

SHEEP PEN SITE, ERIE CANAL VILLAGE, N.Y.

by

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and

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APRIL, 1983

ABSTRACT

Emergency archeology continues in New York State. If historic Fort Bull I were found at the Sheep Pen Site within the Erie Canal Village Historic Park, the Victorian house scheduled to be relocated there might be placed elsewhere. An undisturbed prehistoric campsite fares less well. Ethical and historical considerations and the themes of human heritage are discussed.

## INTRODUCTION

As many of you have tolerated two years of discussions about the search for Fort Bull I at Erie Canal Village, and as you were promised some update on Cathy Bair's analysis of the ceramics from the 1981 excavations and Gilbert Hagerty's on-going efforts to help us, this presentation will not be a complete disappointment to you on all counts. Mrs. Bair (Beauchamp Chapter) completed her 59 pages of struggle, apparently leaving no sherd unanalyzed, all of Gordon DeAngelo's, Peter and Marjorie Pratt's type collections, libraries, and brains picked clean, to present us with the unpopular conclusion that none of the ceramics from the 1981 excavations were appropriate to the 1750's Fort Bull I time (Bair manuscript). The site has a fine assortment of ceramics of interest to those studying the 1800's and early 1900's, however, and the analysis of these materials reveals that those who dumped on the site discarded or lost almost exclusively British materials, reflecting for us a narrow range of international trade for the residents. As far as Gilbert Hagerty's researches of the metal button and musket balls are concerned, he was not able to provide any definitive evidence, either.

Therefore, we concluded that where we worked in 1981 did not appear to have been where any recognizable materials from Fort Bull I remained. We conferred with personnel from Erie Canal Village, and by letter and telephone with the Rome Historical/Tourism Commission presenting our conclusions. At that time, we presented our evaluation of the most and least likely places to look next, and suggested that additional testing in places where they were considering placing the Victorian house would be helpful. All was quiet until the start of June, 1982. Then, the picture changed.

We received a frantic telephone call from Mary Reynolds of Erie Canal Village telling us that not only had a new area been chosen for the relocation of the Victorian house, but that architects had been there and the area was surveyed and staked out ready for action. Excavations for the foundation and footers was scheduled within the next two or three days. Could we come? We were in the midst of our work at Roberson Site in Binghamton (McDowell-Loudan 1982, 1983) but this was the mystery we felt duty-bound to keep fighting.

## THE SHEEP PEN SITE

Due to these startling revisions in the planned relocation of the Victorian house at Erie Canal Village, Rome, Oneida County, New York, the SUNY Cortland Archeology Field School undertook a two-day emergency reconnaissance and salvage project within an area of the reconstructed village referred to as "the sheep pen". It had been the plan, as discussed earlier in the year, to locate the house in an open "island" of land between Clinton's Ditch and the site of Wood Creek Fort, as marked by the DAR Historic Marker.

Unexpectedly, it was discovered that limitations in the space available in that location due to the presence of an early 1900's brick-lined sewer paralleling Clinton's Ditch, and an abrupt change

of plans occurred, surveying and landscaping procedures were started, and the new house location was staked out within the sheep pen, without consultation with archeologists. Concern over this omission led Village personnel to notify the writers urging that some checking of the house site occur before excavations for the house foundation took place.

On June 3, 1982, the writers, Gordon DeAngelo, the SUNY Cortland Archeology Field School crew, and students from the 1981 field school crew who were available, rushed to the Village to undertake emergency subsurface inspections. Mary Reynolds, Acting Curator of the Village, arranged for Clarence Brainerd, Village Caretaker, to strip the sod from areas where foundation digging was to occur. The first small scrape uncovered a pile of flint debitage and scattered fire-cracked rock; the second scrape, to the west of the first, yielded a larger concentration of flint debitage, tools, and broken tool fragments, ash, cracked rock, and a curved area of greasy, ashy soil. The scraping action had dislodged much of the material but it was possible to create approximate maps of the concentrations and to measure their horizontal and vertical distributions. Once this was done, the artifactual material from these two distinct loci was bagged by locus and notes were taken as to the appearance of the subsurface soils.

On June 8, 1982, with even more of the 1981 field school crew appearing as volunteers, the crew returned to the site to shovel-excavate test pits at intervals along the perimeter of the staked-out house foundation area. This location, we noted once the vegetation had been cut and the topography had been revealed, was slightly higher than the land outside the staked sections. The difference in elevation is no more than two or three feet, however, often less than that. As the test pits were scattered outward from this high point, the cultural content declined, suggesting that the higher ground marked the location of a camping site or habitation of some sort.

On June 9, 1982, the field crew had to return to the Roberson Site, but fortunately, Gordon DeAngelo returned to Erie Canal Village to monitor the trenching operations and observe cultural associations. Due to heavy rain and erosion after excavations had occurred, the trenches were severely undercut in some areas. DeAngelo mapped and photographed them, profiling walls and plotting artifacts in situ. His notes are informative at this point and are quoted here:

"While scraping down the west wall a discoid biface knife was found embedded in the wall about a foot below the surface. Beauchamp member, Peter Pratt, suggested that it is of Paleo-Indian origin. Due to hydrostatic pressure, large slabs of the clay subsoil kept falling into the trench leaving the six to eight inch occupation layer undercut and held together with turf rootlets. Because of this, dirt and stones kept falling out of the roots. At one point, while (I) was trowelling down a profile (I) heard a patter of dirt accompanied by the clink of flint and felt something hit (my) foot. It was a three inch perfect projectile point...'It probably knew there was somebody there who cared--and didn't want to be left behind'. The typology of

this point is questionable. From a distance the shape looks like an Early Woodland Meadowood point--but is much thicker than the usual Meadowoods.

As one 'wag' put it: 'It is either the worst Meadowood or the best Brewerton side-notched I've ever seen.'

Excavations and controlled collections occurred in twenty different locations, consisting of 16 test pits (3' squares) and 4 other loci resulting from the scraping operations. Gordon's trench monitoring may be located, along with these other testing areas, on the map.

Preliminary analysis of the materials from the two-day excavations and mappings yielded the following information: flint was utilized almost to the exclusion of all other lithic materials. For example, there were 2,391 flint flakes, 9 jasper flakes, 2 quartzite flakes, and 1 quartz flake retrieved, as well as 18 flint points or segments of points, and 2 chalcedony point fragments. Of the utilized flakes or worked pieces, 41 were flint, and 1 was jasper.

There appears to have been a steaming or roasting pit or trench present and vast quantities of water and heat-shattered rock were found in this trench and distributed around the site. As we undertook experiments with lithic materials similar to those found in this area, noting that the shattering product appears to require both water and heat, we feel confident that some sort of steaming process was carried out at the site (McDowell-Loudan 1983). Therefore, in addition to some flint tool-manufacturing (debitage, a flint core, two hammerstones, a flint nodule, and numerous broken flint tools were found) at the site, especially in areas near squares 8, 10, and 14, as well as loci #1 and #3, food-processing with steam was occurring in and near locus #3 where the trench was encountered. Locus #3 was also where the majority of the flint projectile points and other worked objects were found (14 points, 26 worked or utilized pieces of flint, and 1 core).

Scattered in the uppermost portions of the topsoil, were slivers of clear (7) or green (37) glass, 35 diverse fragments of rusty metal, tiny brick bits, kaolin pipe fragments, and 2 tiny china fragments, the historic component. We expect Cathy Bair to devote another 59 pages to analysis of these two china fragments.

Of unknown age and species, in most cases, are the 49 fragments of bone and animal teeth. There are definite rodent and ungulate teeth but others are unidentified, so far.

The nature, quantities, and variety of the artifactual materials suggest temporary site usage, probably on more than one occasion, with at least one occupation including a relatively large steam-cooking event. Tool manufacture and repair occurred here, too, with what appears to have been the discard of exhausted tools, or broken ones, in a refuse pit or pile near the steaming pit.

As the site is located within a pen which had contained sheep as part of the atmosphere for the Village, and since the area was part of a cattle and pig farm prior to its use for sheep, the scatter of historic materials may reflect the scant human usage, except indirectly for livestock maintenance, one might predict in such areas. In contrast, there were hundreds of pieces of broken crockery, glass, and metal found in the 1981 excavations in the "island" where dumping had been concentrated.

From what can be determined from Mary Reynolds and Clarence Brainerd, it appears that the Sheep Pen Site has not been plowed or modified extensively for the past twenty or thirty years. We did not note evidence of plowing during our testing, either. The shallow locations of concentrations of flint debitage, the presence of the rock-filled trench, and the apparent clustering of materials throughout the site, seem to point to relatively undisturbed soils.

#### DISCUSSION

We had hoped that this strategically-located prehistoric site, with its discrete activity areas illustrating camping, tool-making, and cooking-heating by pre-European groups, would warrant further archeological study and incorporation into the Village's portrayal of human heritage. For a site within a center for historical study to be destroyed without this consideration seemed very unfortunate. We were told that the only thing which would stop the Victorian house project would be clear evidence of Fort Bull I. Although we found two musket balls, we did not locate any other Revolutionary War or 1750's materials. What we did find was too early to interest the decision-makers, it appears.

From the viewpoint of a theme at the Village, our latest contributions to the understanding of what occurred near Wood Creek prior to 1800 is of interest. Throughout prehistoric as well as historic times, waterways have been significant for travel, subsistence, and rendezvous. Erie Canal Village was constructed to tell part of the story of early historic travel, trade, and settlement, along Clinton's Ditch, the Erie Canal, and the Barge Canal. For increased time depth to the displays at the Village, Fort Bull (Hagerty 1971) is commemorated with a DAR marker located on the site of a slightly later fort, Fort Wood Creek. Efforts are made, within the museum exhibits at the Village, to tell the story of the Oneida Carry and its trials and tribulations resulting from competition for land, wealth, power, of European groups and their varied Amerindian allies or enemies. Travel, trade, competition, changing land use, engineering skills, settlement patterns, are all stressed, as are the changes in the artifacts which reflect these developments. Why, then, is it any less important and any less significant to portray the earlier usage of the Wood Creek/Oneida Carry sites as they were exploited long before Europeans began to do so? Certainly, those who visited Erie Canal Village were excited by the historic and prehistoric evidence our field school crew was finding in both 1980 (searching for part

of the original Clinton's Ditch) and 1981 (attempting to find evidence of Fort Bull I) as we made our test excavations and described what we were doing to visitors. The children in school tours, a large number from 5th grade and other classes which have units on archeology and New York State Indians, were fascinated by our work, some even returned with their families on other days to see us. Their teachers were pleased to have an opportunity to illustrate things discussed in classes, something which the Village could incorporate into their fine display system without extensive changes in current practices.

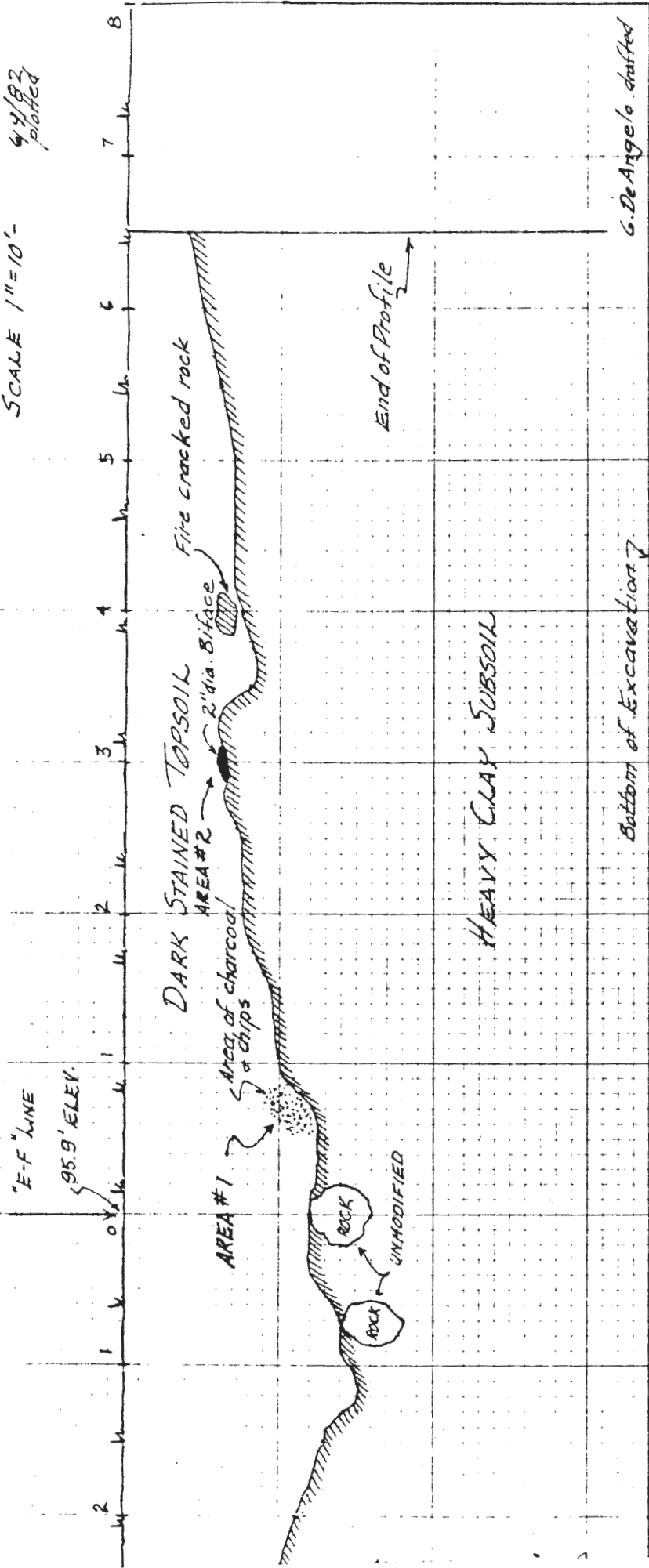
To have located a discrete prehistoric camp site, overlooking the creek, adjacent to the known fort, and beyond the current extent of the (later) Village buildings, was an event which might have provided a new tourist attraction based upon the previous theme of the Village and expanding upon it. Setting a relocated Victorian house on the spot seems much less advantageous and informative. The house is some distance away from the reconstructed Erie Canal itself, which the house is supposed to have overlooked in its original siting. By the time Victorian homes were the style, the Erie Canal had undergone extensive changes, expansions, and modifications, and was about to be replaced with the Barge Canal System (Wyld 1967: 13-15). To provide a chronological sequence of displays around the Village, placement of the Victorian house in a location more distant from the earliest displays might have been appropriate. Then, one might have moved from the modern areas near the parking lot, through the set of "canal-time" buildings, including the Victorian house (perhaps behind the earlier buildings), to the site (s) of the forts, and the earlier Indian camps, providing a range of human heritage which encompasses prehistoric and historic groups and their interactions. We were saddened that there was no opportunity to contribute this type of expanded perspective.

#### REFERENCES CITED

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1982 Erie Canal Village Ceramic Analysis from the Archaeological Excavation of June, 1981. manuscript of file at SUNY Cortland.
- Hagerty, Gilbert  
1971 Massacre at Fort Bull: The deLery Expedition against Oneida Carry 1756. Mowbray Company, Publishers. Providence.
- McDowell-Loudan, Ellis E.  
1982 The Roberson Site. Chesopiean 20(3-4).
- McDowell-Loudan, Ellis E.  
1983 Fire-Cracked Rock: Preliminary Experiments to Determine its Nature and Significance in Archeological Contexts. Chesopiean 21(1): 20-29.
- Wyld, Lionel D., editor  
1967 40' X 28' X 4': The Erie Canal--150 Years. Oneida County Erie Canal Commemoration Commission. Rome.

4/2/82  
plotted

SCALE 1" = 10'



G. De Angelo drafted

6/10/82

HEAVY CLAY SUBSOIL

Bottom of Excavation

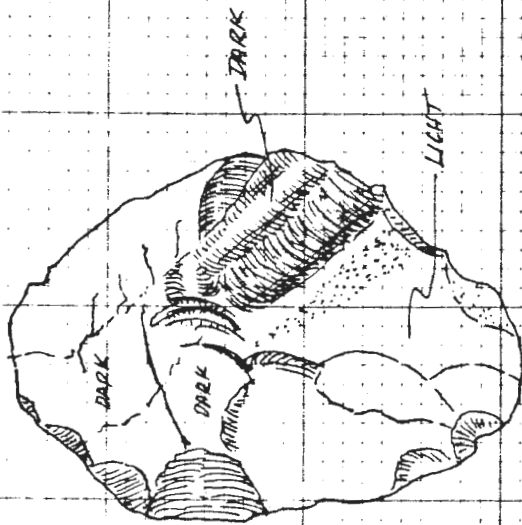
End of Profile

WEST WALL CUT (2'± WEST OF D-E line and parallel to it)

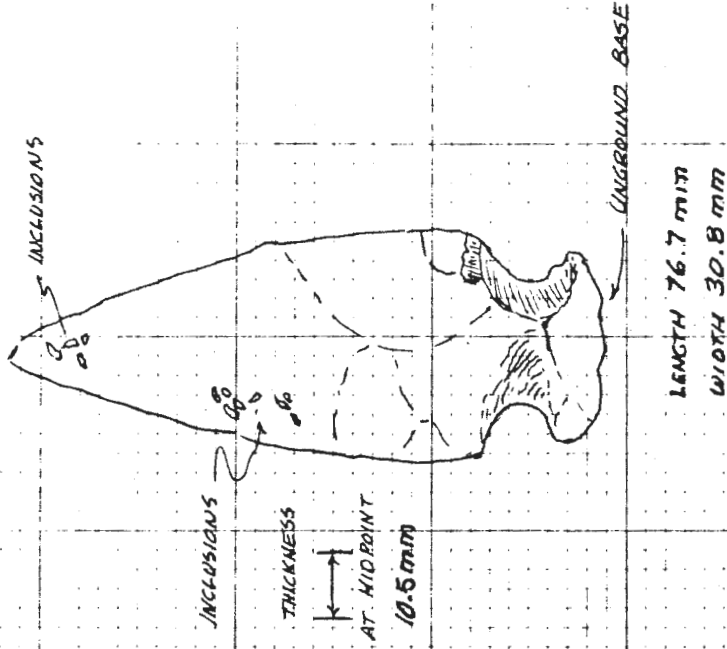
SKETCHES FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

G. De Angelo Sketched  
6/10/82

1:1



BIFACE FROM  
WEST WALL CUT  
AREA #2





Photos 1-4, , 1982

Neg. 8A



(1) Looking SW point A in foreground  
point B right background

Neg. 5A



(2) Looking WNW

NEG. 7A



(3) Looking SW. Point G right foreground  
Point E in background.

NEG. 6A



(4) Looking N Point B in background

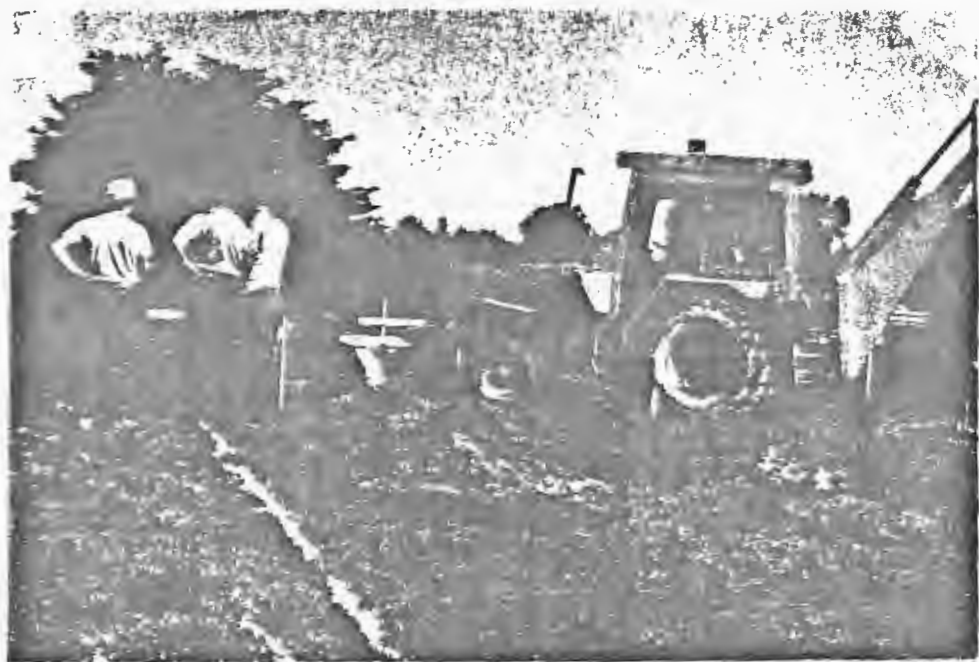
Photos 5-19 JUNE 9, 1982

NEG. 10A



(5) Looking SW from entrance to Sheep Pen. Point A in foreground

NEG. 9A



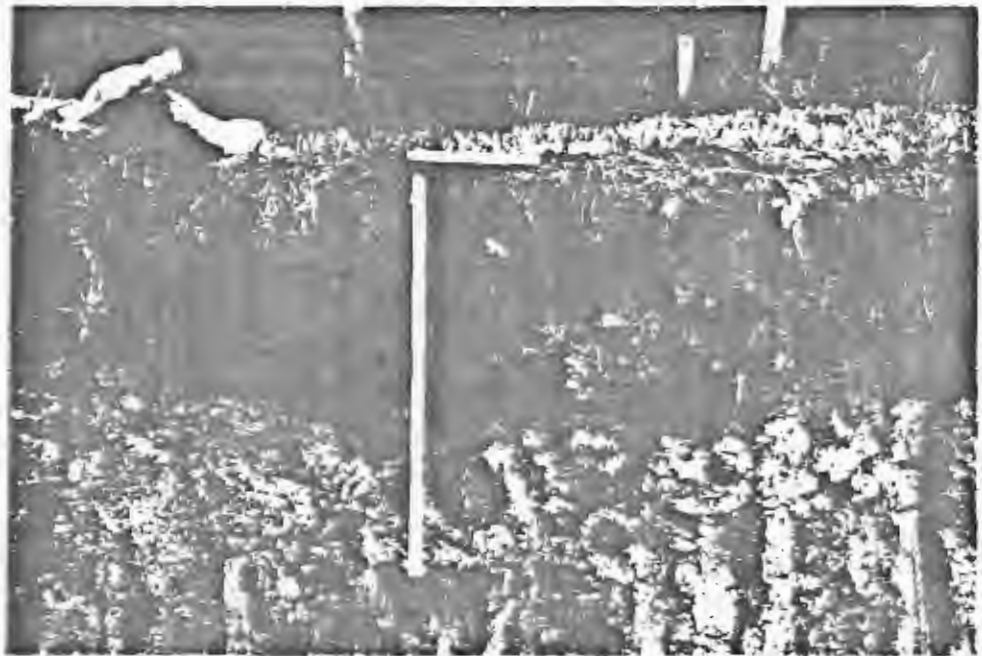
(6) Looking WNW. Line ~~7-8~~ F-G in foreground

NEG. 11A



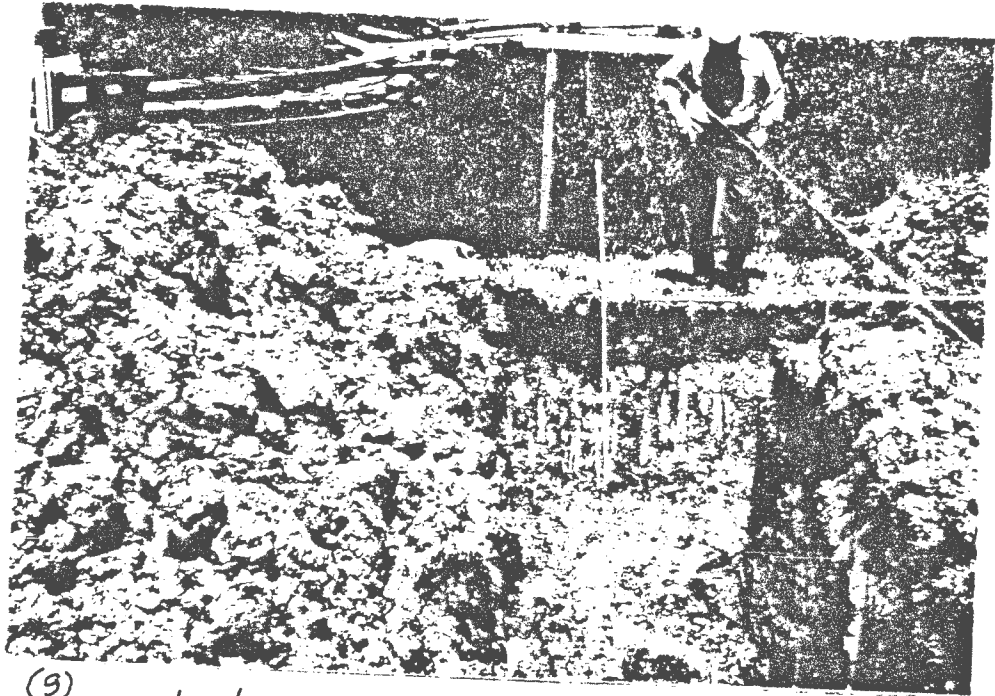
(7) Looking W WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrow right center = Area 1 (charcoal  
and <sup>flint</sup> chips) (See West Wall Profile)

NEG. 12A



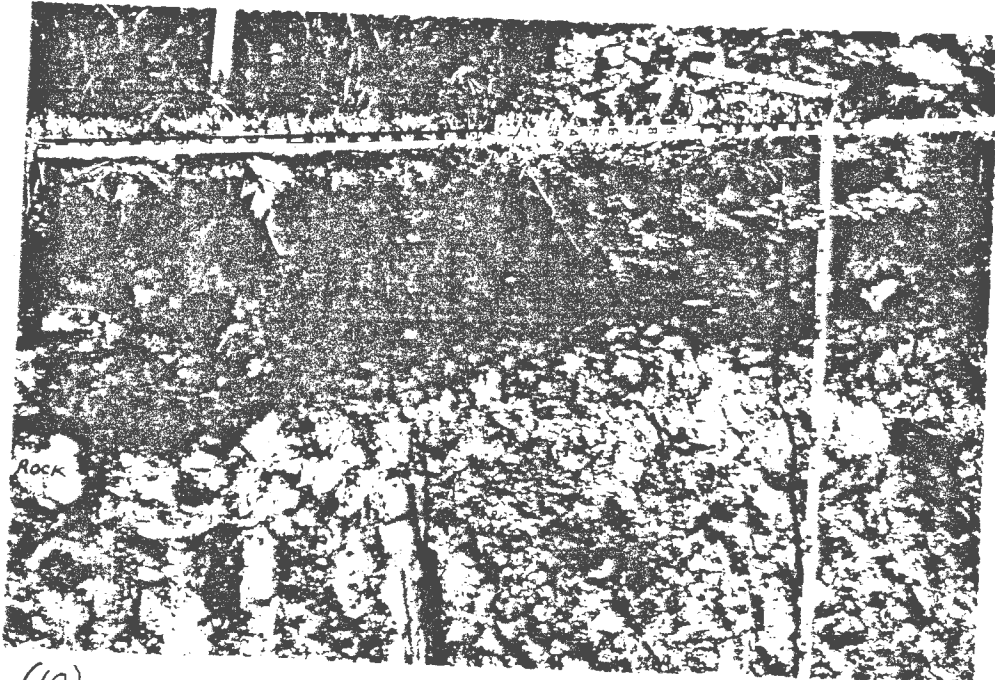
(8) Looking W WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrow right center = Area 1 (charcoal  
and flint chips) (See West Wall Profile)

NEG. 17A



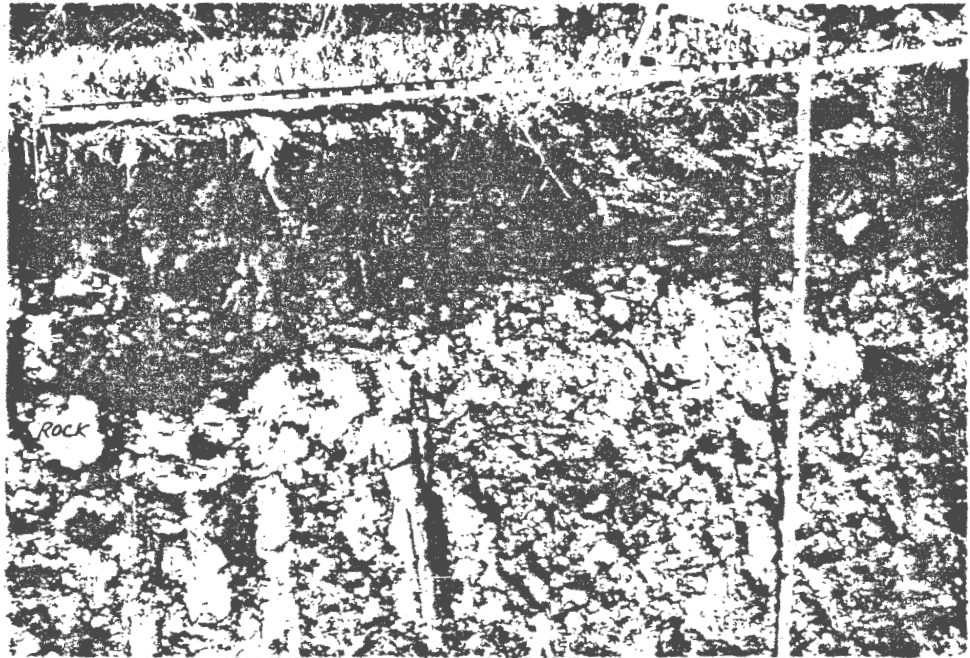
(9) Looking W WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrow = Area 1 (charcoal and flint chips)  
(See West Wall Profile)

NEG. 15A



(10) LOOKING WNW WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrow to left = Area 1 (charcoal and flint chips)  
Arrow to right = Area 2 (2" dia. biface)  
(see West Wall Draw (1))

NEG. 16A



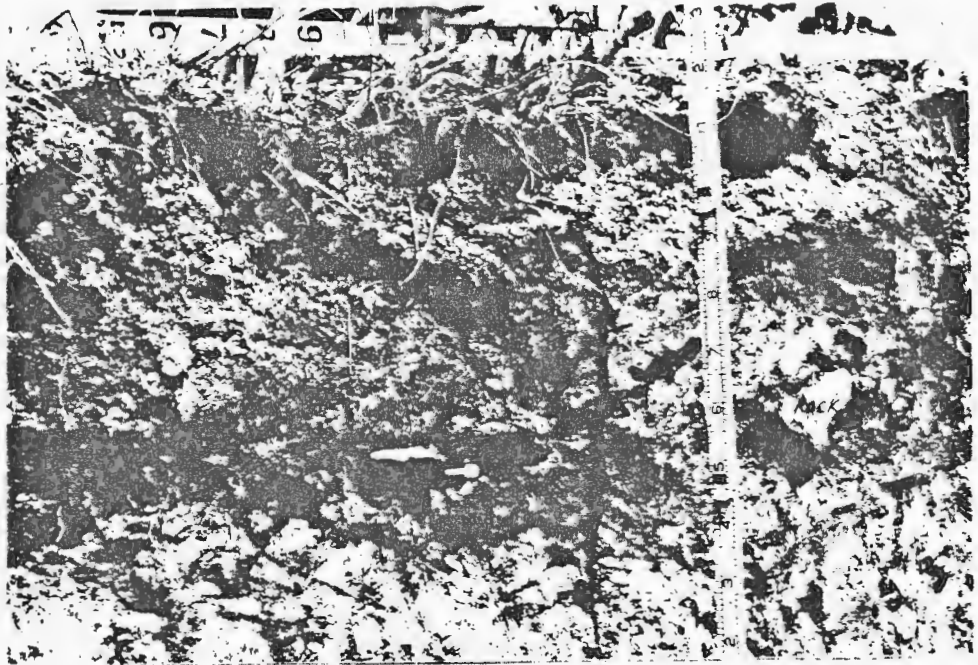
(11) Looking WNW. WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrow to left = Area 1 (charcoal + flint chips)  
Arrow to right = Area 2 (2" dia. biface)  
(See West Wall Profile)

NEG. 14A



(12) Looking WNW. WEST WALL PROFILE  
(As in 11 above)

NEG. 13A



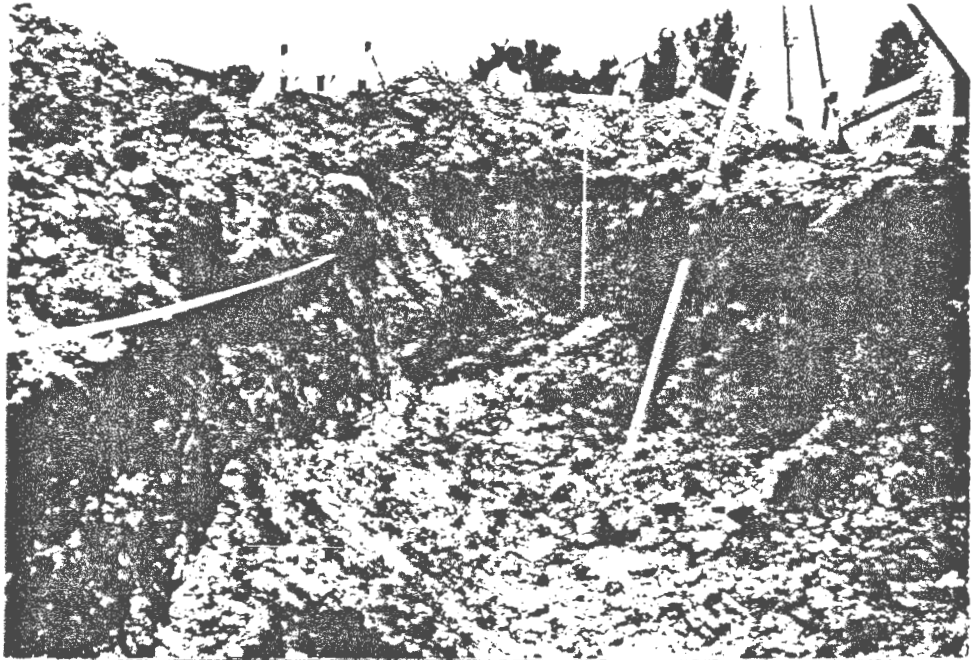
(13) Looking W. WEST WALL PROFILE  
Close up, arrow = Area 2 (2" dia. biface)  
(See West Wall Profile)

NEG. 18A



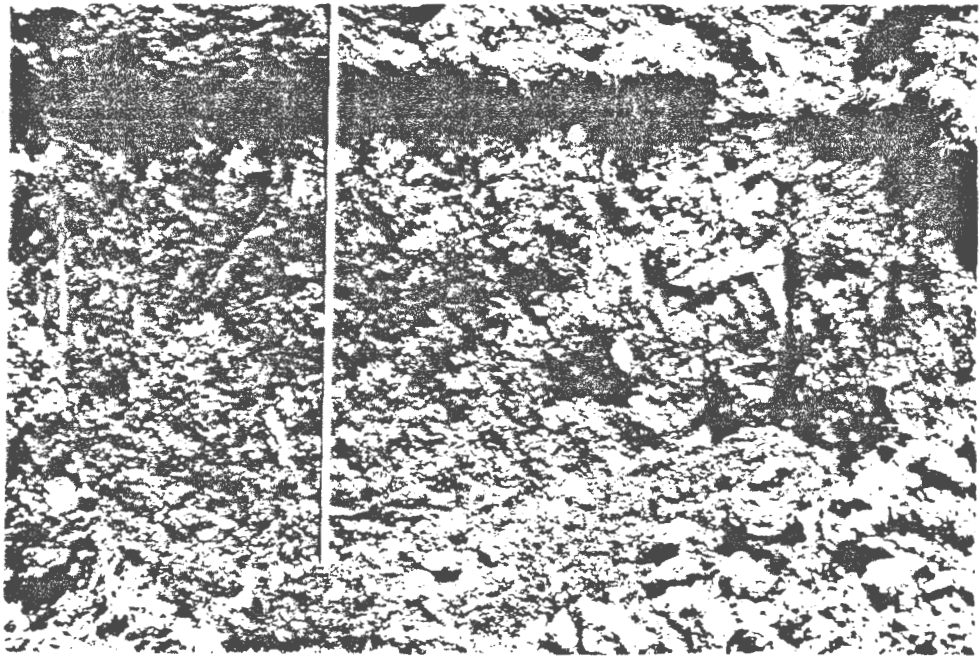
(14) Looking W. WEST WALL PROFILE  
Arrows = Area 3 (charcoal & shell (Quahog)  
15.0' N of E-F line, .5' from surface, flint  
flake above. Small fire cracked rock in area  
(See Notes on West Wall Profile)

NEG. 20A



(15) Looking NNE along D-F LINE WITH NORTH WALL AT D IN BACKGROUND - WEST WALL PROFILE TO LEFT.

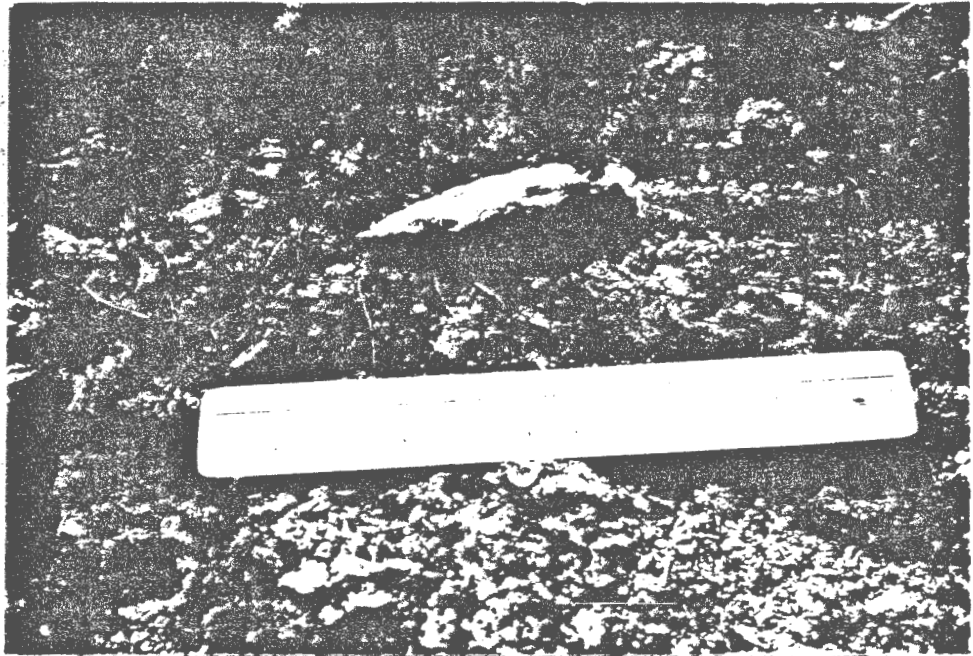
NEG. 21A



(16) Looking NNE. NORTH WALL PROFILE AT D.



NEG. 19A



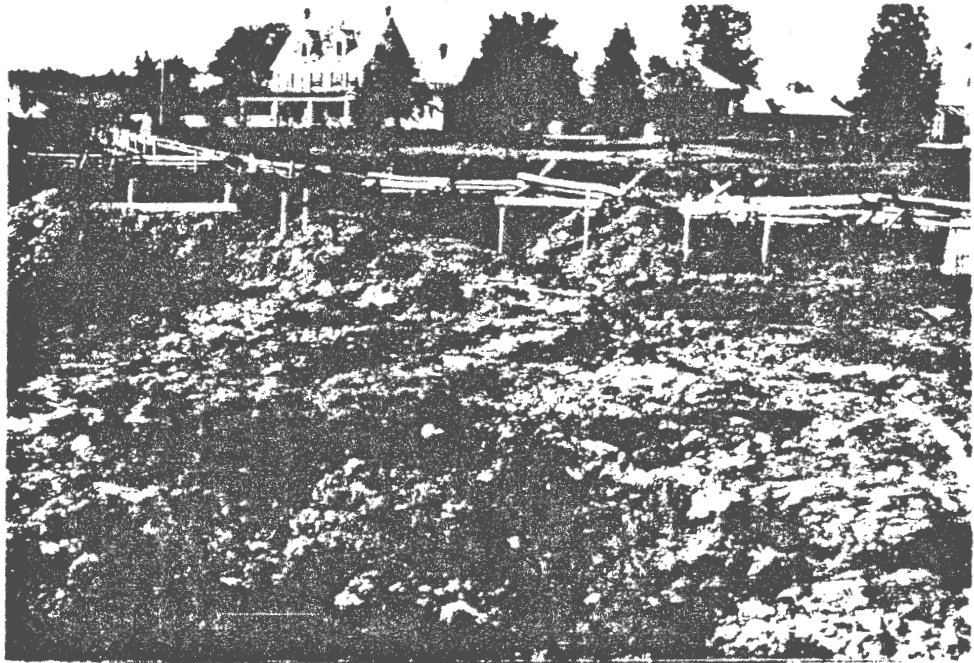
(17) CLOSE UP OF PROJECTILE POINT WHICH  
FELL INTO D-E TRENCH ~~FOR~~ FROM  
EAST WALL OCCUPATION LAYER (See Plans)  
(22.0' N of E-F line)

NEG. 23A



(18) Looking N. Corner D in background

NEG. 22A



(19) Looking NE. Corner D in left background. Corner B in center background.

SQUARE LOCATIO.																	(PIT)	(LOC)	(REAS)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6/11	#1	#2	#3
POINTS						1f			1f	2c								2f		14f
FLAKES	12f	1f	20f	3f	1f	27f	2qu	281f	53f	260f	4f	37f	5f	*117f	7f	2f	19f	500f	9f	1128f
CERAMICS	3*		2p				5f 2p 1k			9j 1q 1k										12p2h
CORES											1f									1f
SCRAPERS +	1f		2f						1f	3f		1f	2f				1f			25f 1j
GLASS	22					1		1	1	2		1	1					2		13
METAL			2						1	7 1m	2	1					1	1	4	1m 14n
SANDSTONE							1									1				
JASPER															1					
CHARCOAL	8	1	7	1			3	9	6	7	1	13		9	6		2	13	16	38
HAMMERST.													1							1
TEETH/BONE										5										44
FIRE-CRACK ROCK	3		13+	3		1+			1	6							+	68+	86	304+
OTHER			1b							30+b			1o							1f drill

+ = and others

\* = burned

f = flint

c = chalcedony

k = kaolin

h = historic

n = nail/rusty

b = brick bits

m = musketball

q = quartz

qu = quartzite

o = ocher/hematite

p = prehistoric/grit-tempered


SHEEP PEN SITE ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

1982 EXCAVATIONS

(S-17-1 G.I. Location  
 data added 6/10/82  
 by G.C. DeAngelo)

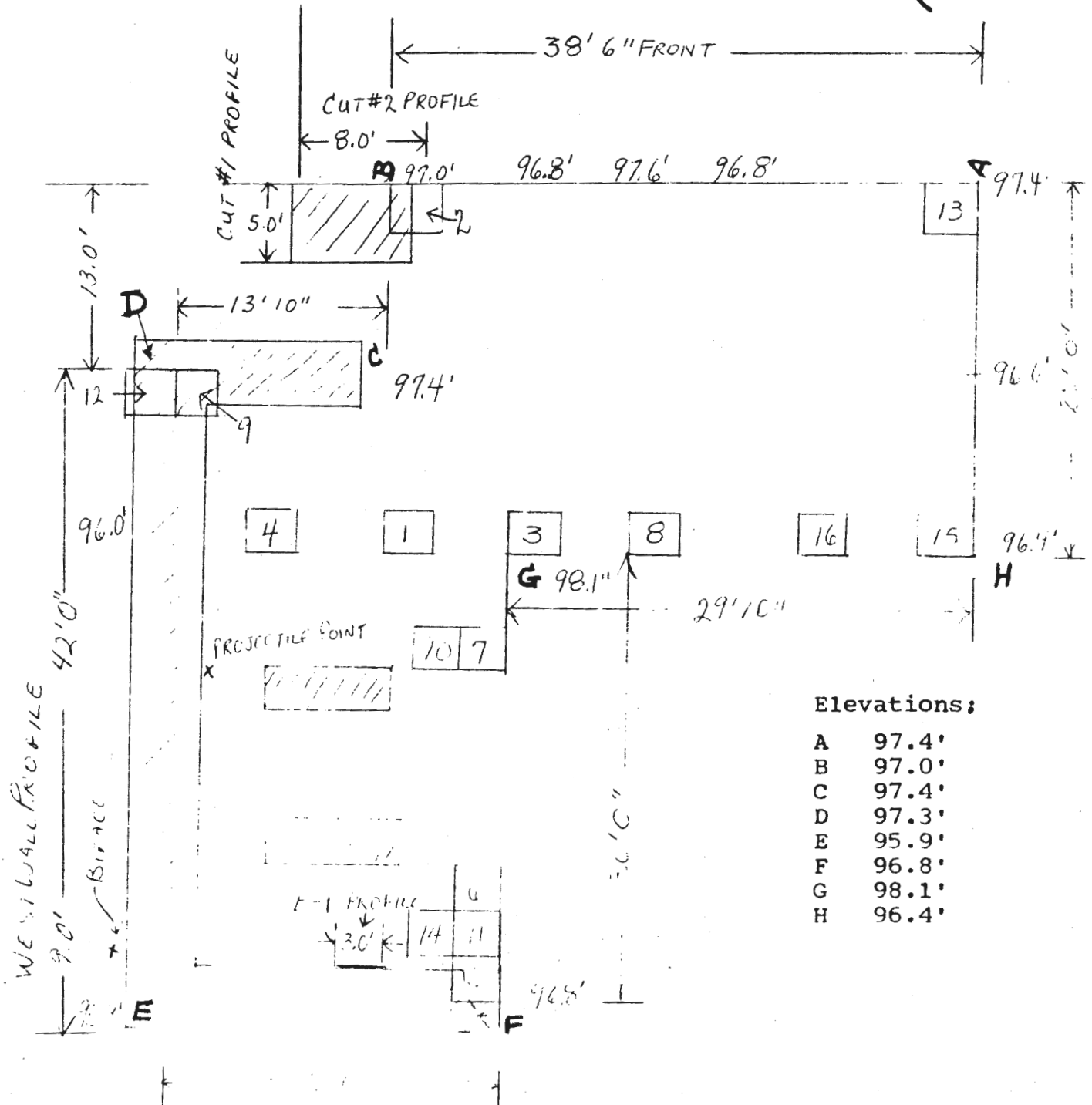
ERIE CANAL VILLAGE  
 SHEEP PEN SITE

Scale: 1" = 10'

Backhoe excavation: 6/9/82 

Dimensions from building plans

Elevations based on top of  
 batter boards = 100.0'



ERIE CANAL VILLAGE  
SHEEP PEN SITE

In the summer and fall of 1982, Sandra Buxton, an Anthropology Minor and Geology Major at SUNY Cortland, undertook an Independent Study of the diagnostic artifacts found at the Sheep Pen Site in Erie Canal Village during the reconnaissance and subsurface testing in June, 1982. Her concentration was upon the scant projectile points and other worked stone artifacts found during the investigations and utilized the Typology and Nomenclature of New York State Projectile Points by William A. Ritchie as a major source. Other sources of reference included booklets prepared by the New York State Department of Education, Archeology Section, in which discussion of projectile points and point typology occur. The analysis was overseen by Dr. Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, of SUNY Cortland, and it was she who evaluated the work and advised the student during the research.

Attached are the work sheets prepared by Sandra Buxton, and a map of the Sheep Pen Site to enable the reader to refer to site locations while reading the analytical materials. The analyses are not necessarily accurate in all cases, but a general view of temporal and typological emphases may be gained from the opinions of Ms. Buxton.

From her evaluations of the materials found and the attributes of the artifacts she studied, most of the artifacts seem to relate to the Archaic Stage of Cultural Development. There are questionable specimens with broken and/or reworked features which could not be typed, but others seem to fit Ritchie's type categories quite well.

Her descriptions are relatively general; the "possible types" given in her statements are listed in the order of their closest similarity.

Dr. Ellis E. McDowell-Loudan

# Erie Canal Village

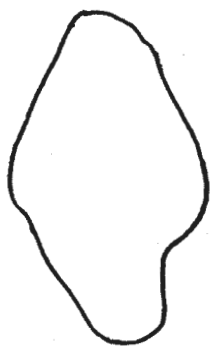
Layer 3 E+W

Much F.C.R.

6/3/82

This layer produced an abundance of points and point pieces. Also found in this layer were pieces of glass (some tinted green), fire cracked rock, charcoal, rusted nails, bone, clay pipe, china, a bullet and a possible drill and flakes.

## Points

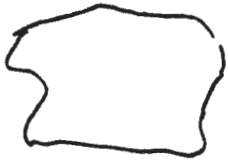


- ① General description:  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " in length, 1" in width at broadest point, across shoulder.  $\frac{6}{16}$ " thickness. Slightly rounded upper lateral edge. Weak shoulder; long, contracting, rounded stem.

## Possible Types:

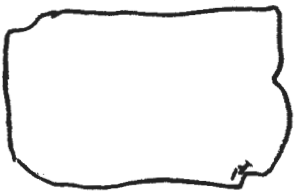
Nading River - Late Archaic  
Rossville - Very Late Archaic  
Adena - Early Woodland

- ② General description: Upper portion of point missing. Width of base  $1\frac{3}{16}$ "  
 Width across shoulders  $1\frac{7}{16}$ ".  
 Base is slightly concave, corner notched. Thickness  $\frac{4}{16}$ ".



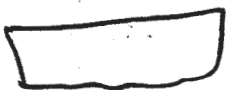
Possible types: Vandal - Late Archaic.  
 Brenton - Middle Archaic.

- ③ General description: Upper portion of point missing. Width of base  $1\frac{4}{16}$ "  
 lateral edges straight. Base relatively straight. Average thickness  $\frac{2}{16}$ ".



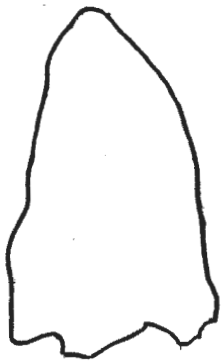
Possible types: Steubenville - Archaic?  
 Genesee - Mid-late Archaic.

- ④ General description: 2 bases both with upper portion missing. Both have straight bases and straight lower lateral edges tapering to the base. Both measure  $1\frac{4}{16}$ " at maximum width at base and  $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick.



Possible types:

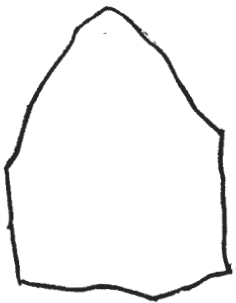
Cane - Late Middle Woodland  
Stanhenville - Archaic?  
Jacks Reef - Late Middle Woodland



⑤ General Description Base of Point broken off. Upper lateral edges are rounded, converging to a tip. Thickness at neck is  $3/16$ ". Length from tip to Shoulder is  $1^{10}/16$ ". Width across Shoulder is 1". Not clear whether this specimen is side or corner notched.

Possible types:

Sylvan - Late Archaic.  
Brenton - Mid Archaic.  
Genesee - Mid + Late Archaic.  
~~Base Island - Mid + Late Archaic.~~



⑥ General Description Pentagonal, stemless.  $1^{6}/16$ " in length. 1" in width  $4/16$ " in thickness. Base is relatively straight. Lower lateral edges are straight and parallel sided. Upper lateral edges are straight and converge to a tip.

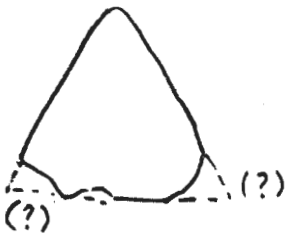




③ General description: 2 points, both with one corner of base missing. Points have noticeably concave bases and straight or very slightly concave lateral edges. Lengths ~~in~~ <sup>from</sup> are  $1\frac{1}{16}$ " and  $1\frac{5}{16}$ ". Width at base is impossible to determine due to broken corner but probably measured about  $1\frac{5}{16}$ "



Possible type: Levanna - Late Middle Woodland



④ General description. Upper lateral edges are straight and converge to the tip. Base is broken at 3 distinct places making it difficult to determine whether it was straight, concave etc. Finely flaked

Dimensions of broken piece: length  $1\frac{5}{16}$ " width  $1\frac{4}{16}$ " thickness  $3\frac{1}{16}$ "

Possible types: Beekman - Archaic  
 Levanna - Late Middle Woodland  
 Madison - Late Woodland → Hester

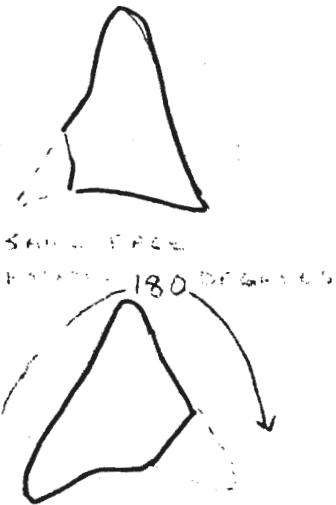
Square 6

6/8/82

This square produced one broken point along with flakes, firecracked rock, clear glass

Point:

- ① General description: Appears to be broken at either one corner of base or the other. Base is markedly concave. Lateral edges are slightly concave. Length is roughly 1" and width also about 1". Thickness is about  $\frac{3}{16}$ <sup>th</sup> of an inch.



Possible type: Madison - late Woodland → Dist.  
Possibly Levanna - late Middle Woodla.  
Possibly a small drill.

Square 9

Sod and foam layer

6/8/82

This layer produced one apparently whole point. Other items found in this layer were charcoal, glass, fine cracked rock and a rusted spring-like gadget with <sup>A</sup>hooks on either end.

Point:



(10) General description: This point is small and triangular in shape. Lateral edges are straight and base is very slightly concave. The point is  $15/16$ " in length and  $12/16$ " in width. It is  $2/16$ " thick. One side is obviously side notched while the other side lacks an obvious notch.

Possible type: Brenton Ear Notched, - Middle Archaic

Square 10

Sod and loam layer

6/8/82

This layer produced 2 pieces of broken points. One piece is too small to type. Also found were pieces of bone and teeth, glass, charcoal, rock, etc. etc. etc.

## Point

- ⑩ General description: This very colored specimen is broken at both base and tip. Upper lateral edges are gently rounded and seem to converge slightly. Without the complete base it is difficult to determine whether the point is notched, contracting stemmed, straight stemmed etc. Shoulders are obvious. Width across shoulder is  $1\frac{4}{16}$ " thickness is  $\frac{3}{16}$ " and length is impossible to determine.

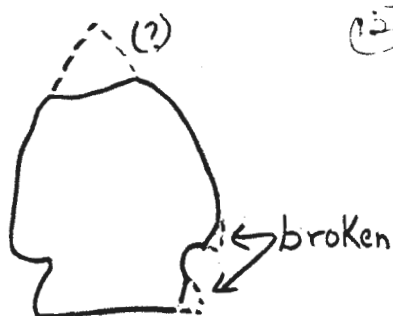
Possible types: Otter Creek. - Early → Mid Archaic

Sheep Pen  
Locus # 1

Flint feature  
6/3/82.

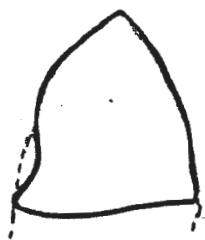
This locus produced 2 pieces of broken points along with a very large number of flakes, some charcoal, tinted glass, corroded metal and a large number of fire cracked rocks.

Points.



- (12) General description: Point is broken at tip and corners of base and possibly shoulder. Upper lateral edges are rounded. This point is broad and  $4/16''$  thick. It is obviously corner notched.  $15/16''$  is the width across the shoulders. Upper lateral edges are slightly to moderately rounded. The base is very slightly concave, almost straight.

Possible type: Brenton corner-notched-mid arch



- (13) General description: Point is broken above base. Lateral edges are slightly rounded converging to a tip.

Cannot be typed without base.

SANDRA BUXTON  
SUMMER/FALL 1982