultural resources in the area of potential effect in partial satisfaction of the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. No significant cultural resources were identified, and the recommendation that no additional work was needed was appropriate.

It should be cautioned, however, that the interpretation of the stratigraphy raised some questions. The second stratum of the trench produced 16 artifacts that were retained, as well as coal, slag, asphalt, rubber, and other materials that were noted and discarded. The artifacts included both wire and cut nails, plastic, and an aqua glass electric insulator (Grills 2005:3). The materials clearly comprised a mixture of domestic, architectural, and construction debris dating from the nineteenth century (cut nails) to the late twentieth century (wire nails and plastic), combined in what appears to have been a very disturbed matrix. The report, however, stated that no temporally diagnostic materials were recovered, and referred to the deposit as a low density sheet midden – a term that implies depositional integrity. While the area clearly did not have significant deposits that would have

altered the recommendations, the interpretation of the deposits did not appear to coincide with the data, and should be treated with caution if used to inform subsequent investigations.

5.7.4 Sources Consulted

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2003a *Hunt House Electric Pole Archeological Investigation.* Prepared by Lone Tree Archaeology and Environmental, Inc. for National Park Service, Women's Rights National Historical Park.

Grills, Sara A.

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CHAPTER VI

KNOWN AND POTENTIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

6.0 Archeological Resources in the Women's Rights National Historical Park

Currently, the Women's Rights National Historical Park includes seven properties in the towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York. These properties are the Stanton House (WORI 00001.00), the Chamberlain House (WORI 00004.00), the Wesleyan Chapel (WORI 00002.00), and the Village Hall in Seneca Falls, and the M'Clintock House (WORI 00003.00), the Young House (WORI 00005.00 and WORI 00005.01), and the Hunt House (WORI 00006.00) in Waterloo. All but the Village Hall have been included in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS), the NPS database for management of park archeological resources. All of the registered sites have been the subject of at least one archeological investigation (Table 6.1).

With the exception of the Village Hall, all of the properties consist of historic period structures with links to the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. The Hunt House, the Wesleyan Chapel, and the M'Clintock House are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a thematic nomination, the "Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources," completed in 1980 (Yocum 1993:3). The Stanton House was listed on the National Historic Landmark Survey in 1965. In addition, it was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, based on its significance as the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton between 1847 and 1862.

The Chamberlain House is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, although it has been determined to derive significance from its association with Jacob P. Chamberlain, one of the signers of the Women's Rights Declaration. It also is within the boundaries of the Seneca Falls Historic District (Yocum 2001).

The Young House (WORI00005) has not been listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and neither the Hunt House (WOR00006) or the Young House have had Historic Structure Reports, or architectural and archeological assessments completed. A Historic Structure Documentation project is underway at the Hunt House; this is part of a larger Historic Structure Report project.

The Village Hall, adjacent to the Wesleyan Chapel, serves as the visitor center and administrative offices of the park. It was not built until 1915, and does not derive significance from association with the Women's Rights Convention. However, it has been included in the New York State Inventory of Historic Buildings, and in 1988, the process of nomination to the National Register

Table 6.1. Recorded Archeological Resources within the Women’s Rights National Historical Park

| ASMIS Number | Property Name | Location | Summary of Previous Investigations | Archeological Potential |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--|
| WORI 00001.00 | Stanton House | Seneca Falls | 6 investigations beginning in 1980; primary focus has been on architectural development; one geophysical study completed | Historic and pre-contact site potential; full property survey recommended to identify outbuildings, activity areas, landscape features, and possible pre-contact resources. |
| WORI 00002.00 | Wesleyan Chapel | Seneca Falls | Two investigations in 1985 and 1987. Primary focus in 1985 was architectural in support of HSR and plan for interpretive development; 1987 investigation identified outbuilding foundation. | Site has some potential for recovery of data related to original chapel and later occupation. Specific research recommendations made by Zitzler (1989) still valid. |
| WORI 00003.00 | M’Clintock House | Waterloo | Investigations in 1990, 1996, 1997, 2003 and 2005. Focus of investigations primarily was on architectural and associated landscape development in south yard. Complex stratigraphic sequence identified and dated. | Site has potential for additional landscape and outbuilding features in south yard. Recommendations for future research made by Pendery and Griswold 2000a and 2000b still valid. |
| WORI 00004.00 | Chamberlain House | Seneca Falls | Two investigations in 1998 and 2005. Focus of 1998 investigation was a general assessment of the property, as well as clarification of architectural sequence. 2005 investigation was specific to wayside placement. | Site has potential for both pre-contact and historic cultural remains. Although initial survey suggested disturbance, the property retains a high potential for pre-contact occupation. Archeological sensitivity model developed in 1998 remains valid, but does not take into account potential pre-contact resources. |
| WORI 00005.00 WORI 00005.01 | Young House | Waterloo | One investigation in 2002. Focus was clearance of corridor for utility line in the southern yard. | Site has potential for historic resources related to the occupation of the house during nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Research questions should be coordinated with research questions for M’Clintock house. Full survey of property recommended. Treatment of Young and M’Clintock properties as a unit would permit comparison between assemblages, features, architectural development. |
| WORI 00006.00 | Hunt House | Waterloo | Three limited investigations were completed in 2001, 2003, and 2005 for Section 106 purposes. | Property has high potential for pre-contact resources as well as for historic resources associated with the Hunt family occupation. A comprehensive survey and assessment of archeological resources should be completed. |

of Historic Places as a part of a district nomination had begun (Matson, Yocum, and Phillips 1988). The Seneca Falls Historic District nomination was accepted in 1991. No archeological investigations have been carried out at the Village Hall, and it has not been recorded in the ASMIS database.

6.1 Archeological Sensitivity of Women’s Rights National Historical Park Resources

Based partially on the archeological investigations completed to date, and on the historical research completed for each of the properties, it is possible to make an assessment of the relative sensitivity of a number of the park resources. Table 6.1 summarizes these findings.

6.1.1 Stanton House (WORI00001.00)

The Stanton House property has potential for containing both pre-contact and historic archeological resources. A full archeological survey of the property has not been completed, although remote sensing was carried out on portions of the historic lot. The results of the remote sensing survey at the property, while not producing the detail that had been hoped for, did identify a number of anomalies indicating possible subsurface features or artifact concentrations, and the balance of the survey should be completed. Outbuilding locations are known and those areas should be investigated. Historic resources associated with post-Stanton period occupation also may be present in the vicinity of structures other than the Stanton house.

In addition to historic resources, there is potential for pre-contact occupation at the site. The property encompasses a fairly significant part of a relatively flat, expansive and elevated (approximately 450+ ft above mean sea level [amsl]) bluff top, a landform that has potential for pre-contact occupation. It is possible that portions of the property could retain sufficient integrity to preserve some subsurface pre-contact features. The recent recovery of a biface preform and a Rossville projectile point from disturbed contexts at the Stanton House property (Grills 2005:5) affirms this potential.

6.1.2 Wesleyan Chapel (WORI00002.00)

The Wesleyan Chapel may retain some potential for data recovery in areas associated with the original chapel and with later occupational sequences. The recommendations made by Zitzler in 1989 may still be valid, although some recommendations were specific to planned construction and no longer are relevant. Specifically, testing or investigations beneath sections of flooring to test for additional features may still be possible, and testing to determine the depth of the basement under the 1872 addition also may be possible. Finally, testing to determine the presence of a circa 1890 basement may be possible. If construction did not impact areas northwest of the chapel below a depth of more than 4 feet, it is possible that additional outbuilding features still are intact beneath the extensive fill deposits.

Because of the extensive disturbance to the property since the mid-nineteenth century, it is unlikely that any pre-contact or earlier historic remains are present.

6.1.3 M'Clintock House (WORI00003.00)

The M'Clintock House property has been the subject of five archeological investigations, one of which completed relatively intensive subsurface survey in the south yard and the adjacent former church location (Pendery and Griswold 1996). Based on these investigations, it was determined that the adjacent former church property had been extensively disturbed during destruction of the church, and there is little potential for intact cultural resources there. The south yard area was determined to be relatively intact beneath some fill deposits, and evidence of features associated with a number of different periods of occupation have been identified. The potential for additional intact features associated with outbuildings and with landscaping remains high in the south yard of the M'Clintock House.

There is likely little potential for intact pre-contact resources at the M'Clintock house because of the intensive development and occupation of the property since the first mid-nineteenth century.

6.1.4 The Young House (WORI00005.00 and 00005.01)

The Young House, located next door to the M'Clintock house, was constructed at a similar time period as the M'Clintock house. No comprehensive archeological survey has been completed, but one small Section 106 project was completed. That project indicated that, as at the M'Clintock house, a complex series of stratigraphic deposits are present at the site. The potential for intact historic period deposits related to the nineteenth century and twentieth century occupations is high at the Young House, especially in the south yard area where outbuilding remains may be present. Significant deposits associated with the nineteenth century Young house occupation could be valuable for comparative analysis with material recovered from the M'Clintock House. As at the M'Clintock house, the potential for intact pre-contact resources probably is low, but a full subsurface survey of the property would provide more information on that potential.

6.1.5 Hunt House (WORI00006.00)

The Hunt House property has been the subject of three small investigations, but has not been comprehensively surveyed. Based on the property location, the history, and the minimal results of the investigations, the Hunt House has a high potential for containing intact pre-contact resources, and for containing significant historic resources from the Hunt occupation and after. Although some portions of the rear yard have been disturbed by swimming pool construction and other activities, there are large areas of the property that appear to be relatively undisturbed. A Cultural Landscape Inventory recently has been completed for the Hunt House property; when available, the results of that survey should assist in the identification of historic outbuilding locations, landscape patterns, and other features.

High potential for pre-contact sites stem from the property's location on part of the second terrace on the north bank of the Seneca River. Like the Chamberlain property, it is located close to both the river and a small permanent drainage that extends northward along the eastern boundary of the site. Because modern development of the parcel has been moderate and localized, the potential for preservation is enhanced. Late Archaic through Middle Woodland period resources could be present on portions of this property, given the riverine focus of the settlement patterns during these periods.

6.1.6 Village Hall

Village Hall has not been recorded as an archeological site, and no investigations have taken place here. Although the property is in an urban setting, there remains some potential for archeological resources beneath the paved parking area behind the Village Hall structure. Historic maps indicate that the location of the parking lot was occupied at the beginning of the twentieth century by a dwelling. The lot appears to have been vacant in the mid-nineteenth century (Gibson 1852). Depending on the extent of grading that took place when the parking lot was paved, there is potential for both pre-contact and historic resources, although historic resources associated with the twentieth century dwelling are more likely.

CHAPTER VII

RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE VALUE OF KNOWN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Much of the archeological research to date has been focused on the architectural and structural details relevant to the reconstruction of buildings reflecting their association with the Women's Rights Convention and its participants. The general period of significance for resources in the Women's Rights National Historic Park is 1833 – 1862. Interpretation of the early settlement period of Seneca Falls, or of others periods outside of the general period of significance, as well as interpretation of events outside of the legislative mandate of the park may be the focus of research partnerships with other local agencies, but is not included in the park's comprehensive interpretive plans. As such, the recovery of archeological data associated with site occupation during other time periods, or with site areas not in proximity to the structures frequently has been more serendipitous than intentional. Certainly recovered data has been used to address broader research questions, but archeological research designs which focus on potential resources outside of the needs of architectural reconstruction should permit a broader research focus. Discussion in this chapter includes several broad research issues, some of which are outside of the mandated interpretive themes and time period of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. It is hoped that their inclusion in this discussion will provide guidance for additional joint research or for research conducted by partner agencies.

7.1 Pre-contact Period Research Value

Based on information presented in Chapter III of this report, it is unlikely that intensive pre-contact occupation in the Seneca Falls/Waterloo region began before the Late Archaic period. Native American occupation of this region subsequently continued virtually uninterrupted until the onset of European settlement resulted in the removal of most indigenous Native Americans to reservation lands outside of the area.

The archeological potential for pre-contact resources at the six properties included within the Women's Rights National Historic Park depends not only on their topographic setting, but also on the degree to which the historic development of each property impacted or intruded upon earlier strata and deposits.

The Young (WORI00005) and M'Clintock (WORI00003.00) house sites in Waterloo and the Wesleyan Chapel (WORI00002.00)/Village Hall complex in Seneca Falls occupy urban lots that have been developed and/or redeveloped fairly intensively. It is unlikely that any pre-contact materials found on these properties would be recovered from intact contexts; lot development would have adversely impacted most pre-contact features (e.g., hearths, pits, etc.).

The properties which appear to retain the highest potential for intact pre-contact sites are the Stanton House (WORI00001.00), the Hunt House (WORI00006.00), and the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00). All occupy landforms that could have provided ideal settlement conditions for pre-contact populations, and development of these parcels has been such that pockets of integrity could remain. The recent recovery of lithics from the Stanton House property (Grills 2005:5) suggests that the potential for more significant deposits is present.

The Hunt House (WORI00006.00) is located close to both the river and a small permanent drainage that extends northward along the eastern boundary of the site. Because modern development of the parcel has been moderate and localized, the potential for preservation is enhanced. Late Archaic through Middle Woodland period resources could be present on portions of this property, given the riverine focus of the settlement patterns during these periods.

7.2 Historic Period Research Value (1775 – 1800)

The period of initial settlement in Seneca Falls and Waterloo is perhaps best represented at the Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00) and the Stanton House (WORI00001.00). Both properties were located on what was once part of Military Lot Number 6 of the West Cayuga Reservation. While the lands were designated in 1787 by the New York State legislature for veterans of the Revolutionary War, it wasn't until 1798 that they were purchased by the Bayard Company and it wasn't until 1807 that the Lower Red Mill was built on property adjacent to the Chamberlain property. While it is not likely that these two properties retain significant archeological evidence of this initial early period in Seneca Falls, they are ideal locations for interpretive displays linking the current setting with the earliest settlement in the area; this concept already has been realized in an onsite display. Interpretation of the canal and its effect on Seneca Falls generally is the mandate of the Seneca Falls Heritage Area visitor center.

7.3 Historic Period Research Value (1800 – 1860)

This period saw the social and economic development of the towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Virtually all of the sites will be able to provide data to address research questions related to this period. Although some of these questions are outside of the legislative and interpretive mandate of the park, they could be addressed in partnership with other agencies. Research/interpretive interests related to this period include:

- The development of the milling industry along the Seneca River, particularly in the vicinity of the early Red Mills. The Chamberlain House and the Stanton House properties are in the closest proximity to the early grist mills, but it is not likely that data directly associated with those mills would be forthcoming from these properties. Evidence that the Chamberlain house may, in part, have developed from a former warehouse or storehouse associated with the mills suggests that research potential does exist here. The Stanton property also may contain outbuildings or other early structures associated with the milling industry, since the property ownership indicates an association with Mynderse.
- The occupants of the Chamberlain House, including Chamberlain, all were associated with the industrial activities along the Seneca River. An examination of the material culture associated with the earliest occupants here could provide information on domestic activities and preferences. Comparative research using domestic material culture from similar temporal periods at the Chamberlain house, the Stanton House, the M'Clintock House, the

Young House, and the Hunt House could begin to clarify differences in status, religious and ethnic background, and world-view.

- Similarly, individual and comparative archival and archeological research on the landscapes associated with each of these properties could provide information on these factors. Comparisons also can be made temporally, to identify changes in landscape patterns through time. Archeological landscape research is likely to be most fruitful at the larger properties that have had only limited disturbance, such as the Stanton House and the Hunt house properties.
- Research into the development of the progressive social reform movement that led to the Women's Rights Convention, and that fed the anti-slavery movement also can be pursued through studying the material culture of the occupants at the Stanton, Hunt, Chamberlain, and M'Clintock houses. While all were participants in the movement, all were from different backgrounds. Comparison of material culture of the primary families may begin to outline a pattern that unites these participants. Questions of pattern preference, dietary preference, use of patent medicines, and other factors could be examined. Any sealed deposits, such as wells, could provide botanical data as well.
- Although efforts to identify material cultural associated with the Underground Railroad have largely been unsuccessful, it is important to maintain consideration of the anti-slavery movement and the Underground Railroad during any research. Sites with the highest potential for successful research would be the Stanton House, M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House.
- Although the Wesleyan Chapel is useful as a memorial and interpretive location to the social reform movement, it is unlikely to contribute significantly to archeological research efforts.

7.4 Historic Period Research Value (1860 – 1920)

Possibly the most significant event that took place during this period was the creation of Van Cleef Lake during the state's consolidation of locks to incorporate the old Cayuga and Seneca Canal into the New York State Barge Canal system. The creation of the lake inundated a large area of businesses and homes. Among the properties inundated was the site of the Lower Red Mill, associated with the Chamberlain House property. Interpretation of this event would be most appropriate at the Chamberlain House site.

Additional research for this period would be appropriately focused on a continuation of comparative material culture studies to identify change through time at the Chamberlain, Stanton, Hunt, M'Clintock, and Young properties. Factors important to this research would be changes in landscape and outbuilding use and function, changes in material culture preference, and change or stability in dietary preference.

CHAPTER VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The following recommendations for future archeological research at the seven properties that are a part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park are made with an assumption that no ground-disturbing development will be undertaken. Should development be planned that would impact any archeologically sensitive properties, assessment of those impacts, and if necessary, mitigation of adverse impacts should take precedence over the research recommendations in this chapter. The following recommendations for future research are organized by priority and by unit.

8.1 Priority 1: Comprehensive Survey and Assessment/ Determination of Eligibility

8.1.1 Hunt House (WORI00006.00)

- A comprehensive subsurface survey and assessment of archeological potential should be undertaken at the Hunt House property. This first step, along with development of an Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the property, is essential to determine the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Survey should include remote sensing to the extent feasible, but with particular focus on those areas within the domestic house lot to identify features such as privies, wells, cisterns, or trash concentrations/middens. Remote sensing should be followed by subsurface testing to identify/confirm the results. Testing also should include a disturbance assessment to determine the extent of subsurface disturbance from swimming pool construction and other modern improvements to the property.
- Particular attention should be paid to identification of any pre-contact resources that may be present on the property.

8.1.2 Young House (WORI00005.00)

- A comprehensive survey and assessment should be undertaken at the Young House, along with development of an HSR. Particular emphasis during the survey and assessment should be placed on assessing the level of integrity of yard deposits, on identifying features including cisterns, wells, trash deposits or middens, and privies that could support comparative analyses with other properties. Attention also should be paid to identification of the construction sequence at the property, again for comparative analysis and determination of eligibility. The use of remote sensing in an area such as the Young

House, which may contain sizeable deposits of disturbed soils or fill is not likely to be productive. Instead, the judicious use of backhoe trenching after initial identification of fill deposits may be useful in determining soil deposition sequences. As much as possible, the results should be coordinated with the stratigraphic sequence from the M'Clintock House yard.

- Special attention should be paid to the line of privies that were identified during excavations at the M'Clintock House and that may extend behind the Young House.
- A Determination of Eligibility, currently underway, should be completed.

8.1.3 Stanton House (WORI00001.00)

- A comprehensive survey and assessment of areas within the larger property complex at the Stanton House should be completed; this should include a new geophysical survey of the entire property. Archeological survey should pay particular attention to areas already identified as trash concentrations or metallic anomalies, as well as those areas known to have been the locations of former outbuildings. Archival research should attempt to identify orchard or garden areas prior to testing. Should an orchard area be identified, supplemental remote sensing in that area should be considered.
- Particular attention should be paid to identification of any pre-contact resources that may be present.
- Attention also should be paid to areas that formerly were occupied by dwellings after the Stanton period. Assessment should be made of the potential for remaining features as well as of the level of stratigraphic disturbance in those areas. Methods used should be appropriate to identify the extent of disturbance, and could require the judicious use of backhoe trenches to identify extensive areas of disturbance resulting from the demolition of these structures.

8.1.4 Chamberlain House (WORI00004.00)

- A Determination of Eligibility should be made for the Chamberlain House.
- Remote sensing should be considered in areas described by Griswold (2002) as high probability, but also in those portions of the property determined to have low potential. Several trench-like features previously were recorded in the eastern yard, within the low potential area, and these have not been investigated or identified. The proximity of these features to known areas of industrial activity make identification important. Remote sensing could aid in characterizing these features.

8.2 Priority 2: Archeological Investigations for Comparative Analyses

- A comprehensive research design that includes all of the domestic properties held by the park should be completed. This research design should include comparative analyses of already completed excavations, and should focus on the conduct of additional excavations

at the various properties to support the comparative research design as time and funds permit. Because the intent of these investigations would be to gather sufficient data from each site to permit comparison of the material culture during a single time period, the research design should focus efforts on a similar temporal period and research question at each site.

- The research design also should build on the work that already has been completed, using the collections and identification of features to inform future research.

8.3 Miscellaneous Recommendations

- Should any development plans require subsurface disturbance in archeologically sensitive portions of any of the properties, or in areas not yet surveyed, testing should take place to identify any cultural resources that might be present.
- As previously recommended, any planned subsurface disturbance to any of the properties, regardless of the conclusions of previous surveys, should be monitored by an archeologist to ensure that no features or cultural deposits are present.
- Should any disturbance to the asphalt parking lot behind the Village Hall be planned, archeological survey, to include review of archival and cartographic resources, should be carried out to determine the level of prior disturbance in the area, and to identify any cultural resources that might be associated with previous occupation in the area.
- All reports currently in draft form should be completed and finalized when feasible.

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