

APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-20	35-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 E1	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, debitage
		2	16-24	40-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 E2	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal
		2	15-22	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 E3	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, debitage
		2	19-30	48-65	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 N1	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, debitage
		2	15-25	38-63	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 N2	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-21	35-52	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 S1	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, debitage
		2	15-22	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 S2	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	17-23	43-58	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 S3	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	musket ball, debitage
		2	19-27	48-69	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 W1	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	bone, debitage
		2	14-21	35-52	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 W2	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-22	35-53	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	1 W3	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR 2	2	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	13-24	33-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 N1	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	15-22	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 N2	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-24	35-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 N3	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	12-18	30-45	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 S1	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	16-22	40-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 S2	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	13-19	33-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 W1	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	13-20	33-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 W2	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, metal, debitage
		2	17-22	43-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 E1	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-20	35-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	2 E2	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	block shatter
		2	16-25	40-63	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR 2	3	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, debitage
		2	12-19	30-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 N1	1	0-5	0-8	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sandy loam with gravel	debitage
		2	5-15	8-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	NCM
		3	15-22	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 N2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	12-18	30-45	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 S1	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	13-19	33-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 S2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	12-18	30-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 S3	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	14-20	35-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 W1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	12-18	30-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 W2	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	8-14	20-35	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 E1	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	debitage
		2	11-20	28-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	3 E2	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	NCM
		2	14-21	34-51	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR 3	4	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sand and gravel fill	NCM
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sand and gravel fill	NCM
TR4	6	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3 & 10YR5/6	Mottled dark brown and yellowish brown silty loam and clay	2 window glass not collected – surface find
		2	12-20	30-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
	7	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	NCM
		2	9-19	23-48	10YR2/1 & 10YR6/1	Gravel and coal ash layer	metal, shell
		3	19-28	48-70	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR5	8	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, ceramic, debitage

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	16-25	40-63	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 N1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, ceramic, debitage
		2	12-19	30-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 N2					Not excavated – Off APE	
Radial	8 S1	1	0-20	0-50	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, knife, ceramic, debitage, biface
		2	20-26	50-65	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 S2	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, shell, bone, ceramic, debitage
		2	15-22	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 W1	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, shell, ceramic, pipe stem, debitage
		2	13-20	33-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 W2					Not excavated – Off APE	
Radial	8 E1	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, ceramic, bone
		2	11-17	18-43	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	8 E2	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, shell, ceramic, debitage
		2	9-16	23-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
	9	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, ceramic, debitage
		2	14-20	35-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 N1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	shell, bone
		2	12-19	30-48	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 N2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-20	30-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 S1	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, ceramic
		2	15-21	33-52	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
Radial	9 S2	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, button, bone, pipe, ceramic
		2	17-24	43-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 W1	1	0-24	0-60	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	glass, ceramic
		2	24-30	60-75	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 W2	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, ceramic, pipe, debitage
		2	15-23	38-55	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 E1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, ceramic, pipe, debitage
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	9 E2	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	pipe, debitage
		2	15-21	43-52	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR6	10	1	0-21	0-53	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, tooth, ceramic, debitage
		2	21-30	52-75	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10N1	1	0-23	0-57	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, bone, shell, tooth, ceramic, debitage
		2	23-29	58-73	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10 N2	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metals, glass, ceramic, bone, debitage
		2	17-24	43-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10 S1	1	0-20	0-50	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, debitage
		2	20-27	50-61	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10 S2	1	0-24	0-60	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, bone, debitage
		2	24-29	60-73	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10 W1	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, bone, shell, button, debitage, FCR
		2	16-23	40-58	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
Radial	10 W2					Not excavated – Under back porch	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
Radial	10 E1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3 & 10YR5/6	Dark brown silty sandy loam and Yellowish brown sandy clay	metal, glass
		2	12-20	30-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	
Radial	10 E2					Not excavated – In gravel bed	
		11	1	0-28	0-70	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam
		2	28-36	70-90	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
	12	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, glass, shell, ceramic, pipe, debitage
		2	19-27	48-61	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
	13	1	0-30	0-75	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam	metal, ceramic, debitage
		2	30-37	75-87	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
TR7	14	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sand and gravel fill	NCM
TR8	15	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sand and gravel fill	NCM
TR9	16	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4 & 10YR5/6	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam and Yellowish brown sandy clay	coal and charcoal discarded
		2	13-24	33-60	10YR5/6 & 10YR2/1	Yellowish brown sandy clay with charcoal staining	NCM

APPENDIX D

ARTIFACT CATALOG

Appendix E Artifact Catalog

Niagara Engine Company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York

TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
1	1	6	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 E1	1	Architectural	metal	wire			
1	1 E1	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage			
1	1 E2	1	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
1	1 E3	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	amber		
1	1 E3	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 N1	2	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
1	1 N1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 N2	6	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 S1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
1	1 S1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	biface (broken)	light gray chert		
1	1 S1	9	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 S3	9	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 S3	1	shooting	metal	musket ball			
1	1S2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	light gray chert		
1	1S2	10	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1 W1	1	Fauna	bone	mammal	calcined		
1	1 W1	13	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1W2	27	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	1W3	21	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2	7	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 E1	11	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 E2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	shatter			
1	2 N1	5	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 N2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage			
1	2 N2	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe stem		
1	2 N3	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 S2	14	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		

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TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
1	2 W1	6	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 W2	2	Architectural	glass	window			
1	2 W2	2	Architectural	metal	rusted/indeterminate			
1	2 W2	14	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
1	2 S1	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3	1	Architectural	metal	sheet	rusted/indeterminate		
2	3	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	broken tool	dark gray chert		
2	3	6	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	light gray chert		patina
2	3 E1	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3 N1	8	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray		
2	3 S1	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3 S2	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3 S3	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3 W1	5	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
2	3 W2	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
4	7	3	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
4	7	1	Architectural	metal	nail	round	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
4	7	3	Fauna	shell	clam			
4	7	1	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	plain	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
4	7	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8	2	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
5	8	1	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	8	2	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	8	1	Fauna	bone	bird/poultry			
5	8	3	Food Prep and Storage	ceramic	redware	clear glaze/ thin walled	1740-2000	mid 18th -late 20th century
5	8	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	container	clear		
5	8	1	Food Service	glass	bottle	clear		medicine bottle

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TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
5	8	1	Food Service	ceramic	redware	jackfield	1750-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8	2	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8	3	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	blue feather edged	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage			
5	8 E1	3	Architectural	glass	window			
5	8 E1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	8 E1	1	Architectural	metal	screw			
5	8 E1	1	fauna	bone	mammal			
5	8 E1	2	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	clear		
5	8 E1	2	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 E1	2	Food Service	ceramic	creamware	plain	1780-1820	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8 E2	3	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
5	8 E2	1	fauna	clam	shell			
5	8 E2	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 E2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	8 N1	4	Architectural	glass	window			
5	8 N1	4	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	8 N1	1	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	8 N1	1	Fauna	bone	mammal	handle		
5	8 N1	2	Food Service	ceramic	creamware	plain	1780-1820	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8 N1	4	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	blue feather edged	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8 N1	4	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 N1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	8 S1	1	Architectural	glass	flat glass	green		
5	8 S1	4	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	8 S1	1	Architectural	metal	sheet			
5	8 S1	2	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	8 S1	1	Fauna	bone	mammal			

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TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
5	8 S1	2	Food Prep and Storage	ceramic	yellowware	unfinished/eroded surface	1840-1900	mid-19th - early 20th century
5	8 S1	2	Food Prep and Storage	ceramic	whiteware	green painting	1830-1900	early 19th - early 20th century
5	8 S1	2	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	clear		
5	8 S1	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	green	melted	
5	8 S1	1	Food Service	ceramic	porcelain	plain	1790-2010	late 18th - late 20th century
5	8 S1	1	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	plain	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8 S1	3	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	old blue	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	8 S1	5	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 S1	1	personal	knife	hunting/fishing		modern	
5	8 S1	1	personal	glass	Bottle	amethyst		medicine bottle
5	8 S1	1	personal	glass	bottle	green painting		medicine bottle
5	8 S1	1	personal	glass	bottle	clear		medicine bottle
5	8 S1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	ovate biface (broke	dark gray chert		
5	8 S1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	8 S2	2	Architectural	glass	window			
5	8 S2	1	Fauna	bone	mammal			
5	8 S2	2	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	8 S2	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 S2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	8 W1	5	Architectural	metal	nail	round	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
5	8 W1	1	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	8 W1	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	8 W1	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	biface (broken)	dark gray chert	small	
5	8 W1	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe stem		
5	9	5	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	9	1	Architectural	metal	nail	rusted/indeterminate		
5	9	2	Architectural	glass	window			
5	9	5	Fauna	bone	mammal	butchered		

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TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
5	9	1	fauna	shell	clam			
5	9	3	Food Prep and Storage	glass	indeterminate	melted		
5	9	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	clear		
5	9	5	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	9	1	Food Service	ceramic	creamware	plain	1780-1820	late 18th - early 19th century
5	9	1	Food Service	ceramic	porcelain	plain	1790-2010	late 18th - late 20th century
5	9	1	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	hand painted blue	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	9	1	personal	shell	button	broken		
5	9	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		large block flake
5	9	6	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	9 E1	1	Architectural	glass	window			
5	9 E1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	9 E1	1	Food Prep and Storage	ceramic	yellowware	green painting	1840-1900	mid-19th - early 20th century
5	9 E1	3	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	9 E1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	9 E1	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe stem		
5	9 E2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	9 E2	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe bowl		
5	9 N1	1	Fauna	bone	mammal			
5	9 N1	1	Fauna	shell	oyster			
5	9 S1	7	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
5	9 S1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	9 S1	4	Fauna	shell	clam			
5	9 S1	2	Fauna	bone	bird/poultry			
5	9 S1	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	olive		
5	9 S1	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	9 S2	17	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	9 S2	7	Architectural	glass	window			

Appendix E Artifact Catalog

Niagara Engine Company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York

TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
5	9 S2	4	Fauna	bone	bird/poultry			
5	9 S2	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	medicine		
5	9 S2	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	9 S2	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	blue transfer print	1830-1870	early 19th - mid-19th century
5	9 S2	1	Food Service	glass	tableware			
5	9 S2	3	Food Service	glass	container	clear		
5	9 S2	1	personal	glass	button	white/ 4 hole		
5	9 S2	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe bowl		
5	9 S2	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe stem		
5	9 W1	1	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
5	9 W1	1	Fauna	bone	mammal			
5	9 W1	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	olive		
5	9 W1	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	blue sponge	1830-1900	early 19th - early 20th century
5	9 W1	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	brown TP	1830-1850	mid 19th Century
5	9 W1	1	Food Service	glass	milk glass		1865-1900	mid-19th - early 20th century
5	9 W2	4	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
5	9 W2	1	Architectural	metal	nail & bolt			
5	9 W2	3	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
5	9 W2	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	olive		
5	9 W2	1	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	old blue	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
5	9 W2	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
5	9 W2	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
5	9 W2	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe bowl		
6	10	2	Architectural	metal	nail	rusted/indeterminate		
6	10	1	Fauna	tooth	mammal	cow/horse		
6	10	1	Food Prep and Storage	ceramic	stoneware	buff paste/ brown glaze	1690-1800	late 17th -early 19th century
6	10	1	Food Service	ceramic	pearlware	annularware (thin brown	1770-1830	late 18th - early 19th century
6	10	1	Food Service	ceramic	creamware	plain	1780-1820	late 18th - early 19th century

Appendix E Artifact Catalog

Niagara Engine Company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York

TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
6	10	2	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
6	10	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	10 E1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	wire	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
6	10 E1	1	Architectural	glass	window			
6	10 N1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	10 N1	9	Fauna	bone	mammal			
6	10 N1	3	Fauna	tooth	pig			
6	10 N1	3	Fauna	shell	clam			
6	10 N1	4	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
6	10 N1	1	Food Service	ceramic	refined earthenware	plain		
6	10 N1	1	personal	shell	button	4 hole		
6	10 N1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray		
6	10 N2	1	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
6	10 N2	2	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	10 N2	7	Fauna	bone	mammal			
6	10 N2	4	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
6	10 N2	1	personal	glass	container	cobalt		
6	10 N2	4	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	10 S1	4	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	10 S1	2	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
6	10 S1	1	fauna	shell	clam			
6	10 S1	3	fauna	bone	bird/poultry			
6	10 S1	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	10 S2	21	Architectural	glass	window			
6	10 S2	1	Architectural	metal	bolt			
6	10 S2	2	Architectural	metal	plates			
6	10 S2	1	Architectural	metal	spike			
6	10 S2	5	Architectural	metal	sheet	rusted/indeterminate		

Appendix E Artifact Catalog

Niagara Engine Company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York

TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
6	10 S2	9	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	10 S2	3	Fauna	bone	mammal			
6	10 S2	2	Fauna	shell	clam			
6	10 S2	1	Food Service	glass	milk glass	white	1865-1900	mid-19th - early 20th century
6	10 S2	1	personal	bone	button	4 hole		
6	10 S2	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	10 S2	1	Prehistoric	Lithic	Fire Cracked Rock			
6	10 W1	1	Architectural	metal	u-nail			
6	10 W1	4	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	10 W1	3	fauna	bone	mammal	butchered		
6	10 W1	1	fauna	tooth	pig (canine)			
6	10 W1	1	personal	jet	button			
6	11	4	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
6	11	5	Architectural	metal	indeterminate			
6	11	1	Architectural	metal	nail	round	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
6	11	1	Architectural	metal	wire			
6	11	2	fauna	shell	clam			
6	11	17	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	12	2	Architectural	glass	window	clear		
6	12	1	Architectural	metal	nail	square	1780-1910	late 18th - early 20th century
6	12	1	Architectural	metal	nail	wire	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
6	12	1	Food Prep and Storage	glass	bottle	clear		
6	12	1	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century
6	12	3	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		
6	12	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe stem		
6	12	1	smoking	ceramic	Kaolin	pipe bowl		
6	13	5	Architectural	metal	nail	wire	1910-2000	early 20th - early 21st century
6	13	2	Food Service	ceramic	whiteware	plain	1820-2000	early 19th - late 20th century

Appendix E Artifact Catalog

Niagara Engine Company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York

TR	STP	Count	Class	Material	Type	Color & Glaze	Age	Date Range
6	13	2	Prehistoric	Lithic	debitage	dark gray chert		

APPENDIX E

OPRHP SITE FILE FORMS



NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier Niagara Engine Company No 6
Your Name Gail T. Guillet
Address 166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Date January 2013
Phone (914) 328-3032

Organization (if any) CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle, White Plains, New York

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(s) Niagara Historic Site

2. COUNTY Schoharie
_One of the following: CITY
TOWNSHIP Schoharie
INCORPORATED VILLAGE
UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER _____
Address _____

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):
Superstructure: complete ___ partial ___ collapsed ___ not evident X
Foundation: above ___ below ___ (ground level) not evident X
_ Structural subdivisions apparent ___ Only surface traces visible
___ Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):
None

Grounds
___ Under cultivation ___ Sustaining erosion ___ Woodland ___ Upland ___ Manicured lawn
___ Never cultivated ___ Previously cultivated X Floodplain ___ Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good X fair ___ poor
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.): 1000' Fox Creek
Elevation: 628'

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary): see attached
Surface Collection -- date (s) _____ Site map (submit with form*)
Subsurface Testing -- date(s) _____
shovel X coring ___ other surface unit size
no. units 23 (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2" by 11", if feasible

Investigator: Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA – Principal Investigator

Manuscript or published report (s) (reference fully):

Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey. Niagara Engine company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York (Prepared for The Chazen Companies)

6. Present repository of materials CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants. White Plains New York
SITE INVENTORY:
a. Date constructed or occupation period: early to mid 19th century
c. Modifications, if known __ (append additional sheets, if necessary)
7. SITE DOCUMENTATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):
a. Historic map references
1) Name staberanch Date: 1856 Source: E. Wenig *Map of Schoharie County, New York.*
Present location of original, if known Library of Congress
2) Name Loeuks Date: 1866 Source: N. and D. G. Beers. *New Topographical Atlas of Schoharie Co., NY*
Present location of original, if known Library of congress
b. Representation in existing photography
1) Photo date _____ Where located)...
2) Photo date _____ Where located
c. Primary and secondary source of documentation (reference fully)
None identified
d. Persons with memory of site
1) Name _____ Address _____
2) Name _____ Address _____
8. LIST OF MATERIAL REMAINS OTHER THAN THOSE USED IN CONSTRUCTION (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

Anecdotal information suggests that one of the houses may have burned, but it is possible that shaft features (i.e., privies, cisterns or wells) and middens associated with that house may be present on the site. It is also possible that shaft features or middens may be associated with the house at 118 Fort Road. The historic artifact assemblage recovered from the Niagara Historic site is composed primarily of architectural material (48 %), including square nails that date from the late 18th through the early 20th century, and round nails, which date from 1910 to the present.

Creamware represents only 7.8 % of the ceramic assemblage on the Niagara Historic site site. The relatively low percentages of pearlware (19.5%) and creamware (7.8%) on the site, when compared with the percentage of whiteware (59.7%), is an indication that the assemblage on the Niagara Historic site dates to the mid-19th rather than to an earlier period. The dating of the assemblage is reinforced by the low percentages of stoneware and redware in the ceramic assemblage; both of these types of ceramics were used for the storage and preparation of food in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but both had fallen out of favor by the mid-19th century, when yellowware and glass bottles and jars replaced these ceramic types

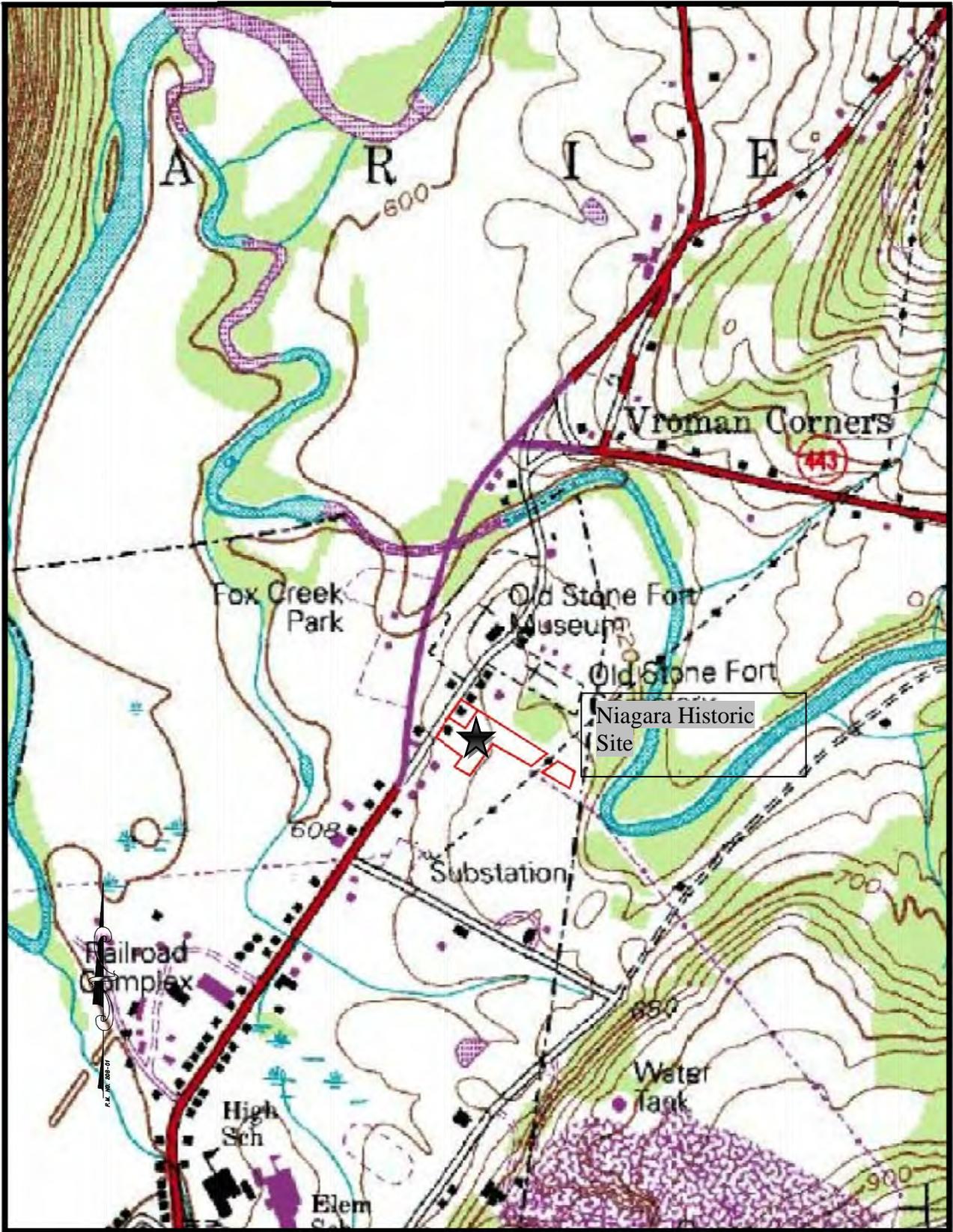
Map research indicated that a house (MDS) had been located in the southeastern corner of the property. By the early 20th century this house was no longer standing. The area in which the house was located has been heavily disturbed, and the area was not tested during the Phase 1B survey.

- .9. MAP REFERENCES: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name. Schoharie 1990

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates

10. PHOTOGRAPHY (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



Map 1: 1990 USGS Topographical Map. Schoharie Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. Scale: 1"= 950'.



NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier Niagara Engine Company No 6

Your Name Gail T. Guillet

Date January 2013

Address 166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Phone (914) 328-3032

Organization (if any) CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

166 Hillair Circle, White Plains, New York

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(s) Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 1

2. COUNTY Schoharie

One of the following: CITY

TOWNSHIP Schoharie

INCORPORATED VILLAGE

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER

Address

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):

Site

Stray Find

Cave/Rockshelter

Workshop

Pictograph

Quarry

Mound

Burial

Shell Midden

Village

Surface Evidence

Camp

Material in plow zone

Material below plow zone

Buried evidence

Intact Occupation floor

Single component

Evidence of features

Stratified

Multicomponent

Location

Under cultivation

Never cultivated

Previously cultivated

Pastureland

Woodland

Floodplain

Upland

Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 1000' Fox Creek

Elevation: 628'

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) January 2013

Site map (Submit with form)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s)

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form)

Excavation: unit size 29 no. of units

Investigator Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA. -Principal Investigator

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey.

Niagara Engine company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York (Prepared for The Chazen Companies)

Present repository of materials CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants Laboratory

6. COMPONENT(S) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Transect 1 (TR 1) and TR 2 were laid out along the southern boundary of the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site, and continued eastward at 50' (15m) intervals. These transects are located adjacent to an area that had previously been plowed, and it is possible that the area in which TR 1 and TR 2 are located may also have been plowed at some time in the past. Both shovel tests on TR 1 yielded prehistoric material. The single shovel test (STP 3) on TR 2 yielded prehistoric and historic material, including eight (8) flakes and a fragment of metal. Soils on TR 1 and TR 2 were a dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam overlaying yellowish brown sandy clay. A series of twenty-seven (27) radial confirmation tests were excavated at shovel tests 1 through 3, recovering more than 213 fragments of debitage, including the base of a non-diagnostic biface. The materials were predominantly a dark gray chert.

The Phase 1B shovel testing recovered several chert tools, including the base of a small biface, an ovate base, and a broken biface, along with 214 fragments of chert debitage. Based on the nature of the assemblage, it appears that the site was utilized by prehistoric peoples as a camp site. Based on the nature of other documented sites in the area, which include both special use camps and village sites, the prehistoric site on the Niagara Prehistoric Site locus 1 is likely part of a larger prehistoric occupation along the banks of Fox Creek, which runs along the eastern edge of the property. The Phase 1B survey indicates that the prehistoric and historic material is comingled, but, it is possible that intact a prehistoric site may exist beneath the overlying historic material, with the historic sheet midden effectively sealing in the prehistoric stratum.

7. LIST OF MATERIAL REMAINS (be specific as possible in identifying object and material):

debitage
biface (Broken)

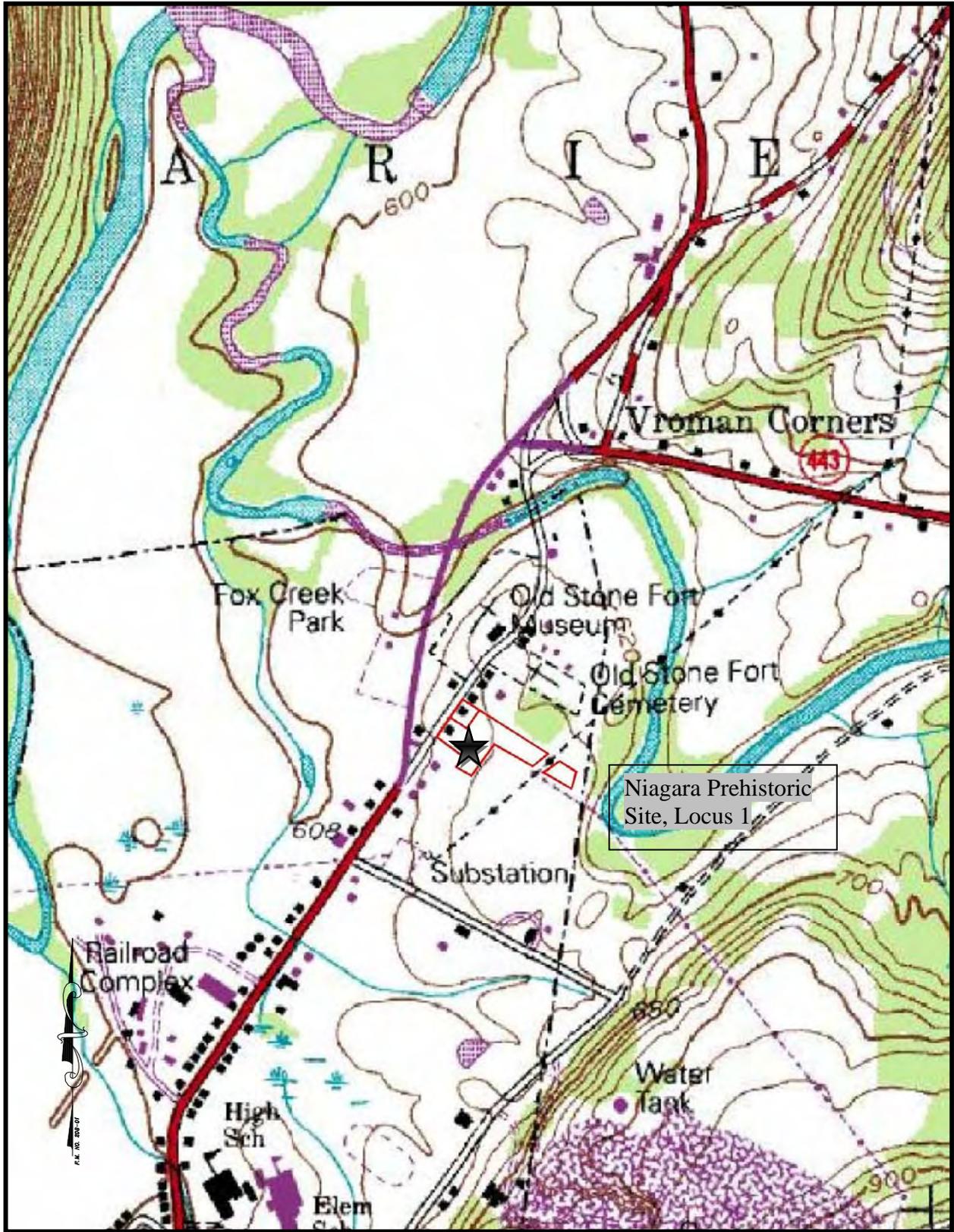
If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form X Niagara Historic Site

8. MAP REFERENCES

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name Schoharie 1990

UTM Coordinates

9. Photography



Map 1: 1990 USGS Topographical Map. Schoharie Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. Scale: 1" = 950'.



NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier Niagara Engine Company No 6

Your Name Gail T. Guillet

Date January 2013

Address 166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Phone (914) 328-3032

Organization (if any) CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

166 Hillair Circle, White Plains, New York

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(s) Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 2

2. COUNTY Schoharie

One of the following: CITY

TOWNSHIP Schoharie

INCORPORATED VILLAGE

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER

Address

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):

Site

Stray Find

Cave/Rockshelter

Workshop

Pictograph

Quarry

Mound

Burial

Shell Midden

Village

Surface Evidence

Camp

Material in plow zone

Material below plow zone

Buried evidence

Intact Occupation floor

Single component

Evidence of features

Stratified

Multicomponent

Location

Under cultivation

Never cultivated

Previously cultivated

Pastureland

Woodland

Floodplain

Upland

Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 1000' Fox Creek

Elevation: 628'

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) January 2013

Site map (Submit with form)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s)

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form)

Excavation: unit size 19 no. of units

Investigator Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA. -Principal Investigator

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey.
Niagara Engine company No. 6. 114 and 118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York
(Prepared for The Chazen Companies)

Present repository of materials CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants Laboratory

6. COMPONENT(S) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Transects 4 through TR 6 were laid out around the house at 118 Fort Road. These transects were oriented 156° to the east and excavated at a 50' (15m). Transect 4/STP 6 is located on the south side of the house in an area that was once a garden. Cultural material at TR 4/STP 6 was limited to two (2) sherds of window glass. Soils were a mix of dark brown silty loam and yellowish brown clay overlaying yellowish brown clay. Transect 4/STP 7 identified a coal ash pit that yielded historic cultural material, including four (4) pieces of metal, two (2) shell fragments and two (2) ceramic sherds. The soils were a dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam over a 10" layer of gravel and coal ash, which overlay yellowish brown sandy clay. Transect 5, containing two shovel tests, was laid out on the north side of the house. Both shovel tests yielded prehistoric and historic cultural material. Soils were a dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam overlaying yellowish brown sandy clay. Transect 6 was laid out behind the house. A total of four shovel tests were excavated, all of which yielded both prehistoric and historic cultural material. Soils were a dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam overlaying yellowish brown sandy clay.

Confirmation shovel tests were excavated at 10' (3m) intervals at the cardinal points around the positive shovel tests on TR 4, TR 5 and TR 6, yielding additional prehistoric and historic cultural material. TR 5/STP 8 North 2 and TR 5/STP 8 West 2, which fell outside the boundary of the APE, were not excavated. A total of fifty-seven (57) fragments of debitage was recovered from this locus, along with a complete ovate biface/knife and a broken non-diagnostic biface base. A single fragment of Fire Cracked Rock (FCR) was also recovered.

Based on the nature of the assemblage, it appears that the site was utilized by prehistoric peoples as a camp site. Based on the nature of other documented sites in the area, which include both special use camps and village sites, the prehistoric site on the Niagara Prehistoric Site locus 2 is likely part of a larger prehistoric occupation along the banks of Fox Creek, which runs along the eastern edge of the property. The Phase 1B survey indicates that the prehistoric and historic material is comingled, but, it is possible that intact a prehistoric site may exist beneath the overlying historic material, with the historic sheet midden effectively sealing in the prehistoric stratum.

7. LIST OF MATERIAL REMAINS (be specific as possible in identifying object and material):

debitage , biface (Broken), Fire Cracked Rock (FCR), Complete Ovate Biface

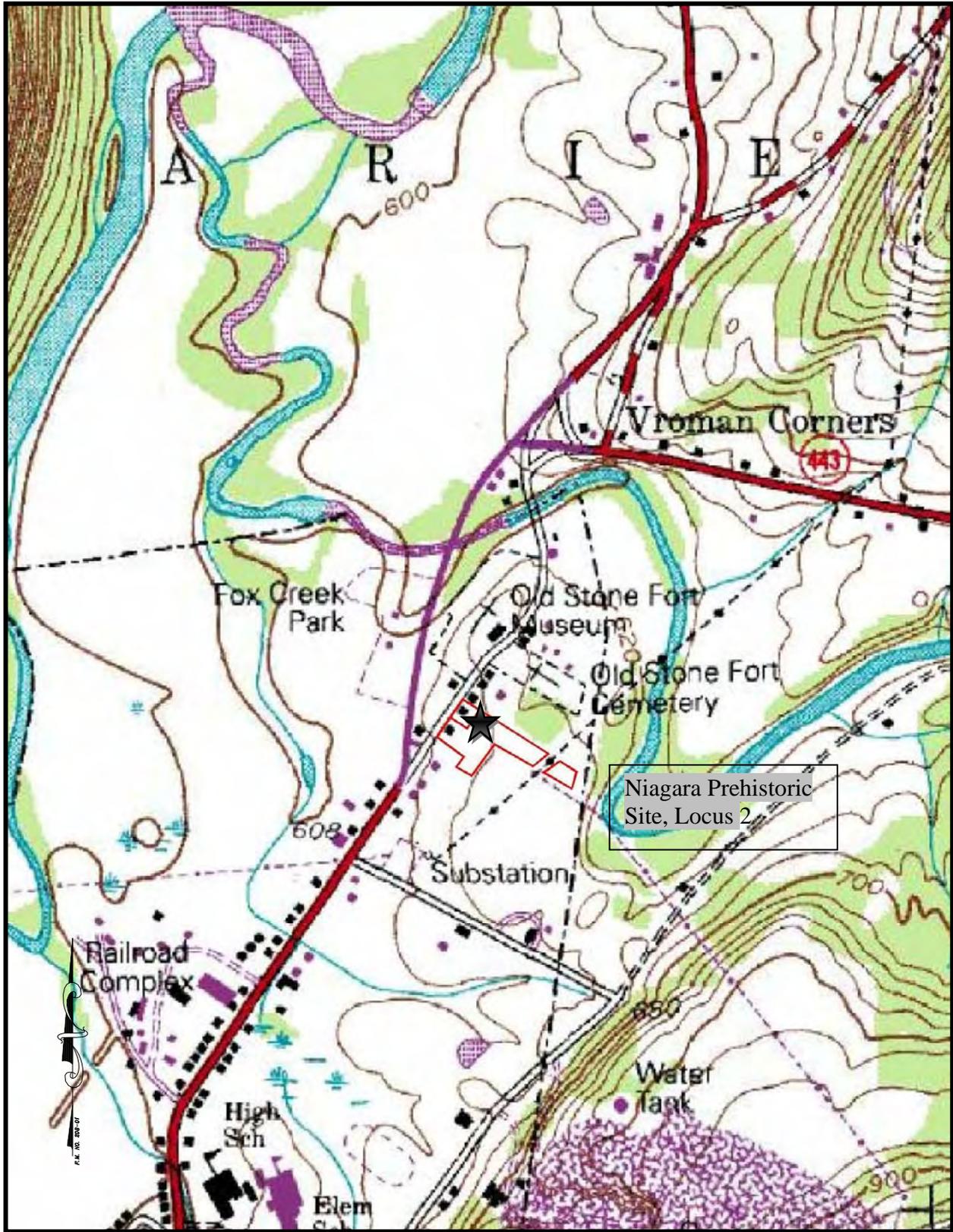
If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form X Niagara Historic Site

8. MAP REFERENCES

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name Schoharie 1990

UTM Coordinates

9. Photography



Map 1: 1990 USGS Topographical Map. Schoharie Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. Scale: 1" = 950'.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

December 20, 2012

Donna Bolognino
US DHS - FEMA
968 Albany Shaker Road
Albany, New York 12110-6401
(email only)

Re: FEMA
Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 pole barn
114-118 Fort Road/SCHOHARIE, Schoharie
County
12PR05286

Dear Ms. Bolognino:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, it is the SHPO's opinion that your project will have No Effect upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the National Registers of Historic Places. This determination of No Effect is strictly for the proposed pole barn construction. Additional work at the site related to the fire house will be considered a separate undertaking when submitted. SHPO concurs with the plans for Phase II testing around 118 Fort Road for that project.

SHPO recommends consultation with the Mohawk Nation (contact information below) for future work related to the Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 fire house project. SHPO also recommends that they receive a duplicate of anything submitted to the SHPO.

Mohawk Nation (Non-Federally Recognized)

Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs
Via Box 336
Roosevelt, NY 13683

While the Mohawk Nation is not federally recognized the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs is the traditional government of the Mohawk people and for this reason the SHPO recommends consulting with this Nation)

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Bagrow', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Daniel A. Bagrow
Historic Preservation Specialist
Archaeology Unit

Cc: Gail Guillet, CITY/SCAPE (*email only*)



FEMA

January 17, 2013

Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs
Via Box 336
Rooseveltville, NY 13683

Re: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Section 106 Consultation
Niagara Engine Company No.6, Schoharie Fire Department
114 Fort Road (new site)
133 Grand Street (original site)
Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, NY 12157
FEMA-4020-DR-NY, Projects # PA-02-NY-4020-05101, PA-02-NY-4020-08182

Dear Council of Chiefs:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide grant funding to the Niagara Engine Company No 6, Schoharie Fire Department, for construction of new facilities at 114 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, NY 12157. This project will require ground disturbance in an archaeological sensitive area. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f), and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR 800, and as authorized by the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency, we are initiating consultation with your Council, The Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs, regarding the proposed construction of the new facilities for the Niagara Engine Co. No 6, Schoharie Fire Department.

The Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Fire Station facility, located at 133 Grand Street was flooded with approximately 8 feet of water during the incident period of August 26, 2011 thru September 11, 2011. The damage to the structure was so extensive that replacement of the building has been determined to be more cost-effective than in-kind repairs of its elements. Rebuilding on site has been ruled out due to floodplain constraints. The Fire Department has been occupying a vacant tractor dealership, showroom and repair shop at 114 Fort Road since the damage occurred at their previous site. The existing building at 114 Fort Road is insufficient for their long term needs, but the Department has been given the opportunity to acquire the property to build a new firehouse (Figures 1 and 2).

Area of Potential Effect:

The project is located at 114 Fort Road in the Village of Schoharie. The property was purchased already and construction of temporary facility was finished. This project consists of two lots: a main lot of 3.2 acres and a residential lot of 0.41 acres, for a total of 3.61 acres. The area of potential effect includes approximately 1.5 to 2 acres of the main lot, depending on the final site configuration and visibility from neighboring properties (Figure 3).

Description of Undertaking:

Work at 133 Grand Street – Demolish, load, haul and dispose of an 8,640 SF x 16 FT eave building, including demolition of foundations and slab.

Work at 114 Fort Road will consist the following:

- Site work – Provide access and egress from the fire station, parking, and access to a temporary storage building. This work will include grading to accommodate 11” thick asphalt surfaces (6” gravel base with 5” asphalt) for approximately 25,000 square feet of driveway and parking areas and fine grading of the entire site.
- Temporary storage building – Construct a 60’ x 48’ Pole Barn at the rear (east side) of the property to store fire trucks that are infrequently used, thereby providing sufficient room in the current temporarily facility for the remaining apparatus. This building will include site preparation, foundations, 6-inch concrete slab-on-grade. Construction of the pole barn will require excavation 6’ deep pits for structural footings. Proposed building is a Morton Building, Style #306, with metal siding and exterior wainscoting. This building will be dismantled upon completion of the permanent building. This construction has been completed.
- Permanent building – construct a new 120 FT x 72 Ft (8,640 SF) x 16 FT eave height structure with galvanized steel siding and roof panels. The proposed building will be similar in appearance to the Grand Street building
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FEMA initiated consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation – Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau (SHPO) on July 26, 2012. SHPO concurred with the finding of “no historic properties affected” with the following condition: due to the high potential for the presence of archaeological materials at the Fort Road site, an archaeological monitor must be present during construction phases involving excavation to observe and document any finds. Enclosed are copies of FEMA’s initial consultation and SHPO response letter (12PR03154).

The applicant hired a team of consultants to work on this project. A cultural resources consultant was retained to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and shovel tests were excavated at 114 Fort Road. Tests excavated on the west and south portion of the lots, including the area for the proposed new permanent building, yielded lithic artifacts (mostly flakes) and some historic material. The east side of the lot, area proposed for the temporary storage building, showed signs of previous disturbance and no cultural materials were recovered (Figure

4). The Phase I report was submitted by the consultant directly to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation – Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau (SHPO). SHPO concurred with a determination of No Effect upon cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, strictly for the area of the proposed temporary storage building. SHPO also concurred with the consultant recommendation for Phase II testing on the west portion of the lots. We have been informed that the Phase II testing is substantially underway. Enclosed are copies of the Phase I report and the SHPO response letter (12PR05286).

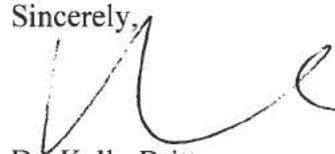
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If you are aware of any significant prehistoric/historic archaeological resources that may be affected by this project, or have any information regarding the project area, please respond within 30 days or sooner of date of this letter. Please also indicate in your correspondence if there are other sources of information that should be checked, and if there are other parties, tribes, or members of the public you believe should be included in the consultation process. Please respond in writing or email to us (to either the email addresses listed below). FEMA's Region II mailing address is:

Dr. Kelly M. Britt
U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
26 Federal Plaza, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10278-0002

It is requested that the enclosed information be regarded as secure information and not be released to any external parties without prior consultation with FEMA. We look forward to your comments within (30) days of date of this letter. If you have any questions please contact me at 212-680-8816 or via email at Kelly.Britt@fema.dhs.gov, or Marisol J. Meléndez-Maíz, archaeologist who is working directly on this project at 787-370-9581 or via email at Marisol.Melendezmaiz@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,



Dr. Kelly Britt
Archaeologist

Encl. Location, APE, and Shovel Tests Maps; Photo
FEMA consultation, SHPO response letters, Phase I report

KB/mmm

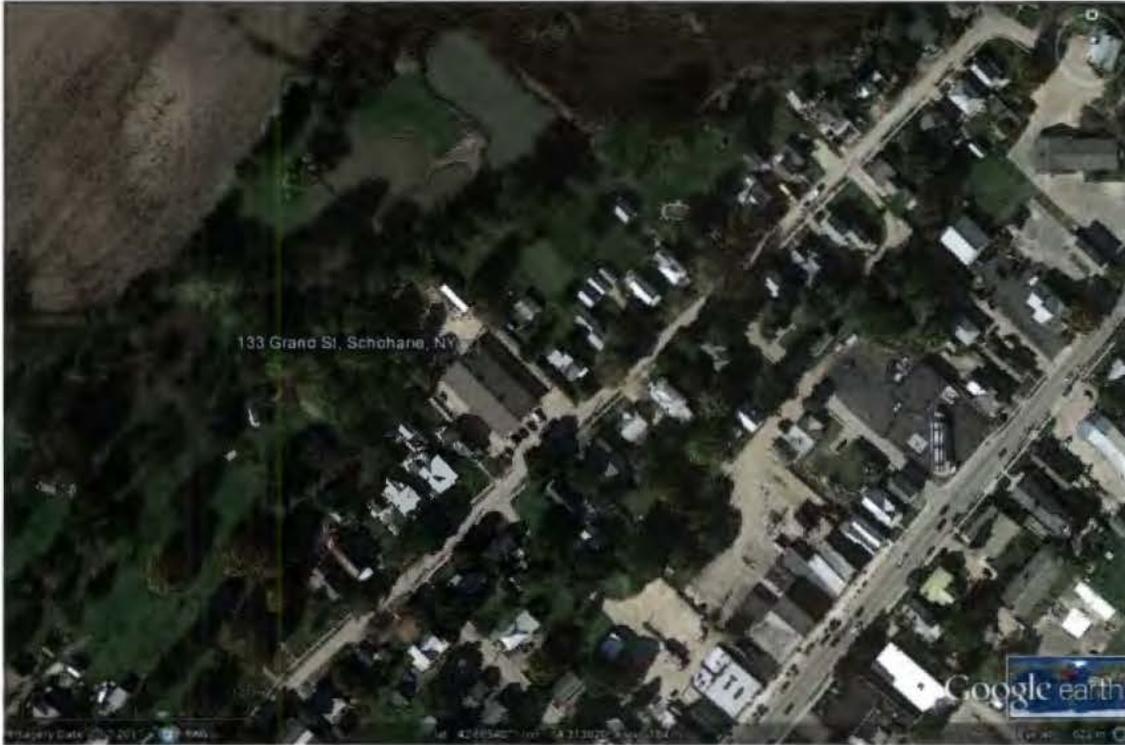


Figure 1. Location of firehouse to be demolished, 133 Grand Street.

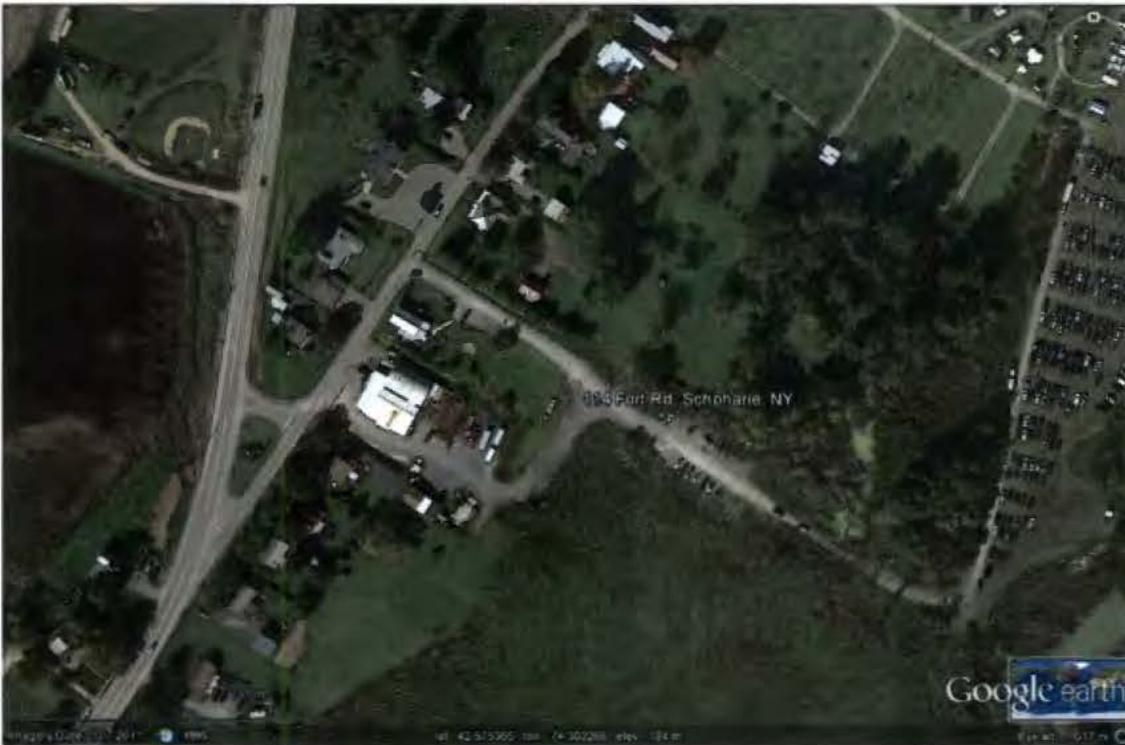


Figure 2. Location of new site for firehouse, 114 Fort Street.



Figure 3. Preliminary site sketch showing approximate location of new buildings and paved areas. APE is indicated in red. Source: FEMA PA.



Figure 4. Shovel test results: orange dots indicate areas that yielded positive results and yellow dots areas with no cultural resources. Source: The Chazen Companies.



Figure 5. Looking southwest toward temporary fire station facilities at 114 Fort Road. Shovel tests in grassy area yielded prehistoric and historic cultural material. Source: CITY/SCAPE.



FEMA

January 17, 2013

Chief Randy Hart
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
412 State Route 37
Hogansburg, NY 13655

Re: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Section 106 Consultation
Niagara Engine Company No.6, Schoharie Fire Department
114 Fort Road (new site)
133 Grand Street (original site)
Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, NY 12157
FEMA-4020-DR-NY, Projects # PA-02-NY-4020-05101, PA-02-NY-4020-08182

Dear Chief Hart:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to provide grant funding to the Niagara Engine Company No 6, Schoharie Fire Department, for construction of new facilities at 114 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, NY 12157. This project will require ground disturbance in an archaeological sensitive area. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f), and its implementing regulation, 36 CFR 800, and as authorized by the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency, we are initiating consultation with your Tribe, The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, regarding the proposed construction of the new facilities for the Niagara Engine Co. No 6, Schoharie Fire Department.

The Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Fire Station facility, located at 133 Grand Street was flooded with approximately 8 feet of water during the incident period of August 26, 2011 thru September 11, 2011. The damage to the structure was so extensive that replacement of the building has been determined to be more cost-effective than in-kind repairs of its elements. Rebuilding on site has been ruled out due to floodplain constraints. The Fire Department has been occupying a vacant tractor dealership, showroom and repair shop at 114 Fort Road since the damage occurred at their previous site. The existing building at 114 Fort Road is insufficient for their long term needs, but the Department has been given the opportunity to acquire the property to build a new firehouse (Figures 1 and 2).

Area of Potential Effect:

The project is located at 114 Fort Road in the Village of Schoharie. The property was purchased already and construction of temporary facility was finished. This project consists of two lots: a main lot of 3.2 acres and a residential lot of 0.41 acres, for a total of 3.61 acres. The area of potential effect includes approximately 1.5 to 2 acres of the main lot, depending on the final site configuration and visibility from neighboring properties (Figure 3).

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The applicant hired a team of consultants to work on this project. A cultural resources consultant was retained to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and shovel tests were excavated at 114 Fort Road. Tests excavated on the west and south portion of the lots, including the area for the proposed new permanent building, yielded lithic artifacts (mostly flakes) and some historic material. The east side of the lot, area proposed for the temporary storage building, showed signs of previous disturbance and no cultural materials were recovered (Figure

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The Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and subsequent implementation of a Phase II testing were conducted without FEMA’s knowledge. FEMA has proceeded to request complete copies of all the original documentation, will be reviewing the entire work product, and is taking over the Section 106 consultation with both SHPO and THPO.

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA
26 Federal Plaza, 13th Floor
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Sincerely,



Dr. Kelly Britt
Archaeologist

Encl. Location, APE, and Shovel Tests Maps; Photo
FEMA consultation, SHPO response letters, Phase I report

CC: Arnold Printup, Jr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
KB/mmm

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

FEMA Region II
26 Federal Plaza, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10278-0002



FEMA

January 17, 2013

Arnold Printup, Jr.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655

Re: Federal Emergency Management Agency
Section 106 Consultation
Niagara Engine Company No.6, Schoharie Fire Department
114 Fort Road (new site)
133 Grand Street (original site)
Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, NY 12157
FEMA-4020-DR-NY, Projects # PA-02-NY-4020-05101, PA-02-NY-4020-08182

Dear Mister Printup:

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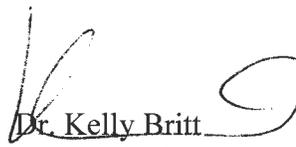
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Sincerely,


Dr. Kelly Britt
Archaeologist

Encl. Location, APE, and Shovel Tests Maps; Photo
FEMA consultation, SHPO response letters, Phase I report

KB/mmm



St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

March 19, 2013

She:kon Kelly,

This letter is in response to a request for a Section 106 consultation between your agency and the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe. The following project that you requested my office to consult on is considered being of "No Effect" in regards to cultural properties of concern to the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe:

Niagra Engine Company No.6, Schoharie Fire Department

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe requests to be immediately contacted in the event any inadvertent discoveries of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony are made during the scope of this project.

Should you or your office have any further questions in regards to these comments please feel free to contact my office at your earliest convenience.

Nia:wen,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Arnold L. Printup".

Arnold L Printup
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1(518)358-2272 Ext. 163



CITY / SCAPE:
Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle White Plains, NY 10605

September 12, 2013

Ms. Arlette St. Romain
The Chazen Companies
547 River Street
Troy, New York 12180

RE: *End-of-Field on Supplemental Shovel Testing,
Trenching and Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation.
Niagara Engine Company No. 6.
114-118 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie.
Schoharie County, New York.*

Dear Ms. St. Romain:

On September 3, 2013, CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants completed the supplemental shovel testing, trenching and Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site located on 114 and 118 Fort Road in the Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York. Once the material recovered from the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site has been analyzed, the final report will be prepared and submitted for review and comment. It is, however, our initial conclusion that the prehistoric and historic sites identified on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The reasons for this are as follows:

1. The historic material recovered in the southeast corner of the site is scant and is considered to be consistent with material broadcast across agricultural fields, of which this area would historically have been a part. These materials do not represent an historic archaeological site, and no further investigation of the historic material in the area is warranted.
2. The historic material around the house on 118 Fort Road is considered to be consistent with a sheet midden, but in most areas, due to filling and grading episodes that commingled historic, prehistoric and modern trash, it is unclear whether it is in fact associated with the house. It was concluded that this material was no longer in situ, and is therefore lacking archaeological integrity.
3. The prehistoric material recovered on 118 Fort Road is not, for the same reasons stated above, considered to be in situ, and no additional investigation of the prehistoric cultural resources in this area is warranted.

4. The prehistoric material recovered in the southeast corner of the property, which is in situ, was explored by fifteen 1 by 1 m units (Units 1-8 & 10-16). It is considered that, once the analysis of the material recovered has been completed, our understanding of the locus would not be significantly increased or altered by additional excavations.

The Phase 2 investigation was directed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA. Kristofer Mierisch, MA, CITY/SCAPE's field director, supervised the excavations. Field technicians included Samantha Browne, Franco Zani, Sean Hansen, Ned Tassinari, and Stephanie Bower, MA.

The plan for the Phase 2 archaeological investigation was developed in collaboration with Donna Bolognino, Environmental Advisor at FEMA and Marisol J. Meléndez-Maíz, FEMA Historic Preservation Specialist. The excavation plan was designed to include supplemental close-interval shovel testing to further delineate site boundaries and identify artifact concentrations, and included the excavation of a series of backhoe trenches to establish stratigraphic control. The testing program also was designed to rule in or rule out the presence of historic shaft features and/or sheet middens that might be associated with two structures located within the project boundaries, one an extant mid-19th century structure located in the northwestern portion of the property, and the other a mid-19th century Map Documented Structures (MDS) located in the site's southwest corner. Once the preliminary testing program was completed, it was determined that no fewer than 16 meter square excavation units would be completed in those loci with the highest potential to yield important information concerning the prehistoric and historic use of the property.

The information recovered from the close-interval shovel tests and excavated trenches documented the type, depth and extent of on-site disturbances, as well as further delineating and characterizing the historic and prehistoric resources on site. The number and placement of the supplemental shovel tests and trenches were based on the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and the Phase 1B shovel testing program. Phase 2 investigations began with an expanded shovel testing program. The results of these combined phases of investigation determined unit placement. The Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation was undertaken to answer a series of research questions, which are presented below:

Prehistoric

- The chronology of the site. What chronological phases are present within the boundaries of the site? A single projectile point (not yet positively identified) and several carbon samples (one large sample being from Feature 1) may allow further refinement of the chronology of this portion of the Schoharie Valley and the larger prehistoric occupation along the banks of the Fox Creek.
- What were the site functions? Are other functions beyond lithic reduction represented by the data? How does the overall character of the site enrich our understanding of the greater Fox Creek area occupation? Preliminary data suggests that beyond a primary focus on lithic reduction, other site functions may have included the butchering and cooking of game, and the processing of other as yet unidentified resources using chert bifaces and, more specifically, the opportunistic use of chert flakes.
- What are the subsistence patterns on the site? Can seasonality be determined? How does this data relate to other known sites in the Fox Creek area? The important Westheimer Site (A095-12-0038), located along the Fox Creek, has been interpreted as a fall-winter camp occupied by small bands of Middle Woodland (100BC -1000AD) hunter-gatherers engaged in hunting, butchering game, gathering and

cracking nuts and acorns, cooking, flint-knapping, pottery making, woodworking, and probably hide-working. Faunal material, including bones and teeth, and flotation samples recovered from a cooking feature (Feature 1) on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site may reveal both seasonality and examples of what prehistoric peoples were hunting, collecting and processing. This data will be analyzed and interpreted in relation to other known sites in the Fox Creek area, with the goal of furthering our understanding of this phase of New York prehistory.

- What lithic industries are present on the site? Were the inhabitants processing tools from start to finish on the site, or did they bring complete tools requiring maintenance? Where did the lithic raw materials originate, and what can be learned about travel and trading patterns? Preliminary data suggests that the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site was primarily a lithic reduction site, as evidenced by the recovery of a number of chert bifaces of varying levels of refinement, and the unusually high density of lithic debitage. Recovered artifacts are almost exclusively of a dark gray chert, some of which had tan-colored inclusions. This material will be sourced to determine whether or not it is the dark gray Onondaga chert that originates in outcrops from nearby Terrace Mountain. Additionally, a single, large quartz crystal was recovered that displays battering on one end, and may have been a strike-a-light. Did it originate from nearby Herkimer, New York? Anecdotal evidence suggests that iron pyrite is locally available in close proximity to the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. Such a material is an essential component of fire kits. Is there a trade connection between the local iron pyrite mine and nearby Herkimer, New York's quartz crystals?

Historic

- Does the historic artifact assemblage provide evidence of an earlier (18th century) occupation, or will it confirm that the assemblage dates to no earlier than the mid-19th century? Preliminary analysis of the Phase 2 data suggests that occupation does not date to earlier than the mid-19th century.
- Does the historic artifact assemblage provide insights into the material culture available to the Schoharie community in the mid-19th century?
- Does the historic artifact assemblage provide information that will enable us to interpret the economic and/or social status of the occupants of 118 Fort Road?

The Phase 2 excavations at the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site were undertaken with the goal of contributing to a broader understanding of past life-ways in the Schoharie Valley. Once this material has been fully analyzed, the data will also allow us to evaluate the impact of the proposed project on the site's cultural resources, and reach a final determination as to whether or not these resources meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Field Methodology

Trenching and Determining Disturbance

One of the primary tasks in testing the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site was determining the extent of on-site disturbance. The initial site visit and Phase 1B walkover and survey indicated that the area on which

the buildings were built had been significantly impacted by construction, and was, therefore, profoundly disturbed. Those loci within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) judged to have the potential to retain intact and undisturbed strata were located in an area in the southeastern corner of the site adjacent to an agricultural field, and the historic house lot (located in the northwestern corner of the site). This suggested that the potential for intact cultural deposits and features was limited to the area around the house and the mowed lawn area in the southeast corner of the property. Additionally, it suggested that intact historic features (e.g., cisterns, privies, wells) and prehistoric cultural deposits could have been sealed under the fill and/or gravel laid down during construction. The extent of disturbance on the site was documented by the supplemental shovel testing program and a series of mechanically excavated trenches that confirmed varying levels of disturbance. These were compared to a stratigraphic baseline established by the crew, who cut a control profile of natural, undisturbed soils on the terrace overlooking the Fox Creek.

It was CITY/SCAPE's initial interpretation that the prehistoric material located around the house lot in the northwestern portion corner of the property and the prehistoric material located in the southeastern corner of the property represent a single, larger prehistoric site that has been bisected by on-site disturbance. However, in order to rule in or rule out the possibility of buried, intact cultural strata that may have been sealed by recent development and fill episodes, a machine-excavated trench (Trench 1) was dug behind (east of) the firehouse. (See Field Map)

Additionally, Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing in the mowed lawn area to the north of the existing firehouse structures and behind the abandoned dwelling at 118 Fort Road revealed stratigraphy that was highly suggestive of deep disturbance. The majority of the shovel tests were dug to the limits of manual excavation, yielding a complex and irregular stratigraphic profile of a dark, ashy, sandy level beneath the level that normally represented subsoil. This ashy, sandy stratum was dense with prehistoric, historic and modern trash. In order to clarify the extent and nature of this apparent disturbance, as well as rule out the potential for buried, intact cultural strata, two machine-excavated trenches (Trenches 2 & 3) were dug across this area. These trenches confirmed profound disturbance to a depth in excess of twelve (12) feet. Finally, a single trench (Trench 4) was excavated in front (west) of the firehouse to rule in or rule out the presence of any historic features (e.g., cisterns, privies, wells) associated with a Map Documented Structure (MDS) located in this area.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated to depth of 12'9" (3.88m), and revealed a $\pm 1'$ (0.30m) stratum of gray, sandy gravel fill overlying gray/brown, fine silty clay that varied in depth from 2' (0.60m) to 3'6" (1.06m) before disappearing as the trench progressed from the northeast to the southwest. Under these strata was a deep deposit ($\pm 11'3.35m$) of orange-brown, very fine silty clay. The deepest stratum exposed was a dark gray, extremely fine grained, very thick silt clay. Approximately 2' (0.6m) of this clay was exposed before ground water began to percolate upward and fill the bottom of the trench. The trench profile confirms that all topsoil in this area was removed during the construction of the extant buildings, and that the area was covered with fill. The testing indicates that no buried intact culture-bearing soil horizons are present.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated in the eastern portion of the northern Phase 2 Expanded STP Area (See Field Map), where supplemental shovel testing revealed a complex and variable set of stratigraphic profiles highly suggestive of profound disturbance. This trench was oriented southwest to northwest, and was excavated to a

depth of $\pm 6' 6''$ (1.98m). The trench profile revealed a number of churned strata containing modern trash. A yellow brown sandy clay loam that very closely resembles the site's typical subsoil extended to varying depths (average $\pm 2' 0.61\text{m}$), with modern trash such as wire and metal protruding from the trench wall. Beneath this stratum were five layers of modern trash bearing clays and clay fills, ranging from ashy, sandy, very dark gray brown, to reddish pink, to very light brown. Wire, metal, and other forms of modern trash were observed protruding from the trench walls in numerous locations throughout these levels, which reached a maximum depth of $3' 9''/1.17\text{m}$. These levels overlay a deep deposit of very fine, silty gray clay which reached a maximum depth of $5' 6''/1.7\text{m}$. This clay level was underlain by very fine, reddish brown silty clay. A ceramic drain pipe was observed near the interface of these two levels, at a depth of $\pm 5' 3''/1.6\text{m}$. The lack of topsoil, coupled with the complex and profoundly disturbed nature of this area's stratigraphy down to depths of over $5'/1.5\text{m}$ clearly indicates that no intact culture bearing soil horizons remain in this portion of the project area.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated in the central portion of the northern Phase 2 Expanded STP Area (See Field Map), where supplemental shovel testing revealed a very deep topsoil layer near the house, often reaching a depth of $2' 0.61\text{m}$, with prehistoric, historic, and modern trash commingled in topsoil and subsoil to a depth of $3' 9''/1.44\text{m}$. This trench also documented a complete lack of topsoil closer to the gravel access road to the northeast. Trench 3 confirmed the shovel testing results, with approximately $2' 6''/80\text{cm}$ of commingled topsoil in the southwestern portion of the trench. This soil lens gradually becomes shallower, before tapering off completely near the northeastern end of the trench, where the yellow brown, very sandy clay loam subsoil defines the ground surface. A deposit of pure sand ($\pm 7.5''/20\text{cm}$) covers the area where the topsoil abruptly disappears. This most likely represents the remains of some type of modern landscaping feature. The trench was excavated to a depth of $\pm 4' 6''/1.4\text{m}$, and confirms heavily commingled silty sandy brown topsoil overlaying a very sandy, yellow brown clay loam that extends to an average depth of $4' 9''/1.44\text{m}$. The trench profile shows a clear upsloping trend of the stratigraphy towards the north as the topsoil tapers off, as if the land that is now the driveway and northern portion of the Phase 2 Expanded STP Area was cut away and graded. This is further supported by the fact that the landform of the adjacent property to the north slopes upward sharply and immediately on the northern side of the gravel access road.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated in front of the firehouse parallel to Fort Road. Due to safety concerns expressed by the fire company regarding accessibility for emergency response vehicles, the trench was not extended into the area directly in front of the firehouse garage doors. This trench was excavated to rule in or rule out the presence of any evidence of foundations or historic features (e.g., cisterns, privies, wells) associated with a Map Documented Structure (MDS) located in the southwestern corner of the property that might have been sealed beneath the fill laid down during the construction of the buildings located at 114 Fort Road. CITY/SCAPE hypothesized in the Phase 1A that if the second house was in fact located within the project's APE, it would have been profoundly impacted by the construction that took place on the site, and that it was unlikely that evidence of it remained. Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of $\pm 5'/1.5\text{m}$, and revealed approximately $6''/15.2\text{cm}$ of densely packed gravel fill overlying $\pm 1'/30.4\text{cm}$ of a very dark gray brown sandy gravel fill. These strata covered reddish brown silty sandy clay subsoil that extended to a depth of approximately $5'/1.5\text{m}$. At this depth, the trench began to fill with percolating ground water. Modern trash, including a tire iron and batteries were commingled with the soil throughout all levels of the trench. With the exception of a single sherd of whiteware (dating 1830 to

present), no evidence of buried historic features, such as foundations, cisterns, privies or wells, was observed. The failure to identify any historic features in Trench 4 further supports the decision that the trench should not be extended northward in front of the firehouse garage doors.

Transect 12

Transect 12 was located within the access road that runs along the northern site boundary. The road consists of hard pack gravel, making manual excavation of shovel tests in this area impossible. In order to test this area, a backhoe was used to peel off a strip of the gravel hard pack to a depth of 1'0.30m to 1'6"/0.45m. This was done in an effort to determine whether or not intact culture bearing soils were sealed beneath the gravel access road. Once the hard packed gravel strip had been removed, a transect of seven (7) STPS, identified on the Field Map as TR 12, was excavated at a 25' interval within the strip. The shallow trench revealed no topsoil beneath the road bed, which in this area was underlain by a mixture of brown and yellow brown clays. The shovel tests on TR 12 yielded a sparse assemblage of commingled prehistoric and historic artifacts. It is hypothesized that the topsoil in the area of the access road, which is adjacent to the house at 118 Fort Road and its rear yard, was removed at the same time that the area of fill identified in the rear yard of the house was deposited. Due to the removal of top soil and the dumping episode described above, the artifacts identified in the rear yard of 118 Fort Road are not considered to be in situ. That being the case, the rear yard area of the house at 118 Fort Road lacks archaeological integrity.

Supplemental Shovel Testing: Northwestern Area

In the northwestern portion of the project area, transects TR 10, 12 and 15 were excavated at a 25' interval. The Phase 1B transects 5 and 6 were used as baselines to expand the test grid. (See Field Map) As discussed above, Transects 10, 12, and 6 yielded stratigraphic profiles that confirmed profound disturbance. These results were further supported by the information recovered from Trenches 3 and 4. Transects 15 and 5, excavated along the house's northeastern perimeter and yard, produced a sparse, commingled assemblage of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Transect 5 yielded 7"/17.7cm of a brown silty sandy loam overlying yellow brown sandy clay, which in turn overlay a lighter yellow brown sandy clay. Commingled artifacts were recovered from the first levels only. Transect 15, excavated along the perimeter of the house, produced mixed soils, with a brown silty sandy loam mixed with a yellow brown silty clay. The mixed soil extended to a depth of 30"/76.2cm, and overlay light yellow brown silty sandy clay. Commingled prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from the upper level.

Unit Excavation, Northwestern Area

Units 9, 17 and 18 were excavated in the northwestern project area at TR 5/STP 9, TR 5/STP 8 Radial E1, and TR 5/STP 8 Radial S1, respectively. These locations were chosen based on artifact type and density. Unit 9 produced a relatively intact soil profile, with brown silty sandy topsoil overlying a layer of mottled topsoil and yellowish brown subsoil. Unit 9 terminated in yellow brown silty sandy clay subsoil. Unit 17 produced a highly disturbed stratigraphic profile, with brown silty sandy loam topsoil mixed with thin lenses of gravel. The topsoil was underlain by a series of commingled lighter and darker yellow brown silty sandy clays that may represent a landscaping episode. Unit 18 produced brown silty sandy loam topsoil lightly mottled with a yellow brown silty sandy clay, overlying a yellow brown silty sandy clay subsoil. Near the interface of the topsoil and subsoil and extending across Unit 18 was a lead pipe, surrounded by gravel fill.

Artifact recovery for Units 9, 17, and 18 consisted of commingled historic and prehistoric artifacts, with the majority consisting of historic artifacts. Modern trash, such as plastic and aluminum foil was uncovered as deep as the interface between the topsoil and subsoil. The historic assemblage included various types of ceramics, including whiteware and terra cotta, nails, metal objects, window and bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, buttons, and faunal remains in the form of bones and teeth. Coal slag was noted, but not collected. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of chert debitage of varying sizes, and a single chert bifacial tool fragment. Commingled culture-bearing soils reached a maximum depth of $\pm 2'4''/70\text{cm}$.

Supplemental Shovel Testing: Southeastern Area

Transects 11, 13, and 14 were excavated in the southeastern corner of the project area. Supplemental shovel tests extended the 25' interval grid across this locus. Supplemental Phase 2 Transects 11, 12, and 14 displayed the most consistently intact stratigraphic profiles on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. In addition, the stratigraphy in this area came close to conforming, as described above, to the "control" profile established near the bank of the Fox Creek. The soils in the southeastern portion of the project area consisted of 1-2'/30.48-60.96 cm of brown silty loam topsoil overlying yellow brown silty sandy clay. The topsoil has accumulated to greater depth in the "basin" toward the middle of the locus, and is slightly shallower at the higher "ridges", matching the natural landform. These shovel tests yielded numerous chert flakes, commingled with a light scatter of historic artifacts, with TR 13/STP 1 alone producing 80 chert flakes. All artifacts from the Phase 2 supplemental shovel tests in the southeastern portion of the site, with the exception of two chert flakes, were recovered from the topsoil layer.

Unit Excavation, Southeast Area:

The southeastern area of the site was tested with two large floor-plan excavations of contiguous 1x1 meter units (with the exception of Unit 15, which was, due to spatial factors, excavated as a 0.5x2 meter unit.)

Units 1 through 8

Units 1 through 8, located in the southeastern area's southwestern corner, create square block/floor. (See Field Map) This location was chosen based on the fact that, in the Phase 1B survey, it had yielded the highest density of prehistoric chert debitage, as well as a single chert biface, and a very dense concentration of chert debitage in the Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing program. This eight unit floor plan excavation produced a relatively intact stratigraphic profile very similar to the "control" profile discussed above, with a brown silty sandy topsoil overlying a silty sandy yellow brown clay subsoil. The soils in this area of the site are somewhat less sandy than the "control" profile soils near the bank of the Fox Creek.

Artifact recovery for Units 1 through 8 can be defined as extremely characteristic of a lithic reduction site or "workshop". Chert flakes of various sizes and types were recovered in the thousands, with some units yielding 800 to 900 flakes in a single level. Additionally, beyond the recovery of a single projectile point, all other recovered stone tools from this floor excavation can be described as bifaces of varying levels of refinement, many of which were broken. Preliminary data suggests that many of the larger flakes show evidence of edge wear, which may indicate that, in addition to being a lithic reduction site, other functions were taking place at this location. Historic artifacts, such as shell, kaolin pipe fragments, glass, metal, ceramics and nails, and the occasional modern trash were also recovered from this floor excavation; this material was commingled with the prehistoric artifacts suggesting that, while this southeastern mowed lawn area undoubtedly displays the most

intact stratigraphy of the entire project area, it had most likely been subject to centuries of agricultural plowing. This supposition is supported by the fact that the locus is currently bracketed by agricultural fields.

Feature 1 (Bridging Units 5 & 6)

Preliminary data suggests that Feature 1 was a large, roughly oval shaped cooking hearth, extending from the approximate midpoint of Unit 5 all the way through to the southern boundary of Unit 6. The feature is defined by a large oval soil stain that is flecked with charcoal, and contains an especially dark, charcoal packed area at its northern extreme. Numerous sedimentary stones are tightly concentrated on top and somewhat within the overall stain to the north of the darker area; these may be roasting or hearth stones. In some locations around the stain, the subsoil clay was lighter and significantly harder than the surrounding subsoil, which may represent the effect of heating. Artifacts contained within the feature included fragments of large mammal long bones and teeth, a large quantity of chert flakes, a chert biface, a broken chert knife or large projectile point, and a large hammerstone. Carbon samples were taken where available, and the entire dark organic center of the stain was collected for flotation analysis. The entire feature was located directly on top of the interface between the topsoil and the subsoil, and may represent a living surface.

Units 10 through 16

Units 10 through 16 were laid out in a square block formation, and located in the prehistoric site's southeastern corner. The Phase 1B and supplemental Phase 2 shovel testing confirmed that this corner was the area with the second highest density of artifacts. This seven unit floor plan excavation produced a stratigraphic profile similar to the control profile discussed above, with the exception of a thin band of very dark brown silty sandy loam intermixed with an orange brown clay and charcoal fleck inclusions. This stratum, located between the brown silty sandy topsoil and the silty sandy yellow brown clay subsoil, ranged from approximately $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ cm to $\pm 4\frac{1}{10}$ cm. The soils in this area of the site are also somewhat less sandy than the "control" profile soils near the bank of the Fox Creek. The soil profiles for the seven unit floor excavation match the general landform of the immediate area, with all soil levels essentially following the gradual upslope to the east into the nearby agricultural field. Unit 15 was excavated as a 0.5 x 2 meter rectangle to maximize recovery in this artifact rich locus.

Artifact recovery for Units 10 through 16 can also be defined as dense deposits of lithic debitage. Numerous bifaces of varying levels of refinement were recovered from this area, as well as utilized flakes and a single large quartz crystal that displays battering on one end, and may represent a strike-a-light. As discussed above, iron pyrite ore is said to be available in close proximity to the project area, and is a necessary component in certain prehistoric fire kits. While no features were uncovered in this floor excavation, the soils of this entire floor excavation were lightly flecked with charcoal, and the above-mentioned dark band at the interface occasionally featured dense concentrations of charcoal. These carbon concentrations were collected as samples when appropriate. This floor excavation may document a slightly more "mixed-use" area than suggested by the Unit 1 through 8 floor excavation. Historic artifacts, such as shell, kaolin pipe fragments, glass, metal, ceramics and nails, and the occasional modern trash, were also recovered from this floor excavation, commingled with the prehistoric artifacts. This further supports the theory that while the southeastern mowed lawn area undoubtedly displays the most intact stratigraphy of the entire project area, it was most likely subject to centuries of agricultural plow activity.

End of Field Assessment

As stated above, the supplemental shovel testing, Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation, final clean up and map production was completed on September 3, 2013. Once the material recovered from the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site has been analyzed, the final report will be prepared and submitted for review and comment, but the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation completed has led to the following preliminary conclusions:

1. The historic material recovered in the southeast corner of the site is scant and is considered to be consistent with material broadcast across agricultural fields, of which this area would historically have been a part. These materials do not represent an historic archaeological site, and no further investigation of the historic material in the area is warranted.
2. The historic material around the house on 118 Fort Road is considered to be consistent with a sheet midden, but in most areas, due to filling and grading episodes that comingled historic, prehistoric and modern trash, it is unclear whether it is in fact associated with the house. It was concluded that this material was no longer in situ, and is therefore lacking archaeological integrity.
3. The prehistoric material recovered on 118 Fort Road is not, for the same reasons stated above, considered to be in situ, and no additional investigation of the prehistoric cultural resources in this area is warranted.
4. The prehistoric material recovered in the southeast corner of the property, which is in situ, was explored by fifteen 1 by 1 m units (Units 1-8 & 10-16). It is considered that, once the analysis of the material recovered has been completed, that our understanding of the locus would not be significantly increased or altered by additional excavations.

It is, for the reasons stated above, our initial conclusion that the prehistoric and historic sites identified on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site have yielded the information available, and that neither the historic or prehistoric loci are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,



Gail T. Guillet

Attachment

NIAGARA ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6 SITE

114-118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie. Schoharie County, New York

Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation

Addendum to the End of Field Letter and Response to FEMA Comments

In October of 2013, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants received a set of comments provided to us by FEMA, in response to our submission of the End-of-Field Letter relating to the Phase 2 Archeological investigations at the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site in the Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York.

In this End-of-Field Letter, CITY/SCAPE provided a brief overview of the work completed, and a preliminary set of conclusions about the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. An End-of-Field Letter serves as a formal notification to the client of the completion of field excavations, along with a brief summary and preliminary conclusions.

Based on the comments we received, it seems that this End-of-Field Letter may have been misinterpreted as a Final Report. Although the End-of-Field Letter was comprehensive, the final report will be a much larger document, likely to exceed one hundred pages in length. The final report will include the Narrative, Field Reconnaissance Maps, Plans, Profiles, Photographs, Soil Description, Shovel Test Records, Artifact Catalog, OPRHP Site Forms, References and Bibliography, and a number of other components. The Phase 2 Report is currently in progress, but requires extensive laboratory processing and artifact analysis, as well as additional research as indicated in the research plan, and, in some cases, consultations with other experts in the field.

In response to FEMA's comments, CITY/SCAPE has prepared a comprehensive set of responses, presented below. For clarity, the Comments from FEMA have been italicized throughout this document.

An important issue raised by FEMA under Comment 1, addresses the lack of CITY/SCAPE consultation with FEMA regarding the placement of the Phase 2 excavation units: *"...As agreed in the conference call of April 2, 2013, following the completion of the shovel testing, which will determine the boundaries of Locus 1 and Locus 2, and 2) the proposed placement of the excavation units. This map will be provided to FEMA. Based on this map, FEMA and CITY/SCAPE will reach a consensus as to the placement for the units on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site."* The lack of consultation results from a misunderstanding on the part of the Principal Investigator. We very much regret the lack of consultation, which was inadvertent. To address this issue, this expanded End-of-Field letter includes an attachment cited as "Phase 2 Excavation Field Methodology & Research Rationale for Unit Placement", which provides a detailed explanation of the excavation strategy, and a detailed rationale for the unit placement. A series of maps attached to this submittal illustrates this discussion. In addition, it is important to note that the site remains stable, undisturbed, and protected. Should FEMA decide that further unit excavations are warranted, CITY/SCAPE will complete additional investigations. Again, we regret the omission of this consultation.

Most of the comments in the FEMA response will be satisfied upon submission of the report on the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation; however we will briefly address each comment in order.

1. *A site map is provided with the Report. However:*
 - a. *The boundaries of the Locus 1 and 2 are not indicated in a site plan; the artifact distributions of the shovel testing is not indicated either – Please provide updated map.*
 - b. *Only the location of Phase 2 shovel tests are indicated in site map; there is no indication of the result of the shovel tests, positive or negative – Please provide updated map.*

Please see the attached maps: Map 1, Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation Area Designations; Map 2, Archaeological Investigations (All Phases); Map 3A, Phase 1B Shovel Test Prehistoric Artifact Densities; Map 3B, Phase 1B Shovel Test Historic Artifact Densities; Map 4A, Phase 1B & Phase 2 Shovel Test Prehistoric Artifact Densities; Map 4B, Phase 1B & Phase 2 Shovel Test Historic Artifact Densities. These are among the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation Field Reconnaissance Maps that will be included, along with others, in the final Phase 2 report.

- A. *This map with the proposed location of the excavation units was not submitted to FEMA prior to excavating the excavation units, therefore we do not have any information on file regarding the boundaries of Locus 1 and 2, or where positive or negative shovel tests from Phase II are located.*

Complete and comprehensive discussion of the entire surface and stratigraphy of the Project APE, with a detailed map that provides boundaries of all loci on the site (See Map 1), and a discussion of the research rationale behind the placement of the Phase 2 units, is provided in the attachment to this submittal.

2. *The preliminary information provided in the Report indicates that Locus 1, within the southeastern area of the project has the potential to contain a site that may be eligible for inclusion in the NR due to the following information provided in the Report:*
 - a. *consistently intact stratigraphic profiles;*
 - b. *dense concentration of chert flakes of various sizes and types were recovered, characteristic of lithic reduction site or workshop; and*
 - c. *intact features which may represent a living surface -- like Feature 1, a roughly oval shape cooking heart in Units 5 and 6, with charcoal and faunal remains.*

All of the information requested in Comment 2 will be provided in detail, with supporting documentation and the results of tests such as C¹⁴ (where applicable), faunal analysis (if warranted) and lithic analysis. These research tasks are underway and will be reported in the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation Report.

- B. *The Report concluded that this area while having the most intact stratigraphy, due to the presence of historic artifacts presents evidence of centuries of agricultural plowing and that “once analysis of the material recovered has been completed, that our understanding of the locus would not be significantly increased or altered by additional excavations.” In order for FEMA to better understand this determination for Locus 1, more detailed data regarding the findings in this area need to be presented, explanation on how determination of additional excavations would not significantly alter the understanding of the site was formed, and determination of eligibility to NR needs to be provided. From correspondence with Chazen October 1st, this area will not be disturbed.*
- C. *More detailed information needed regarding this area includes more information on stratigraphy such as profiles, more information on Feature 1 such as planview and catalog of artifacts by level. Therefore, please provide*
 - a. *Table with stratigraphy and findings of the shovel tests.*
 - b. *Table with stratigraphy and findings of excavation units.*

As noted above, the final report for the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation will provide detailed information supporting these conclusions, including supporting evidence in the appendices that detail the stratigraphy for the shovel test, excavation units and trenches as well as the artifacts recovered.

D. In addition, information why excavation units were not placed in proposed areas indicated in the Phase II Archaeological Excavation Proposal and information on why no excavation units were placed in other locations of the southeastern area, such as closer to the center of Transect 1 where positive prehistoric shovel test pits were uncovered in the Phase 1 excavations. Essentially more information on decision-making process of testing the site, particularly the southeastern locus with two large contiguous units (units 1 to 8; units 10 to 16), instead of placing units in different areas of the locus, as indicated on Phase II Archaeological Investigation Proposal.

The attached rationale for unit placement will address the balance of Comment 2. The attached document explains why a plan excavation was judged to be the best method for maximizing data recovery on this particular site, as opposed to a uniform distribution of units that is often used when shovel tests recoveries are inconsistent.

- 3. In the summary of shovel testing in the northwestern area there is no references to the results of transect 19, please provide.*
- 4. In the summary of results for shovel testing in the southeastern area there is no reference to the results of transects 1, 16, 17 and 18, please provide*

All of the information requested in Comment 3 and Comment 4 will be provided in detail, with supporting documentation and the results of tests in the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation Report.

- 5. Please provide additional information regarding the boundaries of each locus and its justification.*

This information will be provided in the attached methodology discussion. The boundaries of each locus are delineated on Map 2 (Phase 1B and Phase 2 archaeological investigations (all phases).

- 6. The phase 2 proposal included conducting additional archival research and an architectural evaluation of the house located at 118 Fort Road. There is no reference to this objective in the End of field. If conducted, please provide results.*

The results of archival research and the architectural evaluation of the house at 118 Fort Road will be included in the final report of the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation.

It is our hope that this supplemental document will address the immediate concerns presented by FEMA, and we look forward to presenting the final Phase 2 report. We will be pleased to address any concerns that may arise following the review of the final document.

NIAGARA ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6 SITE

114-118 Fort Road. Village of Schoharie. Schoharie County, New York

Phase 2 Excavation Field Methodology & Research Rationale for Unit Placement

Introduction

On October 12, 2013, FEMA submitted a number of questions regarding CITY/SCAPE's Phase 2 End-of-Field Letter for the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. The following is a detailed explanation of the methodology for the Phase 2 Archeological Investigation and the Rationale for Unit Placement and excavation. The post-excavation artifact processing, data analysis and CAD illustrations are currently in progress. Where completed information is available (artifact counts, maps and figures), it has been included in this discussion. Several maps have been prepared to support the discussion:

- Map 1: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation Area Designations
- Map 2: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Archaeological Investigations (All Phases)
- Map 3A: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Phase 1B Shovel Test Prehistoric Artifact Densities
- Map 3B: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Phase 1B Shovel Test Historic Artifact Densities
- Map 4A: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Phase 1B & Phase 2 Shovel Test Prehistoric Artifact Densities
- Map 4B: Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Phase 1B & Phase 2 Shovel Test Historic Artifact Densities

The landscape of each archaeological site is a mosaic of different sets of conditions. All archaeologists deal with the frequent challenges of map reality versus surface reality. It is our goal in this discussion to provide both maps and a narrative that will explain the archaeological integrity of each section of the site, as the research methodology is explained.

For the sake of clarity, the project area has been divided into discrete areas. Each area has been given a letter designation. The discussion of the surface area and stratigraphy begins in the northwestern corner of the project area, (Area A-C: See Maps 1 & 2) and moves clockwise, ending in the southwestern corner of the project area (Area I, Locus 1). The western portion of the project area contains several structures, including the house at 118 Fort Road and the buildings used by Niagara Engine Company No. 6. This portion of the APE will be fully discussed in the Phase 2 report.

Area A-Area C: Northwest Portion of Project Area

Area A

As illustrated on Map 1, a significant percentage of the overall APE of the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site is made up of gravel driveways and parking areas. In Area A, Transect 12 (TR 12) was located within the gravel driveway that extends along the northern site boundary. The driveway consists of hard pack gravel, which made manual excavation of shovel tests in this area impossible. In order to test this area, a backhoe was used to remove a channel of the gravel hard pack overburden to a depth of 1'0.30m to 1'6"/0.45m. Once the overburden was removed, the soils underneath the driveway were exposed, and shovel tests were excavated along this transect in an effort to determine whether or not intact culture bearing soils were sealed beneath the gravel access road. Seven (7) shovel test pits (STPS) were excavated at 25' intervals within the exposed soils on TR 12. Once the soils were exposed, the shovel tests confirmed a complete absence of topsoil beneath the roadbed. The stratigraphy that remained in this area was composed of a mixture of brown and yellow brown clays. The shovel tests on TR 12 yielded a sparse assemblage of commingled prehistoric and historic artifacts. The data from these shovel tests suggest that the topsoil in the area of the access road, which is adjacent to the house at 118 Fort Road and its rear yard, was removed during construction and landscape renovation activities related to the construction of the gravel driveway. A similar soil profile, showing a stratigraphic profile stripped of topsoil, was identified nearby in the northern portion of Trench 3 in Area D (discussed below), as well as in Trench 1 in the southeastern portion of the project area. Area A was confirmed to be profoundly disturbed and lacking any archaeological integrity.

Area B

The yard area of the abandoned dwelling at 118 Fort Road is characterized by mown grass and minimal landscaping. In relation to the surrounding landscape, the yard of 118 Fort Road is essentially level with the adjacent gravel driveway, which has been demonstrated to have been stripped of topsoil and covered with fill. Immediately to the north of the gravel driveway in this area, the land slopes abruptly upward at an angle of approximately 70° to a height of approximately 6' above the gravel drive and yard of 118 Fort Road. This dramatic contrast in the topography coincides exactly with the property boundary, suggesting that extensive cutting and grading, beyond simple topsoil removal, has taken place, not only in the area of the driveway, but across the entire northern portion of the project area.

Area B was first tested during the Phase 1B by TR 5, which yielded positive shovel tests for both historic and prehistoric material, prompting the excavation of a series of Radial Confirmation Tests. In the course of the Phase 2 investigation, a 25' grid of shovel tests further examined this area. This testing included the excavation of additional shovel tests on TR 5, and the excavation of TR 19, located to the north of TR 5. The 25' interval tests on TR 5 provided a consistent soil profile and a sparse recovery of historic artifacts commingled with fragments of modern material, specifically, plastic. The results of the 25' interval shovel test grid revealed extensive commingling of prehistoric, historic, and some cases, modern refuse (including plastic and aluminum foil) throughout the topsoil and into the subsoil. The shovel tests on TR 19 revealed ±18"/45.7cm of sandy silt topsoil overlying a sandy silt clay, and yielded a sparse historic recovery of five (5) ceramic sherds, two (2) bottle glass fragments, a single nail, two (2) fragments of window glass, one bivalve shell fragment, brick and mortar fragments, and two (2) fragments of animal bone commingled with two (2) chert flakes, and numerous fragments of plastic, melted plastic and aluminum foil. Three non-contiguous one-by-one meter units (Units 9, 17 & 18) were placed in Area B to explore two concentrations of historic and prehistoric artifacts identified in the Phase 1B radial confirmation tests, to increase our understanding of the ambiguous topography, and to rule in or rule out stratigraphic integrity. (See Maps 1 & 2) Unit 9 was placed adjacent to

TR5/STP 9, based on the fact that this shovel test yielded a high number of diagnostic historic artifacts relative to its associated radial tests, as well as to all the other 25' interval grid pattern tests for Area B. Among the artifacts recovered were diagnostic historic artifacts consisting of a hand painted pearlware sherd (c.1770-1830), a sherd of creamware (c.1780-1820), five (5) machine cut nails (c.1780-1910), and five (5) sherds of undecorated whiteware (c. 1820-present). Commingled with the historic artifacts in Unit 9 were prehistoric artifacts consisting of six (6) chert flakes and a single large block flake. Upon completion, Unit 9 confirmed extensive commingling of historic and prehistoric artifacts throughout all culture bearing levels, including the mottled and irregular subsoil interface. The profile for Unit 9 shows a band of topsoil overlying a band of mottled subsoil and topsoil nearly 20cm thick at the western end, and approximately 4cm thick at the eastern end.

Unit 9 confirmed that Area B lacked stratigraphic and archaeological integrity; however, to confirm disturbance across the entire surface of Area B, two additional units were excavated. TR5/STP 8 and its associated radials yielded a similar assemblage to the artifact concentration identified around Transect 5/STP 9, including ceramics, bottle glass, dietary faunal remains, nails, and window glass commingled with prehistoric lithic artifacts. Unit 17 was placed adjacent to TR5/STP 8 radial W1 (TR5/STP 8/W1). The location of Unit 17 was chosen to avoid the steep, westward sloping hillside that descends downward to Fort Road, to recover additional diagnostic data relating to the dwelling at 118 Fort Road, and to explore the area between TR5/STP 8/W1 and TR 5/STP 8. In the Phase 1B, TR5/STP 8 yielded window glass, dietary faunal remains, and bottle glass commingled with prehistoric debitage, along with diagnostic historic artifacts in the form of a Jackfield redware sherd (c. 1750-1830), a blue feather edged pearlware sherd (c. 1770-1830), and a machine cut nail (c.1780-1910). In the Phase 2 investigation, TR 5/STP 8/W1 yielded dietary faunal remains, undecorated whiteware, a round nail (c. 1910-present), a kaolin pipe stem, a lithic tool in the form of a broken chert biface, and numerous chert flakes. However, the soil profile of Unit 17 revealed a complete lack of stratigraphic integrity, with a complex layering and intermixing of three amorphous soil layers, interspersed with pockets of stone and gravel. This stratigraphic disturbance was confirmed by the recovery of a fragment of aluminum next to a chert flake at the bottom of Stratum 2/Level 1, 41cm below ground surface.

The final unit in Area B, Unit 18, was placed adjacent to TR5/STP 8 radial S1 (TR5/STP8/S1). In the Phase 1B, TR5/STP8/S1 had produced bottle glass, medicine bottle glass, plain whiteware sherds (c. 1820-present), dietary faunal remains and a modern fillet knife, commingled with prehistoric artifacts, including a broken ovate biface and a single chert flake. Diagnostic artifacts recovered included two (2) pearlware sherds (c. 1770-1830), a green painted whiteware sherd (c. 1830-1900), a machine cut nail (c.1780-1910), and a yellowware sherd (c. 1840-1900). Unit 18 yielded a variety of historic artifacts commingled with prehistoric debitage and modern trash, including plastic fragments recovered at 10-20cm and 30-50cm below ground surface. Additionally, in the northeast corner of the unit, a lead pipe was uncovered at a depth of 53cm below ground surface. The lead pipe is embedded in a matrix of gravel and stone fill that intruded into the subsoil. The installation of the lead pipe and the fill that surrounds it represents an episode of profound disturbance. In the area where the pipe installation is not intrusive, the unit's profile shows a mottled clay and loam topsoil overlying the subsoil interface.

The three units in Area B were excavated to address specific research goals related to expanding our knowledge of the lifeways of the early inhabitants of 118 Fort Road. The historic artifacts recovered in Area B dated from the late 18th century to the modern day, and in each unit were commingled with prehistoric artifacts, none of which were diagnostic. The Phase 2 investigation of Area B demonstrated that the entire area was disturbed, likely by cutting and grading associated with the installation of the gravel driveway and landscaping activities on the north side of the house.

Area C

Area C is located on the southern side of Area B and adjacent to the northern foundation of the structure located at 118 Fort Road. (See Maps 1 & 2) In the Phase 1B survey, TR 15 was excavated in this area as part of the 25' grid shovel testing pattern. It was considered as an area separate from Area B, due to very obvious profound disturbance. The soils in Area C were heavily intermixed loams and clays extending to a depth of +/-30"/76.2cm before interfacing with the clay subsoil. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests in Area C included a mixture of dense historic artifacts commingled with two (2) chert flakes. The soils in Area C were completely churned, demonstrating the level of prior disturbance that had taken place.

Area A-Area C: Discussion

During the course of the Phase 1B survey, the northern yard area of 118 Fort Road (Area A-Area C) was found to contain a concentration of commingled historic and prehistoric artifacts. This concentration was defined by two sets of radial confirmation test patterns centered around TR5/STP 8 and TR5/STP 9. The Phase 2 investigation expanded the shovel testing program with a 25' interval grid over the entire northern yard of 118 Fort Road, the results of which directed the Phase 2 unit placement. The three Phase 2 units were placed at locations that, based upon an analysis of total artifact recovery, contained the highest probabilities to yield diagnostic data regarding the history of the extant dwelling. Although additional artifacts were recovered, they were recovered from demonstrably disturbed soils. In the context of the surrounding landforms, and considering the disturbed nature of the stratigraphic profiles, as well as the heavy commingling of prehistoric, historic, and modern artifacts, it is clear that the information from Area A-Area C lacks the potential to contribute anything, beyond an expanded artifact sample, to our information base.

The landscape within Area A-Area C was clearly subjected to considerable disturbance. The sharp contrast in the topography between 118 Fort Road and the adjacent property to the north, the lack of topsoil under the gravel driveway overburden, and the churned stratigraphy of the soils within the yard area suggests that the topsoil on the northern and northwestern portions of the project area may have been removed or redistributed across the yard in the course of one or more construction episodes. Alternatively, it is also possible that the topsoil present is composed of fill brought in from another location entirely. The archaeological testing in the northern yard of 118 Fort Road confirms that the entire area lacks archeological integrity. No evidence of any intact historic features, such as a sheet midden or shaft feature was found. Based on the level of disturbance that has taken place, it is the opinion of CITY/SCAPE that further testing in the northern and northwestern portion of the project area (Area A-C) will not contribute answers to any of the research questions posed.

Area D-Area E: Eastern Portion of Project Area

Area D

Area D is located to the immediate east (rear) of the house located at 118 Fort Road, and south of the gravel drive that provides access to the interior of the project area. This area is characterized by mown lawn that is essentially level with the adjacent gravel driveway before sloping abruptly down to the artificial "Wetland B"/culvert drainage ditch. During the Phase 1B, this area was tested by TR 6. As part of the Phase 2 investigations, STP 7 on TR 10 was excavated in the northern portion of this area. (See Map 2) All shovel tests recovered historic artifacts and prehistoric commingled within disturbed stratigraphy.

In the Phase 1B survey, TR6/STP 10 yielded nails, plain whiteware (c. 1820-present), dietary faunal remains, a single chert flake, three (3) early historic artifacts in the form of a buff paste/brown glaze stoneware sherd (c. 1690-1800), an annularware pearlware sherd (c.1770-1830) and a plain creamware sherd (c.1780-1820). These potentially early markers for 118 Fort Road triggered a series of radial confirmation tests around TR6/STP 10 that identified a clustering of artifacts around this location. The Phase 1B radial shovel tests yielded a variety of commingled historic and prehistoric artifacts, including undecorated whiteware (c. 1820-present), window glass, unidentifiable rusted metal objects, dietary faunal remains, bottle glass, milk glass (c.1865-1900), 12 chert flakes and a single fragment of fire cracked rock (FCR).

The results from the shovel tests indicated not only extensive, but also deep disturbance in Area D. To thoroughly examine the stratigraphy behind the house, a trench spanning the entire back yard was excavated. Trench 3 was excavated within Area D, with the southern end of the trench located just north of TR6/STP 10. (See Map 2) The Trench 3 soil profile shows a deep deposition of approximately 2'6"/80cm of commingled topsoil in the southwestern portion of the trench. This topsoil lens gradually becomes shallower, before tapering off completely near the northeastern end of the trench, where the yellow brown, very sandy clay loam subsoil defines the ground surface. A deposit of pure sand ($\pm 7.5''/20\text{cm}$) covers the area where the topsoil abruptly disappears. This most likely represents a modern landscaping event that has resulted in the removal or destruction of intact archeological sediments. The trench was excavated to a depth of $\pm 4'6''/1.4\text{m}$, and confirms heavily commingled, clearly redistributed, silty sandy brown topsoil overlaying a very sandy, yellow brown clay loam that extends to an average depth of $4'9''/1.44\text{m}$. The trench profile shows a clear up-sloping trend toward the north, as the topsoil tapers off. This confirms that land that is now the driveway and northern portion of the project area was cut away and graded. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that, as discussed above, the landform of the adjacent property to the north slopes upward sharply and immediately on the northern side of the gravel access road. Based on these factors, Area D is considered to lack archaeological integrity. The concentration of artifacts located behind the house is contained within a deep deposit of commingled soils, with prehistoric, historic artifacts, and modern trash identified down to a depth of $3'9''/1.14\text{m}$. The stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 confirms this, and is highly suggestive of past cutting, grading and soil redistribution activity. It is concluded that further excavation within this area was unwarranted.

Area E

Area E, which contains the majority of the rear, mown grass yard of 118 Fort Road, is bound to the north and east by the gravel drive. To the south, this portion of land slopes downward into the artificial "Wetland B"/drainage culvert. During the Phase 1B survey, this area was tested at a 50' interval by TR6/STP11, STP 12 and STP 13. During the course of the Phase 2 expanded shovel testing program, TR6 was further explored with additional shovel tests excavated between the Phase 1B tests, using a 25' interval at the eastern end of the transect, and a 12'5" interval at the western end of the transect. Commingled historic artifacts and prehistoric debitage were recovered from all but one of the shovel tests on this transect. This area was further tested during the Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing program by shovel tests at a 25' interval along TR 10. The Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing for this area revealed a stratigraphy that was highly suggestive of deep disturbance. The majority of the shovel tests were dug to the limits of manual excavation, yielding a complex and irregular stratigraphic profile. A number of the tests yielded a dark, ashy, sandy level beneath the level that normally represented the clay subsoil. This ashy, sandy stratum was dense with prehistoric, historic and modern trash.

In order to clarify the extent and nature of this disturbance, as well as rule out the potential for buried, intact cultural strata, a trench was excavated that bisected this area. Trench 2 was oriented southwest to northeast, and was

excavated to a depth of $\pm 6' 6''/1.98\text{m}$. The trench profile revealed churned strata containing modern trash. A yellow brown sandy clay loam that very closely resembled the site's typical subsoil extended to varying depths (average $\pm 2' 0.61\text{m}$), with modern trash such as wire and metal protruding from the trench wall. Beneath this stratum were five layers of modern trash bearing clays and clay fills, ranging from ashy, sandy, very dark gray brown, to reddish pink, to very light brown. Wire, metal, and other forms of modern trash were observed protruding from the trench walls in numerous locations throughout these levels, which reached a maximum depth of $3' 9''/1.17\text{m}$. These levels overlay a deep deposit of very fine, silty gray clay that reached a maximum depth of $5' 6''/1.7\text{m}$. This clay level was underlain by very fine, reddish brown silty clay. A ceramic drain pipe was observed near the interface of these two levels, at a depth of $\pm 5' 3''/1.6\text{m}$.

Area D-Area E: Discussion

The unusual distribution, and frequent lack of topsoil identified in Area D, coupled with the complex and profoundly disturbed nature of Area E's stratigraphy down to depths of over $5'/1.5\text{m}$ clearly illustrate that no intact culture bearing soil horizons remain in these portions of the project area, and no further excavation is warranted. Confirmation of disturbance in the area was obtained on June 26, 2013 from Martin Shrederis, President of Niagara Engine Company No. 6, who informed Kris Mierisch that there had formerly been a barn or garage behind the house on 118 Fort Road that had presumably been demolished and bulldozed (Personal Communication: Martin Shrederis, June 26, 2013). The date of the structure and the date when it was demolished are not known, but the structure would have been located in Area E. Mr. Shrederis also stated that in the 1950's, a machine shop stood in the current location of the firehouse, and that it subsequently burned down. At that time, the machine shop (the current firehouse location) and 118 Fort Road were separate plots of land, belonging to different owners. It is possible that when 118 Fort Road and the current location of the fire house were consolidated, topsoil and rubble were redistributed across the entire central and northern portions of the project area, as the construction of the firehouse and associated gravel driveway was undertaken. Such a redistribution episode would explain the ashy lens and the unusually high volume of metal and trash located so deep below ground surface.

Area F: Eastern and Central Portion of Project Area -

Area F is located in the central and eastern portions of the project area, and includes a drainage culvert, ditch and artificial wetlands located on the southern side of the structure at 118 Fort Road, as well as the artificially leveled area located behind the existing buildings east of the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 buildings at 114 Fort Road. The culvert is part of an extensive drainage system spanning the entire project area. In addition to the drainage ditch and wetland areas, Area F also includes a compact gravel driveway that provides access to the site and to the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 buildings from Fort Road. There is currently a concrete pad and foundation located in the southern portion of this area, adjacent to Area G. (See Maps 1 & 2)

It was evident, upon visual inspection, that Area F was profoundly disturbed. To confirm this, a single transect of shovel tests, TR3/STP 4 and STP 5, was excavated in this area of the site during the Phase 1B survey. These shovel tests identified modern material intermixed with mottled stratigraphy of dark brown and yellowish brown silty loam and clay overlying yellowish brown sandy clay and a dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam overlying a gravel and coal ash layer and a yellowish brown sandy clay. The surface conditions in Area F during the Phase 2 investigation consisted of sodden soils, with surface water present.

The artificially leveled area behind the existing buildings has clearly been cut and graded, most likely during the construction of the firehouse, the gravel driveway, and the concrete slab foundation. During the Phase 2 trenching program, Trench 1 was excavated up to the edge of the adjacent concrete slab foundation (See Maps 1 & 2). This trench was excavated to depth of 12'9"/3.88m, and revealed a $\pm 1' / 0.30\text{m}$ stratum of gray, sandy gravel fill overlying gray/brown, fine silty clay that varied in depth from 2'0.60m to 3'6"/1.06m before disappearing, as the trench progressed from the northeast to the southwest. Under these strata was a deep deposit ($\pm 11' / 3.35\text{m}$) of orange-brown, very fine silty clay. The deepest stratum exposed was a dark gray, extremely fine grained, very thick silt clay. Approximately 2'0.6m of this clay was exposed before ground water began to percolate upward and fill the bottom of the trench. The trench profile confirmed that all topsoil in this area was removed during the construction of the extant buildings and gravel driveway, and that the area was covered with fill.

Map research identified a Map Documented Structure (MDS) located in the southwestern corner of the site, adjacent to Fort Road. Visual inspection indicated that this area, like the rest of Area F, had been disturbed by grading and filling to create the gravel driveway that provides access to the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 firehouse. To demonstrate the disturbed nature of this portion of Area F, Trench 4 was mechanically excavated in front of the firehouse, parallel to Fort Road. Due to safety concerns expressed by the fire company regarding accessibility for emergency response vehicles, the trench was not extended into the area directly in front of the firehouse garage doors. Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of $\pm 5' / 1.5\text{m}$, and revealed approximately 6"/15.2cm of densely packed gravel fill overlying $\pm 1' / 30.4\text{cm}$ of a very dark gray brown sandy gravel fill. These strata covered reddish brown silty sandy clay subsoil that extended to a depth of approximately 5' / 1.5m. At this depth, the trench began to fill with percolating ground water. Modern trash, including a tire iron and batteries were commingled with the soil throughout all levels of the trench. With the exception of a single sherd of whiteware (1830 to present), no evidence of buried historic features, such as foundations, cisterns, privies or wells, was observed.

Area F: Discussion

The surface conditions, features, and topography in Area F represent a landscape that has been profoundly disturbed by the redistribution and removal of all topsoil in the course of construction episodes, including the creation of the on-site structures, the drainage ditch for the wetland areas, and the extensive gravel driveway. Additionally, the profile for Trench 1 and Trench 4 revealed a total lack of topsoil beneath the gravel fill. Testing confirmed that culture bearing soils no longer exist in Area F. No additional work is recommended for Area F.

Area G-Area H: Central Southern Portion of Project Area

Area G

Area G is characterized by slopes that fall steeply from east to west, descending to the gravel driveway in Area F. Due to the steeply sloping nature of the topography, no Phase 1B or Supplemental Phase 2 shovel tests were excavated within the Area G.

Area H

Immediately east of Area G is Area H, which is characterized by a gently undulating topography that appears to conform to the contours of the agricultural fields and mown lawn to south and east. The agricultural field adjacent to the project area is quite large, extending eastward to Fox Creek. The agricultural field, which is off-site, and the mown lawn to the south have not been subjected to the topographical alterations seen within the project area. The surface

contours of the mown lawn area, which is the backyard of the adjacent property owner, extends without interruption into the agricultural field to the east, and blend seamlessly into the surface contours that define the southeastern portion of the project area. It is in this area, to the south of Area H, that Area I and Locus 1 are located. (See Maps 1 & 2)

During the Phase 1B, Area H was tested with TR2/STP3. This shovel test yielded seven (7) pieces of prehistoric debitage, one broken bifacial tool fragment, and a single sheet metal fragment. The presence of the prehistoric artifacts triggered a set of radial confirmation tests. The seven radial shovel tests yielded a total of 30 chert flakes, with an average of 4.28 flakes per test. The highest yielding radial was TR2/STP3, radial N1 (TR2/STP 3/M1), producing eight (8) flakes.

During the course of the Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing program, Area H was tested with two additional transects, excavated at a 25' interval. TR 18, contained two shovel tests (TR18/STP 1 & 2), was located at the western end of a level area within Area H. These shovel tests produced a total of eight (8) additional fragments of chert debitage, with seven (7) flakes recovered from TR18/STP 1, the southern test, and one flake recovered from TR18/SSTP 2 to the north. TR 11 contained three shovel tests, and bisected the established radial pattern, producing a total of 14 additional chert flakes and a rusted washer. These Phase 2 transects were excavated in an effort to assess the artifact distribution in this area.

Area G-Area H: Discussion

Area G was not tested during the Phase 1B or Phase 2 investigation due to the steepness of the slope in the area. No additional work is recommended for Area G.

During the Phase 2 excavations, all of the shovel tests on TR 11 pooled with water, possibly as a direct result of the modifications to the landscape resulting from the construction of the drainage culvert. Immediately north of the radial tests and TR 11, the land drops sharply into the wetland. It is likely that this area's topsoil and subsurface stratigraphy were disturbed during the construction of the culvert, artificial "Wetland D" and the adjacent driveway area.

The artifact recovery for Area H was sparse, when compared to the far denser and relatively intact stratigraphy located in Area I and Locus 1 to the south and southwest (discussed below). Considering the sparse prehistoric recovery in Area H, its location near the culvert drainage system, which represents significant construction disturbance in the immediate vicinity, and the saturated nature of the soils, it is the opinion of CITY/SCAPE that further excavation in Area H is unwarranted.

Area I and Locus 1: Southeastern Portion of Project Area

Area I and Locus 1 are located in the southeastern portion of the project area, within the mown lawn area east of the rear yard of the Cooper residence. (See Maps 1 & 2) Area I and Locus 1 are characterized by gently undulating topography that conforms to the contours of the adjacent off-site agricultural field to the east and mown lawn to the south. The agricultural field is extensive, stretching eastward to Fox Creek. The mown lawn to the south is the backyard of the adjacent Borst property. This area does not appear to have been subjected to significant modification, as the surface contours of this yard are unbroken as it joins the agricultural field. In addition, this land surface blends seamlessly into the surface contours that define the southeastern portion of the project area. Area I and Locus 1 display the most consistently intact stratigraphic profiles on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site, with stratigraphy more or less conforming to the control profile established near the natural bank of Fox Creek. The soils in Area I and Locus 1

consisted of 1-2' / 30.48-60.96 cm of brown silty loam topsoil overlying yellow brown silty sandy clay. The topsoil has accumulated to greater depth in a natural "basin", or dip, located toward the middle of this area, and is slightly shallower at the higher "ridges" of Area I and Locus 1, again, matching the natural landform. All artifacts from the Phase 2 supplemental shovel tests in the southeastern portion of the site, with the exception of two (2) chert flakes, were recovered from the topsoil (plow zone) layer. Considering all of these factors, and measuring them against the conditions encountered elsewhere on the site, the southeastern corner of the Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 site represents the only portion of the project area containing intact stratigraphy.

As a part of the larger landscape, with the many acres of current or former agricultural fields that stretch out in all directions, it can be assumed that the topsoil in Area I has been subjected to at least two centuries of agricultural plowing. Evidence for such plow-zone disturbance was confirmed by the stratigraphic profiles revealed in shovel testing and unit excavations in this area. These excavations showed extensive commingling of prehistoric, historic, and occasionally modern artifacts down to, and occasionally intruding into, the subsoil interface. In general, it can be said that Area I and Locus 1 are an intact natural landform with typical plow zone broadcasting and commingling of prehistoric, historic, and modern artifacts. However, both the Phase 1B and Phase 2 shovel testing identified two dense, and clearly defined prehistoric artifact concentrations (collectively referred to as Locus 1) within Area I. These loci were dense and compact enough to remain relatively cohesive in the face of this plowing activity. The character of Locus 1, and the rationale guiding our excavation strategy, will be discussed in detail below.

Area I

During the Phase 1B testing, Area I was tested at a 50' interval along TR 1, which consisted of two shovel tests, with TR/1STP 1 located at the western end of Area I, and STP 2 at the southeastern end. Both shovel tests were positive, yielding six (6) and seven (7) chert flakes, respectively. This triggered a set of radial confirmation tests for each shovel test. The resulting radial test patterns, when viewed with density columns, (See Maps 3A & 4A) show two clear prehistoric concentrations in the southwest and southeast corners of this portion of the project area (Currently referred to as Locus 1, Concentrations 1 & 2, respectively). The concentrations within Locus 1 will be discussed individually, and within the broader site/environmental context below.

The Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing program on Area I confirmed what was suggested from the results of the Phase 1B testing. In the Phase 2 testing, the entirety of Area I (including what is now identified as Locus 1) was tested with a 25' grid pattern, consisting of Transects 13, 14, 16 and 17, and two additional 25' "fill-in" tests on TR 1 (STPs 0.5 and 1.5). This testing program further confirmed the integrity of Locus 1, and further demonstrated that the remainder of Area I produced a light lithic scatter and historic material consistent with agricultural broadcast. None of the Phase 2 investigation's 25' interval tests that fell outside of the Locus 1 boundaries (See Maps 3A 7 4A) yielded significant artifacts or any significant amounts of lithic debitage. For example, the combined tests along TR 14 yielded a total of eight (8) chert flakes, and assorted modern refuse. TR 17 yielded a total of two (2) chert flakes, and assorted modern refuse. Additionally, TR13/STP 3, which falls directly between the boundaries of Concentrations 1 and 2 within Locus 1, produced only five (5) chert flakes, while TR13/STP 1, which is centrally located within Concentration 1's "bullseye", yielded 80 flakes, providing the type of data that clearly defined the boundaries of this site/locus.

Locus 1 containing Concentrations 1 & 2

Concentrations 1 and 2 within Locus 1 were first identified in the Phase 1B shovel testing survey. TR1/STP1 produced six (6) chert flakes in what appeared to be relatively intact soils, triggering a set of radial confirmation tests.

These tests delineated a clear density “boundary”, with high yields trending along the western and southern axes, which almost certainly continue beyond the project area boundaries and into the agricultural field. The western axis tests produced a single, calcined bone fragment, and an average of 19.5 flakes per test (West 1: 11 flakes, 1 bone fragment, West 2: 27 flakes, West 3: 21 flakes). The southern axis produced a chert biface, two (2) nails, and an average of 9.5 flakes per test (South 1: 1 biface, 9 flakes, 2 nails, South 2: 11 flakes, South 3: 9 flakes), and one possible rusted musket ball. In sharp contrast, the northern and eastern radial axes produced only a combined total of 13 chert flakes from a total of five shovel tests. Simply put, the Phase 1B testing identified a prehistoric concentration in the southwestern corner of Area I, with boundaries that trend along the western and southern axes of the TR1/STP 1 radial array. It is the opinion of CITY/SCAPE that this concentration represents the edge of a larger site that extends off of the project area boundaries to the south and west. This prehistoric concentration is identified as Concentration 1 within Locus 1.

Concentration 2 was also identified during the Phase 1B shovel testing survey. TR 1/STP 2 produced seven (7) chert flakes, triggering a set of radial confirmation tests in the extreme southeastern corner of the project area. The density columns generated by these tests show a clear density boundary, with high artifact yields trending along the southern, eastern and western axes. It is presumed that this prehistoric concentration continues outside the boundaries of the project area to the south and east. The western series of radial shovel tests yielded a single, calcined bone fragment, and an average of 10 flakes per test (West 1: 6 flakes, 2 shards of window glass and 2 rusted nails; West 2: 14 flakes). The southern radial confirmation tests yielded an average of nine (9) flakes per test (South1: 4 flakes; South 2: 14 flakes). The eastern radial confirmation tests yielded an average of six (6) flakes per test (East 1: 11 flakes; East 2: one flake). The northern radial confirmation tests produced only a combined total of nine (9) flakes among three shovel tests. The Phase 1B testing strategy, when assessed, clearly identified a prehistoric concentration in the extreme southeastern corner of the project area. This prehistoric concentration is identified as Concentration 2 within Locus 1. (See Maps 1 & 2, 3A & 4A)

As noted above, the Phase 2 supplemental shovel testing program in Area I confirmed the results and conclusions of the Phase 1B testing. The entire surface of Area I (including the area now identified as Locus 1) was tested across a 25’ grid shovel test pattern, consisting of TR 13, 14, 16, and 17, and including two additional 25’ “fill-in” tests on TR 1 (STPs 0.5 and 1.5). This testing program further confirmed the integrity of Locus 1, and demonstrated that outside of the boundary of the positive loci, concentrations are quite sparse, consisting of light lithic scatter and agricultural broadcast. None of the Phase 2 investigation’s 25’ interval tests that fell outside of the Locus 1 boundaries yielded significant artifacts or any significant amounts of lithic debitage. This conclusion is supported by the fact that from all of TR 14, only a total of eight (8) chert flakes and assorted modern refuse were recovered. TR 17 produced a total of two (2) chert flakes, and assorted modern refuse. TR13/STP 3, which falls directly between the boundaries of Concentrations 1 and 2 within Locus 1, produced only five (5) chert flakes. However, TR13/STP 1, which is centrally located within Concentration 1, yielded 80 chert flakes. This shovel test represents the highest prehistoric artifact yield for a shovel test for the entire Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. It was, therefore, selected as the obvious central point for unit excavation within Locus 1.

The rationale guiding the unit placement and excavation of Locus 1 was directed by a number of factors that, when considered in total, indicated that a floor plan excavation focused on each of the prehistoric concentrations would be the most productive strategy at the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. The results of the two floor plan excavations have confirmed that this strategy served to maximize the recovery of important data.

Phase 2 Unit Placement, Locus 1

Concentration 1: As described above, Unit 1 was placed adjacent to TR13/STP1. This shovel test represented the highest yield, by far, of prehistoric artifacts from any shovel test on the entire Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site, and it represented a prehistoric “bulls eye” (artifact concentration) for Concentration 1. The resulting floor plan excavation of Concentration 1 was expanded outward, and the placement of additional units was guided by both the numerical recovery rate, and the nature of the artifacts recovered. Debitage recovered from these units often numbered in the thousands per unit, with flake recovery often 300 to 700 flakes per 10cm level.

Concentration 2: The same rationale that directed the floor plan excavation for Concentration 1 was applied to Concentration 2. It is clear, based on the results of the Phase 2 excavations that Concentration 2 represents the boundary of a larger site that extends beyond the project area. The Phase 1B radial confirmation tests excavated in this area strongly support this assertion, as does placing this concentration within the larger landscape, which consists of a gently rising slope that flattens out to the south and east. As with Concentration 1, an obvious “bulls eye” (artifact concentration) was identified at Concentration 2. This point is located at the extreme southeastern corner of Locus 1/Concentration 2. The unit placed at this point (Unit 10) produced a large quartz crystal strike-a-light, in addition to numerous other prehistoric artifacts. This quartz crystal artifact is potentially significant, as anecdotal evidence suggests that an iron pyrite mine is located near the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. Such crystals and iron pyrite ore are important components in prehistoric fire kits. This discovery might contribute information about larger trade networks involving quartz crystals obtained from further away, such as Herkimer, and locally available iron pyrite. As with Concentration 1, subsequent unit placement was guided by the number and nature of artifacts recovered. Numerous bifaces, large amounts ofdebitage (though not as densely concentrated as Concentration 1) and several carbon samples from numerous carbon stains were recovered from this floor excavation, another indication that the floor excavations within Locus 1 may represent small sections of a larger site that is located off the project area.

The soils in Concentration 1 and Concentration 2 were plow zone sediments. The extensive commingling of prehistoric, historic, and occasionally modern artifacts down to and occasionally within the subsoil interface is typical of these deposits. However, while there has been commingling of artifacts on the site, field studies undertaken in plow zone soils have provided evidence that, while plowing churns the soils, and can to some degree drag artifacts about, it does not destroy the archaeological integrity of a site. Specific conditions from the site that are characteristic of plow-zone sediments include:

1. Excavations in Locus 1 revealed the presence of a hearth or cooking floor. Generally, Feature 1 is characterized by a small, dark, carbon rich stain at the west end, with a much lighter, longer, and shallower stain that extends to the east. The general shape and nature of Feature 1, which includes a collection of stones, artifacts, and animal bones, is suggestive of a feature that was impacted by a plow, and dragged to the east, along with the lighter, shallower stain.
2. A kaolin pipe bowl fragment was recovered from directly beneath a grouping of bones and stones in Feature 1. This grouping of bones and stones is indicated by “Spot Elevation 10” on the feature diagram, which will be included in the Phase 2 final report. The presence of a kaolin pipe fragment below the bones and stones in Feature 1 does not, in this case, compromise the integrity of the archaeological site, since the churning of soils caused the repeated plowing and/or bioturbation could account for this phenomenon. At present, the chance of this representing a contact-period feature cannot be ruled out, but

it is considered unlikely. Carbon samples were collected from Feature 1, and, if warranted, C¹⁴ testing can be completed during the analysis phase of the Phase 2 report preparation.

3. A rusted bolt was recovered from the top of the largest stone in Feature 1, at the eastern end of the feature. This, combined with the kaolin pipe bowl fragment, places historic, and possibly modern objects, directly below and directly above Feature 1, indicating a commingling of historic and prehistoric sediments. As explained above, the commingling is the result of plowing and does not compromise the archaeological integrity of Locus 1 or the feature.

We believe, based on discussion presented above, that the plow zone sediments continue to retain a degree of archaeological integrity, and the potential to produce valid data.

Rear of Property Extending to Fox Creek

The rear of the property, which extends eastward from Area E, was tested in the Phase 1B. Three transects, each containing a single shovel test, were spot tests along the eastern section of the property. TR7/STP 14 and TR8/STP 15 contained densely packed very dark gray sand and gravel fill. TR 9/STP 16 was placed in the easternmost section of the APE. Soils were a mix of dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam and yellowish brown sandy clay overlaying a yellowish brown sandy clay with coal and charcoal. The charcoal and coal were considered intrusive and were discarded. Visual inspection and shovel testing indicate that the gravel drive and the area to the north of the road had been bulldozed, removing much of the topsoil. No artifacts were recovered in this area.

A pole barn was proposed in the eastern end of the site a short distance east of Area E. In February of 2013, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants undertook a monitoring program for the excavation of a utility trench associates with the construction of the pole barn. The utility trench, which was 2' wide, was mechanically excavated with a backhoe to a depth of 3', under the direction of the field archaeologist. The first 100' of the trench confirmed significant soil disturbance in the form of 8 to 12" of gravel fill. It is within the disturbed layer that six fragments of chert were recovered. Five of the chert fragments, which were angular and recovered in the gravel fill, were judged to be non-cultural. There was one chert flake that exhibited a fracture pattern suggesting cultural manufacture; however, it was clean on the break and it was considered to have been broken by the backhoe. Laboratory examination of the chert flakes recovered in the utility trench confirmed that they were non-cultural. No further work in this area is recommended.

Summary and Conclusions

The purpose of the information presented above, as well as the attached maps, is to clearly document the methodology used in the placement of the units excavated on the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site. Over the many weeks the CITY/SCAPE crew spent excavating the archaeological site, they developed an intimate understanding of the use history and disturbance events that have taken place within the project area.

The Principal Investigator, in consultation with other Executive Board members of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC), confirmed that lithic reduction sites in the Schoharie area tend to be 50 to 100 square yards in size, are characterized by dense lenses of flakes with various fraction sizes, and tend to produce few if any, finished diagnostic artifacts (Personal Communication: Ed Curtin, October 26, 2013). The Niagara Engine Company No. 6 prehistoric locus closely conforms to this pattern. Only a single projectile point was recovered from the prehistoric locus. This projectile point does not fit into any recognized diagnostic category, and, after examination by a

number of experts, was interpreted to most likely be a broken and re-worked point of unknown type. Our laboratory analysis and Phase 2 research are under way.

The End-of-Field Letter presented a preliminary opinion that this site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This preliminary conclusion is based on several factors, among them that Locus 1 yielded material similar to material recovered on a number of other professionally excavated lithic reduction sites in the Schoharie region, and that Locus 1 lacked diagnostics that would permit us to assign the site to a specific cultural tradition. It was clear from the Phase 2 investigation that Locus 1 contains only a small portion of the overall prehistoric site, which extends into the agricultural field to the east and perhaps into the mown lawn area to the south. Both of these areas are off-site, and not available for investigation. Based on the fact that it will not be possible to extend the investigation off-site, it is considered that the level of investigation that has already taken place in Locus 1 makes it unlikely that additional study would significantly alter the conclusions that can be drawn from the Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation.

Importantly, no work is planned for the area of the site in which Locus 1 is located. That being the case, even if Locus 1 was determined to be National Register eligible, it would be possible to avoid the site. This is the preferred alternative. In the event that the site is found to be National Register eligible, an Avoidance Plan will be developed to permanently protect the prehistoric site located in Locus 1.

In conclusion, the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 site remains stable, intact and protected. Should FEMA decide that further unit excavation is warranted, CITY/SCAPE can expand the investigation. It is, however, our opinion that this site has been thoroughly and professionally excavated to the highest professional archaeological standards, and we look forward to submitting the Phase 2 report.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island Resource Center, PO Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189

FEMA PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

Please complete this form and attach it to the top of any and all information submitted to this office for review.
Accurate and complete forms will assist this office in the timely processing and response to your request.



PROJECT NUMBER 12PR05286 (only if a project was previously submitted)



This is a new project (If checked, complete ALL the following)

Project Name: Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (relocation and construction of new permanent building)

Location: 114-118 Fort Road (Coordinates 42.675346, -74.302508)

City/Town/Village: Village of Schoharie

County: Schoharie

TYPE OF REVIEW REQUIRED/REQUESTED

This Project at a minimum is using federal funds (FEMA) AND state funds (New York State Emergency Management Office)

FEMA CONTACT FOR PROJECT

Name: Marisol J. Meléndez-Maíz

E-Mail address: Marisol.melendezmaiz@fema.dhs.gov

Title: Historic Preservation Specialist

Phone: 787-296-3551 Fax: 787-296-3547

Send Correspondence to:

Ms. Donna Bolognino

Recovery EHP Coordinator

FEMA Region II Albany Field Office

Leo W. O'Brien Federal Bldg.

11A Clinton Avenue, Suite 742

Albany, NY 12207

Copy Furnish to:

Mr. Rick Lord

Chief of Mitigation Programs

Agency Preservation Officer

NYS Division of Homeland Security and
Emergency Services (DHSES)

1220 Washington Avenue, Building 22
Albany, New York 12226-2251

URGENCY OF REVIEW: Immediate (3 days) Expedited (14 days) Regular (30 days)

Comments:

FEMA Disaster Number: 4020

PW # 5101



SIGNATURE:

DATE December 19, 2013

Marisol J. Meléndez-Maíz
Historic Preservation Specialist
(for) Megan Jadrosich
Regional Environmental Officer

DR-4020 NY PW 5101

Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (relocation and construction of new building)

Location and Resource:	Site for the relocation and construction of a new permanent building for Niagara Engine Company No. 6, Schoharie Fire Department, at 114-118 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York. (Coordinates 42.675346, -74.302508).
Cause of Failure:	Heavy rainfall, strong winds and rising water levels of area rivers during Hurricane Irene (incident period August 26 thru September 5, 2011) caused severe flooding throughout Schoharie County.
Description of Damage:	The Niagara Engine Company No. 6 Fire Station facility, located at 133 Grand Street, was flooded with approximately 8 feet of water. The damage to the structure was so extensive that replacement of the building has been determined to be more cost-effective than in-kind repairs of its elements. Rebuilding on site has been ruled out due to floodplain constraints. The Fire Department has been occupying a vacant tractor dealership, showroom and repair shop at 114 Fort Road since the damage occurred at their previous site. The existing building at 114 Fort Road is insufficient for their long term needs, but the Department has been given the opportunity to acquire the property to build a new firehouse.
Undertaking:	<p>The proposed undertaking for the construction of a new building at 114-118 Fort Road will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site preparation – Grading and landscaping; construction of access road and parking areas.• Demolition – Demolish, load, haul, and dispose of the all the existing buildings and structures in 114-118 Fort Road (vacant tractor dealership and house).• Installation of new utilities (mechanical, plumbing, electrical, drainage) adequate for the needs of the Engine Company.• Permanent building for the Fire Station and Apparatus Bay – construct a new 120 FT x 72 Ft x 16 FT eave height structure with galvanized steel siding and roof panels (13,918 SF). The proposed building will be similar in appearance to the Grand Street building.
APE:	The area of potential effects includes two adjacent parcels at 114-118 Fort Road in the Village of Schoharie, with a total of 3.61 acres. The parcels contain commercial and residential structures to be demolished. The property was purchased already and construction of the Pole Barn, a temporary facility on the northeast section of the property, was completed.
Archaeology:	<p>FEMA initial evaluation in July 26, 2012, determined that the APE was located within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas. A cultural resources consultant was retained by the applicant to conduct a Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for 114-118 Fort Road.</p> <p>A Phase IA Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis & Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was completed in January 2013 by CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants. The APE had previous alterations from the construction of the existing structures and facilities, but the Phase IA concluded that the undisturbed areas had archaeological potential. The Phase IB sub-surface testing consisted of the excavation of 65 shovel test, which yielded historic and prehistoric artifacts, and two</p>

DR-4020 NY PW 5101

Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (relocation and construction of new building)

sites were identified. The Niagara Historic Site was heavily concentrated to the north and east of the house at 118 Fort Road, with a ceramic assemblage dating early to mid-19th century, likely representing a kitchen or sheet midden. The Niagara Prehistoric Site represents a lithic reduction site, with several tools and a lot of dark gray chert debitage, with Locus 1 in a patch of grass in the southeast portion of 114 Fort Road and Locus 2 to the north and east of the house. A determination was made to proceed with a Phase II Archaeological Investigation, with concurrence from SHPO (12PR05286, dated December 20, 2012).

The Phase II Archaeological Investigation had the objective to evaluate these findings, identify the boundaries of the sites, make an assessment of their integrity and significance, and determine their eligibility to the National Register. CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resource Consultants conducted the Phase II and presented an *End Of Field Report* in September 12, 2013, with the preliminary findings of the field investigation. An *Addendum* was subsequently submitted in November 14, 2013. The post-excavation artifact processing and data analysis are currently in progress, and the final report is pending, but will be forwarded to SHPO upon receipt.

The north portion of the APE was divided into areas A-C, D, and E (corresponding to Niagara Historic Site and Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 2); presented historic material consistent with a sheet midden, but it is unclear whether it is in fact associated with the 19th century house. Phase II excavations consisted of 25 additional shovel test; 3 excavation units of 1 x 1 m (units 9, 17 and 18); and 2 trenches (trenches 2 and 3). The investigators concluded that: areas A-C, D, and E lacked archaeological integrity, the stratigraphy was disturbed, no intact features were identified, there was no intact culture bearing soil horizon, and the areas lacked the potential to contribute anything beyond an expanded artifact sample. No further archaeological work is recommended for north portion of APE.

The south east portion of the APE was divided into areas G, H and I (Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 1). Phase II excavations consisted of 21 shovel tests and 15 excavation units of 1 x 1 m, placed in two large contiguous units (Units 1-8 and 10-16). The excavations in areas H and I presented consistently intact stratigraphic profiles; dense concentration of chert flakes of various sizes and types, characteristic of lithic reduction site or workshop; and intact features which may represent a living surface, like feature 1, a roughly oval shape cooking hearth in units 5 and 6, with charcoal and faunal remains. FEMA finds that the preliminary information provided in the *End of Field Report* and *Addendum* indicates this site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Since no construction work is going to take place in this area, it can be avoided and protected.

Standing Structures: All the structures in 114-118 Fort Road will be demolished as part of the construction activities. The facilities in 114 Fort Road used to belong to the Jack Miller Tractor and Truck Company. The Quonset hut structure and a 1-story steel building were constructed in 1955. Other structures include several sheds, a concrete pad and foundation, and a loading dock. In a previous consultation to SHPO for the use of these buildings as temporary facilities for the Niagara Engine Company No. 6 (PW-7170, dated 7/7/12), it was determined that these facilities do not meet the criteria for the National Register (SHPO Letter 12PR02894, dated July 13, 2012).

DR-4020 NY PW 5101

Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (relocation and construction of new building)

The area of Fort Road has been occupied since the early 18th century, originally a part of the hamlet of Fox Town. The Old Stone Fort, located to the north, was built in 1772. There are a number of early dwellings located along Fort Road dating to the 19th century. Fort Road appears in 1768 map and a concentration of houses along Fort Road is clearly depicted in 1856 map. The north parcel, 118 Fort Road, contains a 2-story wood frame dwelling, with porch and deck, with possible construction date as early as 1856. The evaluation of the house is pending as part of the Phase II final report.

Findings: FEMA concludes that neither the 19th century residential dwelling at 118 Fort Road nor the facilities at 114 Fort Road meet the criteria for National Register eligibility and their demolition will not affect surrounding historic buildings or districts. Secondly, the Niagara Historic Site and Niagara Prehistoric Site, Locus 2 (Areas A-C, D and E), located on the north portion of the project area, were found to lack archaeological integrity and research potential. These sites do not meet the criteria for the National Register. Thirdly, the project area has presented significant archaeological resources in the south-east portion (areas H and I, corresponding to Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 1), determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No construction work is planned for this area. FEMA finds that the proposed scope of work will have a **No Adverse Effect Determination**, with the condition that the Niagara Prehistoric Site, Locus 1, in the south-east portion of the APE is avoided and protected from any impact of the construction activities.

FEMA consulted with St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs; provided information regarding identified historic properties in the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and afforded the Tribes an opportunity to participate in the consultation. The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe THPO responded that the project was considered of No Effect in regards to cultural properties of concern to their Tribe.

Prepared by: Marisol J. Meléndez-Maíz, FEMA Historic Preservation Specialist

Enclosures: *End of Field on Supplemental Shovel Testing, Trenching and Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation*, with End of Field Map with location of excavations. Niagara Engine Company No. 6, 114-118 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York. Prepared by CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resources Consultants. September 12, 2013.

FEMA comments to End of Field Report for Niagara Engine No. 6. October 7, 2013.

Addendum to the End of Field Letter and Response to FEMA Comments. Niagara Engine Company No. 6, 114-118 Fort Road, Village of Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York. Prepared by CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resources Consultants. November 14, 2013.

Figures: Plans for the proposed facilities prepared by Mitchell Assoc. Architects (Site Plan, Demolition Plan, Drainage-Grading-Plan); and Phase II End of Field map with shovel test, units and trenches. Source: CITY/SCAPE.

DR-4020 NY PW 5101
Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (relocation and construction of new building)

List of figures

1. Aerial photo, 114-118 Fort Road. Source: Google Earth.

Figures in attached PDF file:

2. Proposed Facilities for the new fire station. Source: Mitchell Assoc. Architects
3. Demolition plan for 114-118 Fort Road. Source: Mitchell Assoc. Architects
4. Drainage, grading plan. Source: Mitchell Assoc. Architects
5. Phase II End of Field map with shovel test, units and trenches. Source: City/Scape



Figure 1. Aerial photo with location of 114-118 Fort Road, Schoharie. Source: Google Earth.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

January 6, 2014

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

Donna Bolognino
FEMA
Leo O'Brien Building
11A Clinton Ave STE 742
Albany, New York 12207

Re: FEMA (DR-4020 NY PW 5101)
*Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (Relocation and Construction of New Permanent Building), 114-118
Front Road, Village of Schoharie, New York*
114-118 Fort Road/SCHOHARIE, Schoharie County
12PR05286

Dear Ms. Bolognino:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the submitted document *Niagara Engine Co. No. 6 (Relocation and Construction of New Permanent Building), 114-118 Front Road, Village of Schoharie, New York* received by our office December 20, 2013. We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, *as amended*, and its implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties.

FEMA concludes that neither the 19th century residential dwelling at 118 Fort Road nor the facilities at 114 Fort Road meet the criteria for National Register eligibility and their demolition will not affect surrounding historic buildings or districts. The Niagara Historic Site and Niagara Prehistoric Site, Locus 2 (Areas A-C, D, and E), located on the northern portion of the project area, were found to lack archaeological integrity and research potential. However, Areas H and I that correspond to Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 1, were determined to possess integrity and thus eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No construction work is planned for this area.

As a result, it is the finding of FEMA that the proposed scope of work will have a *No Adverse Effect* [as per 36 CFR Sec. 800.5(b)] conditioned upon the avoidance of the Niagara Prehistoric Site Locus 1 during project construction. Based upon our review of the submitted information, our office concurs with the finding of *No Adverse Effect* for the proposed undertaking conditioned upon appropriate measures to be taken to protect Locus 1 from construction activities.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly at (518) 237-8643, Extension 3288 or via electronic mail at Brian.Yates@parks.ny.gov. If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Wm. Brian Yates
Historic Preservation Specialist