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REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS

Cultural Resources Survey for the

Cache Creek Flood Control Project #7

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Flood Control

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

A cultural resources survey of the proposed Oneida Creek Flood Control Project in Oneida, New York was conducted in August 1981. In the course of the survey, the 1.6 kilometer long area on both sides of Oneida Creek and the approximately 450 meter long training dike area were subjected to a pedestrian survey. The project area appears to be either highly disturbed, wet, or both. Thirty shovel test units were excavated in the least disturbed areas, formerly cultivated fields. No prehistoric archaeological materials were

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

Recovered. A potentially historic structure, the Westcott Chuck factory building was discovered to be within the project area on the west side of the creek. This ca. 1870's brick building has been greatly modified on the interior, but much of the exterior appears to be original. The author suggests that no additional archaeological work should be required for this area unless the disturbance of the Westcott Chuck building is contemplated. If so, additional archival research on the building should be necessary as well as more intensive scrutiny of the building to determine the extent of the damage and modification to the structure.

Abstract

In August, 1981, the author conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Oneida Creek Flood Control Project in Oneida, New York. In the course of the survey, the 1.6 kilometer long area on both sides of Oneida Creek and the approximately 450 meter long training dike area were subjected to a pedestrian survey. The project area appears to be either highly disturbed, wet, or both. Thirty shovel test units were excavated in the least disturbed areas, formerly cultivated fields. No prehistoric archaeological materials were recovered. A potentially historic structure, the Westcott Chuck factory building was discovered to be within the project area on the west side of the creek. This ca. 1870's brick building has been greatly modified on the interior, but much of the exterior appears to be original. The author would suggest that no additional archaeological work should be required for this area unless the disturbance of the Westcott Chuck building is contemplated. If so, additional archival research on the building should be necessary as well as more intensive scrutiny of the building to determine the extent of the damage and modification to the structure.

Table of Contents

Project Goals and Scope of Work 1

The Area 1-5

The Project Area 5

Previous Archaeological Work and Reported Cultural Resources 5-9

Methods 9-10

The Survey 10-16

Summation and Recommendations 16-18

Curation 18

Bibliography 19-20

Glossary 21

Appendix #1: Vitae of Key Project Personnel

Figures

Fig. 1 - The Location of the Project Area in New York State 2

Fig. 2 - The Location of the Project Area in Madison and Oneida Counties 3

Fig. 3 - The Topography of the Project Area 6

Fig. 4 - The Project Area 7

Fig. 5 - Photographs of the Westcott Chuck Building 13

Project Goals and Scope of Work

On August 17-21, 1981, the author conducted a cultural resources survey of the proposed Oneida Flood control project in Oneida, New York. The purpose of the survey was to identify any cultural resources which might be impacted by the proposed project. The project area includes a corridor 100 meters wide on either side of the approximately 1.6 kilometers of Oneida Creek along which the proposed improvements will be made. The scope of work indicated that improvements to the existing dike on the west side of the creek will thoroughly disturb the 100 meter wide corridor, potentially damaging or destroying sites in that area. The area on the east side of the creek is not slated for disturbance; the Corps of Engineers included this area in the project to allow for potential modifications in the project plans. Also included in the project will be an approximately 50 meter wide corridor on either side of the center point of a proposed training dike which will be about 450 meters long. This area would also be extensively disturbed if the dike is built. The survey was conducted for the Buffalo District, Army Corps of Engineers, under the auspices of Contract No. DACW49-81-C-0055.

The Area

The project area (Figs. 1 and 2) is located in the northeast corner of Madison County and across the Oneida Creek in

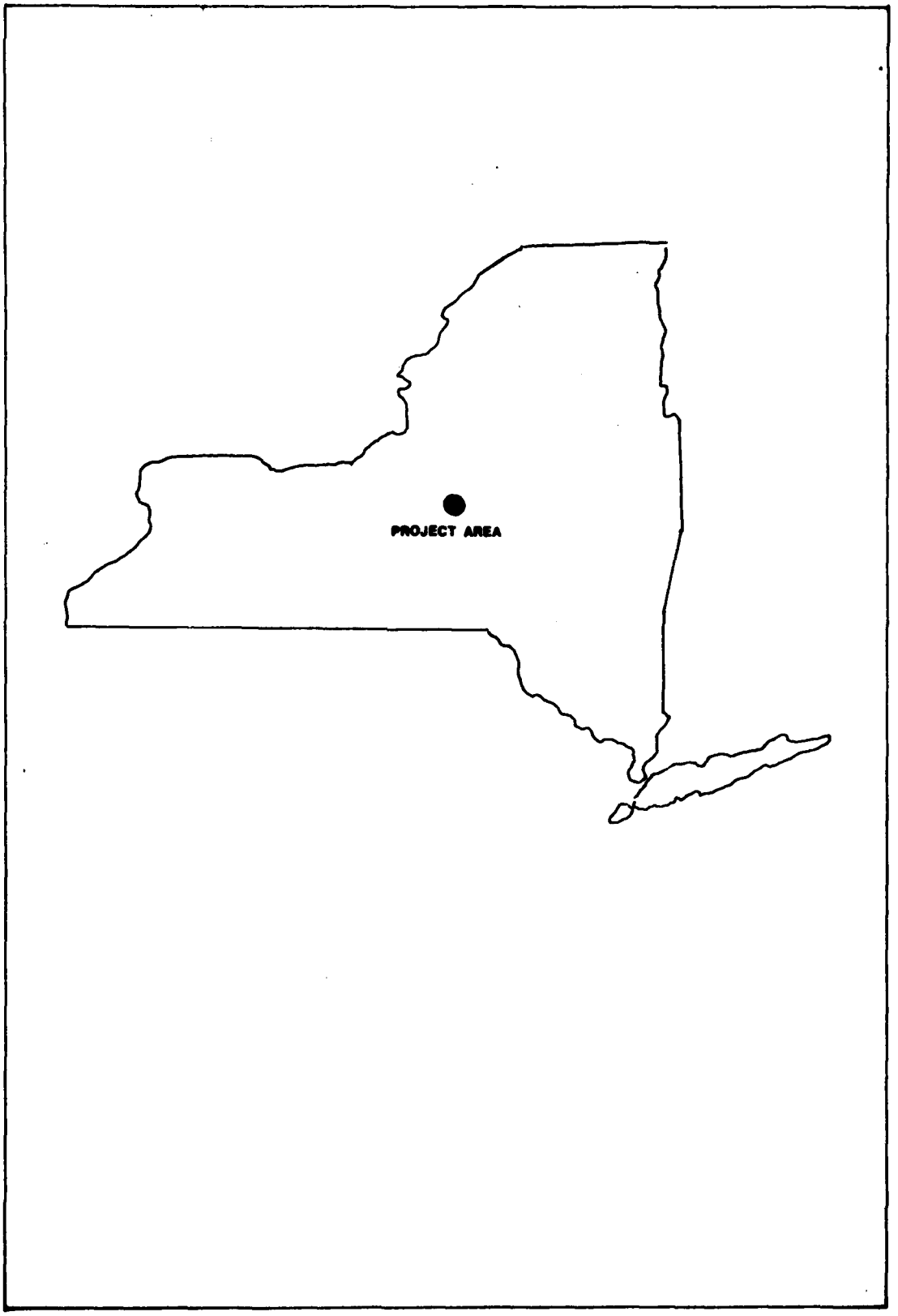

Fig. 1 - The Location of the Project Area in New York State

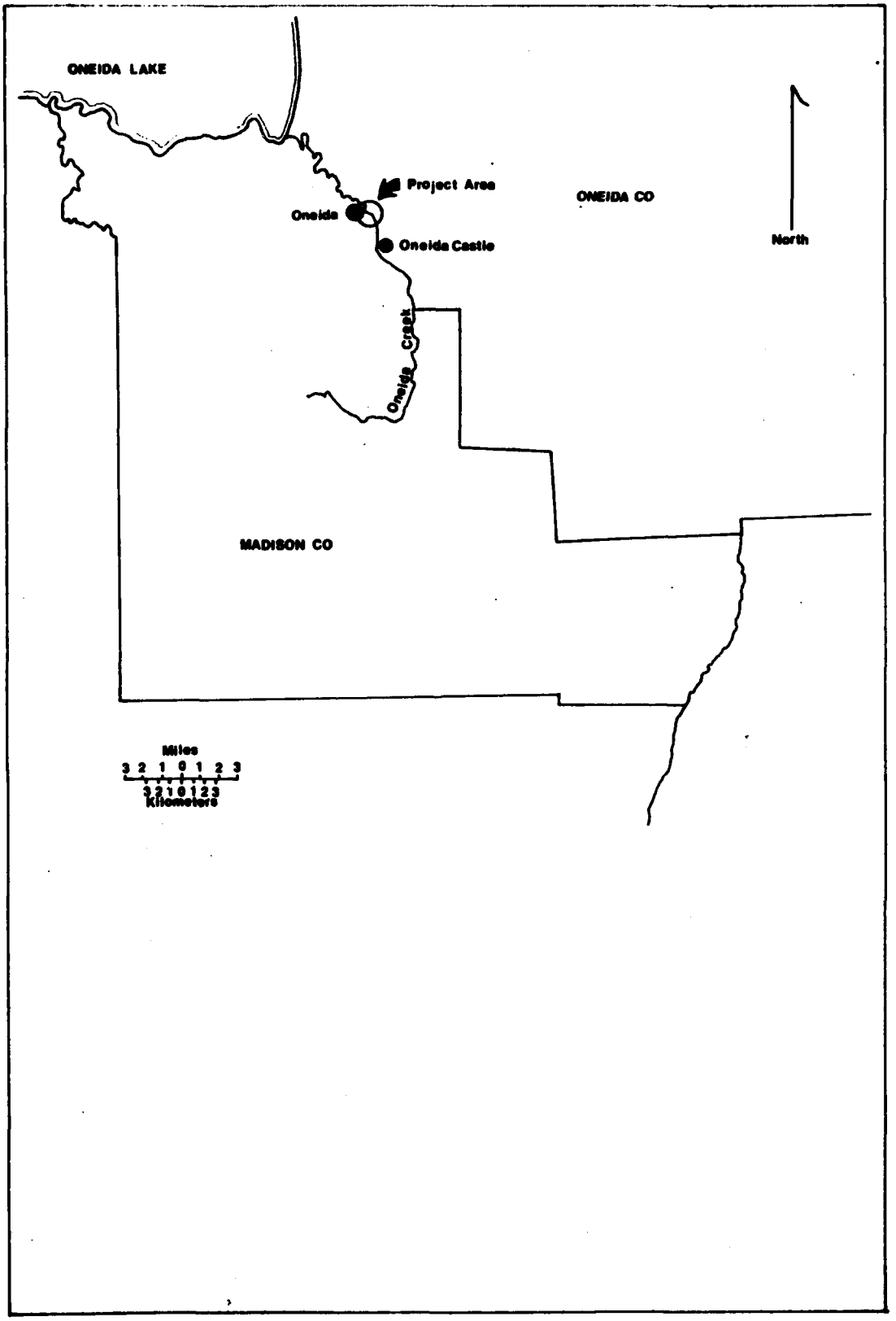

Fig. 2 - The Location of the Project Area in Madison and Oneida Counties

adjacent Oneida County in central New York State. It lies in the Central Lowlands Province of the state, an area floored primarily by Silurian and Devonian deposits. These are, in turn, overlaid in some areas by deposits of commercial grade gypsum, glass sand and rock salt (Van Driver 1980: 10). More specifically, the project area is in the Oneida Lake Plain, an almost featureless plain south of the lake which includes broad swamps and mucklands (Thompson 1966: 34). Elevations in this part of the state range from about 165 to 330 meters above sea level. To the south of the project area lies the Appalachian Uplands region, floored by shales and sandstones.

Much of the vegetation in this part of New York has been altered by the extensive utilization of the landscape by Euro-American populations. The current forest cover is primarily the Elm-Red Maple-Northern Hardwood type. This forest type is found in the less well-drained areas of the state such as the project area. Other hardwood species are also present although the oaks have been reduced by the more intensive exploitation of the better drained areas on which they were found (ibid: 95). To the south, in central and southern Madison County, the forests are more dominated by beech and sugar maples with lesser amounts of other hardwoods and conifers (ibid: 95-96).

The major soils type in the Oneida area are the deep acid

soils on glacial till over hilly terrain. To the south are areas of limy soils on glacial till over undulating to rolling terrain (Thompson 1966: Fig. 33).

The Project Area

The project area lies on either side of Oneida Creek, which separates Madison and Oneida Counties in the vicinity of the city of Oneida (Figs. 3 and 4). The area is generally flat with elevations usually between 140 and 155 meters above sea level. Almost all of the project area has elevations between 133-137 meters above sea level. Most of the project area lies in the floodplain of the creek which includes a number of meander scars. The proposed training dike will lie in a low, wet area south of the city's wastewater treatment plant.

West of the creek, the vegetation cover is primarily composed of landscaped lawns and some marshes and extensively disturbed areas. East of the creek, the area also contains some marshy stretches, alternating with hardwood stands. Highly disturbed or formerly cultivated areas are also present. Water resources include Oneida and Sconondoa Creeks and a number of small marshes and ponds. Most of the soils noted in the area were either alluvial deposits, marshy soils or filled and disturbed areas.

Previous Archaeological Work and Reported Cultural Resources

Prior to the initiation of field work, a literature and

1851 S and U Railroad Bridge

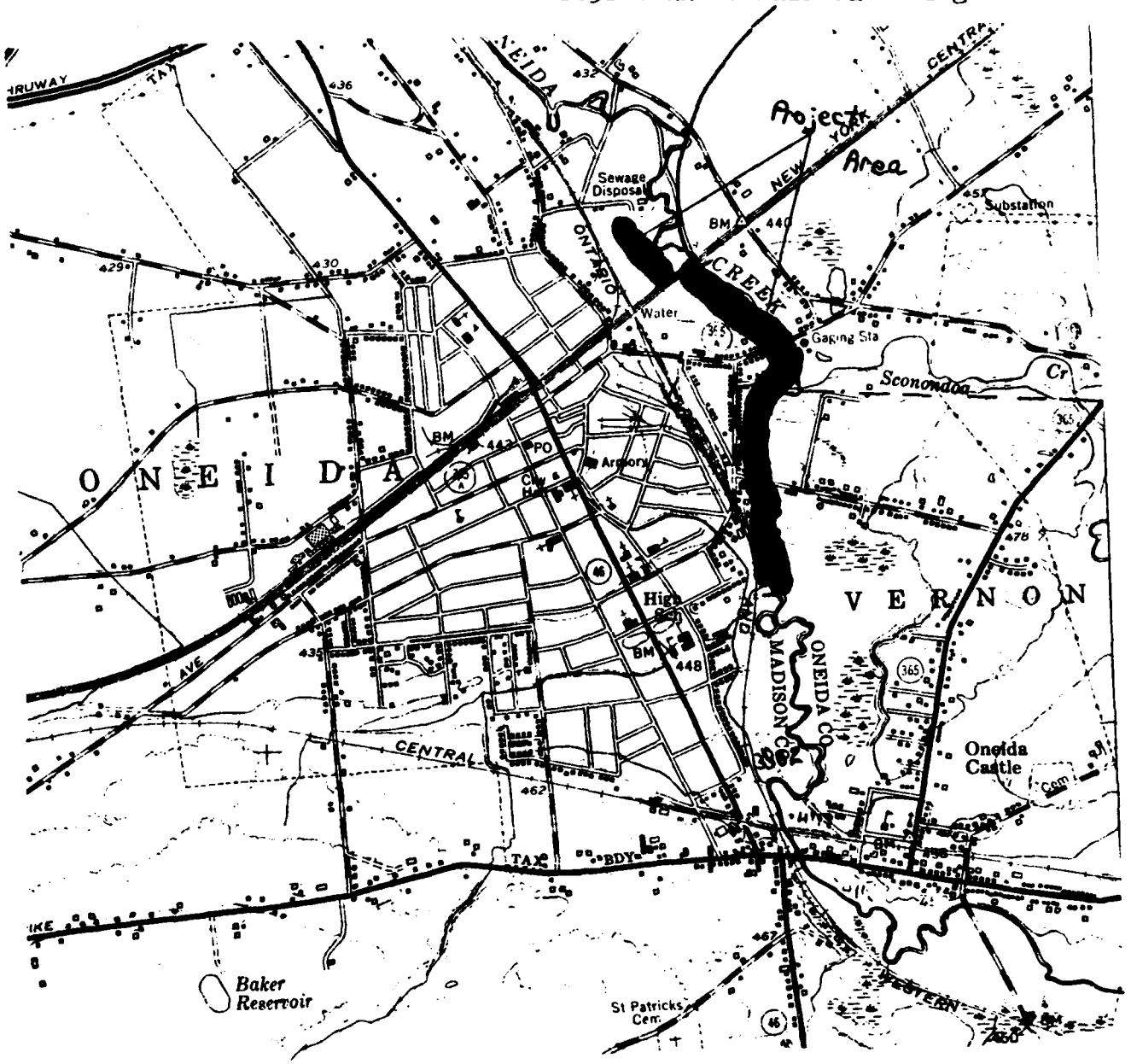

Fig. 3 - The Topography of the Project Area
Oneida, N.Y. Quad, 1955
1:24,000

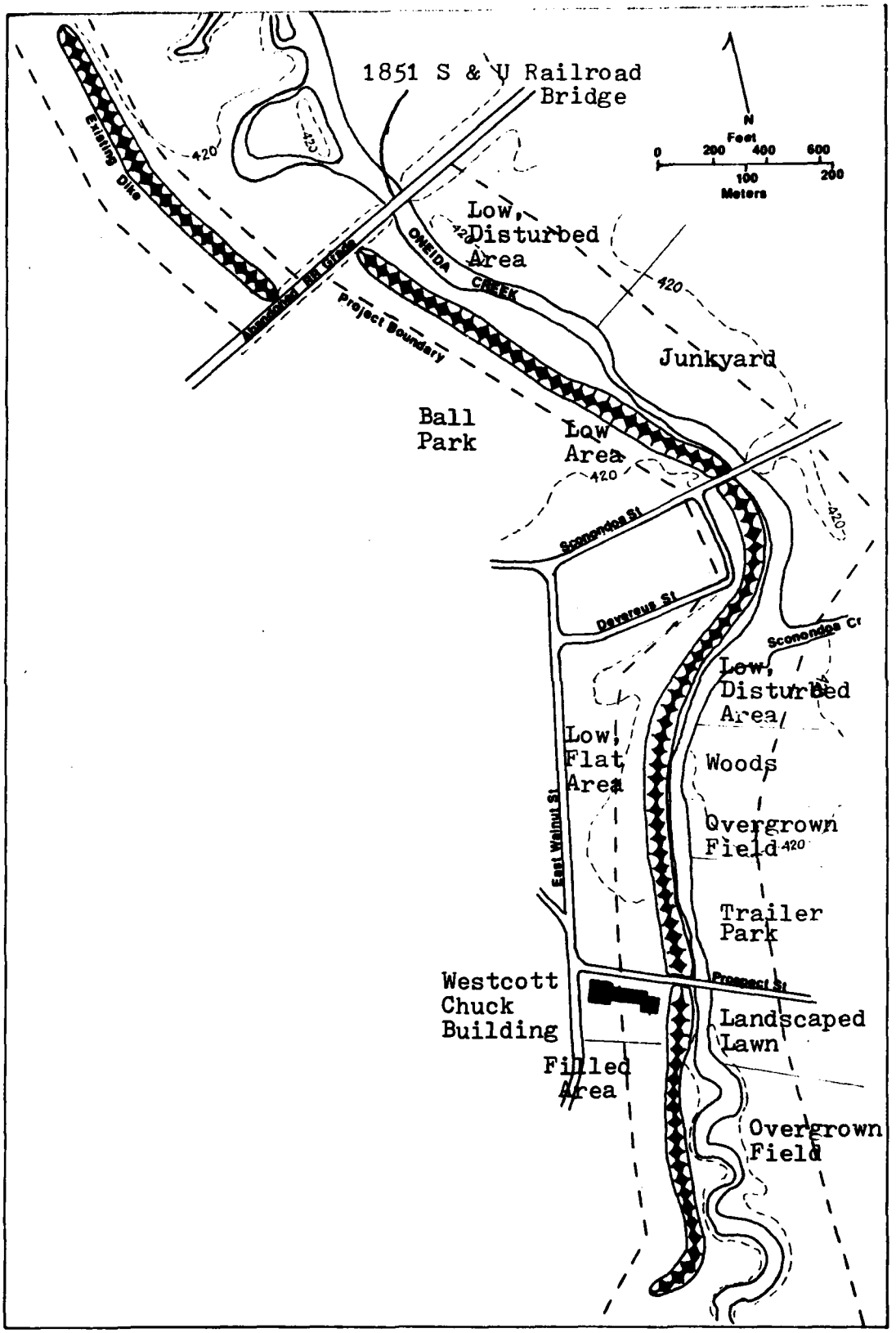

Fig. 4 - The Project Area

records search was undertaken to search for previously reported cultural resources in, or near the project area. The sources utilized in the course of this task included the following;

Site Files of the Office of the State Archaeologist
Site Files of the SHPO of New York
Archaeological Literature
Oneida City Hall
Oneida Public Library
Madison County Historical Society
O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc.
Interviews with local informants and Corps of Engineers and SPHO personnel.

One of the documents inspected was a cultural resources survey report on the Oneida Wastewater Treatment facility by Pratt and Pratt (1976), which also included a literature and records search on the Oneida area. The literature sources on the archaeology of the area included (but was not restricted to) Squiers (1851), Beauchamp (1900), Parker (1922), Ritchie (1944, 1969) and Ritchie and Funk (1973). Other sources were examined on the history and architecture of the area.

The literature and records search failed to identify the presence of any previously reported sites in the project area. Those closest (primarily reported Parker with inexact locations) are as follows;

Site No. 3802 - Oneida Village - 730 meters south of project
Site No. 3803 - village (?) - 1.6 kilometers south of project
Site No. 3831 - occupation - 2.1 kilometers south of project
Site No. 4116 - burial - 1.3 kilometers south of project

Site No. 4117 - fort and St. Peter's Indian Church - 975 meters south of project
Site No. 4118 - cemetery - 1.1 kilometers south of project.

Other sites are located at further distances from the project area and these range from Early Paleo-Indian to historic in age.

Thus, it would appear that no previously reported archaeological sites lie within the project area, or in the immediate vicinity. Similarly, no historic structures listed on either the National Register of Historic Places, or the New York Historic Register lie within the project area. Two such sites, the Madison County Historical Society building and the Oneida Community Mansion are in the city of Oneida, but out of the project area. Other old and potentially important structures may be found in the city, including the Deferrier/Cobb House, built around 1800 (Solms and Schoonmaker 1976).

Methods

A number of methods were selected for utilization to accomplish the field work portion of this project. In areas with good conditions for surface observation, pedestrian survey at 5 meter intervals was used. In areas with vegetation cover, a series of shovel test units were dug at 15 meter intervals within the project area. These units were a minimum of 40x40cm. in size and were dug at least 10cm. into the B Horizon, or some other archaeologically sterile horizon. The

interval between these units was extended in conditions of massive disturbance or where marshy conditions or standing water greatly reduced the potential for the presence of cultural resources.

An examination of the maps of the project area indicated that most of the proposed project was highly disturbed. This impression was verified by a pedestrian survey of the area and discussions with local residents and officials. Therefore, the entire project area was subjected to a pedestrian survey and shovel test units were only dug in the less disturbed portions of the project area.

The Survey

East Bank of Oneida Creek (Fig. 4):

Beginning on the southern edge, the project runs through an overgrown agricultural field. As this was one of the least disturbed areas, two lines of shovel test units were excavated at 15 meter intervals. A total of 20 units were dug. All soils were screened through ¼" mesh screen. These units had Ap Horizons 23-38cm. thick over the B2t Horizon. The only recovered materials (all from the Ap Horizon) included 1 piece of shell, 1 rusty screw, 2 pieces of clear glass and two pieces of coal. North of this field is a heavily landscaped lawn which has been at least partially filled in previous flood control efforts.

North of Prospect Ave., the project area runs through a trailer park which has been heavily disturbed by construction and some filling. A review of the 1889 plat book of the area (Randall 1889) showed the Oneida Steam Die House as being located on the site of the trailer park. Apparently, the structure was demolished and the remains of the foundation filled in. North of this trailer park is another overgrown agricultural field. In this small area, four shovel test units were dug in a line at 15 meter intervals. These units had Ap Horizons 27-30cm. thick over a silty B Horizon. All soils were screened. The units were on the eastern margin of the 100 meter wide corridor, the area to the west was lower and marshier. Past this field was a wooded area. Here six, more shovel test units were excavated. A fairly undifferentiated silt deposit was noted to a depth of over 75cm. in this somewhat lower area. Some evidence of relatively recent alluviation was noted in the soil profile. No archaeological materials were recovered from these units, as was the case with the units in the agricultural field.

North of the wooded area, to Sconondoa Street, the project area runs through a generally low, wet area. This is cut by Sconondoa Creek, several drainage ditches and dikes. The area was walked and discovered to be either highly disturbed,

wet, or both. No test units were deemed necessary in this area. The project area as it fronts Sconondoa Street to the north, runs past a small house and may include it in the proposed project. This small house is by no means unique, except that it is apparently built on the concrete foundation of a larger structure which was formerly present. The foundation extends out to the west of the present structure.

North of Sconondoa Street, the project area runs through an auto junkyard. This area is both heavily disturbed by construction and partially filled. Beyond this yard, the project area reverts to a low, marshy area cut by drainage ditches, dikes and other disturbance. No test units were necessary in this area.

West of Oneida Creek (Fig. 4):

West of the creek, from the south, the project area runs through a highly disturbed dump area with junked machinery and large pieces of concrete from the plants to the west. It then runs through a narrow area between the existing dike on the creek bank and the fenced yard of a hardware supply facility which fronts Prospect Street to the north.

An examination of the building (Fig. 5), immediately suggested that the facility had some antiquity. Interviews with local residents and officials indicated that the structure was the Westcott Chuck Co. building, an old factory producing

The South Wall of the Boiler Room of the West-Cott Chuck Building - East End of Building

The South Wall of the Machine Shop Area of the Westcott Chuck Building including the room on the West End

Fig. 5 - Photographs of the Westcott Chuck Building

industrial chucks. Little other data was forthcoming. A review of the 1889 plat map of the city showed the structure as being present at the time (Randall 1889).

Further research indicated that the building was the original property of the Oneida Steam Engine and Foundary Co. which was incorporated in 1872. Shortly thereafter, the building was constructed and included the machine shop and an attached boiler room. A foreman with the firm, John H. Westcott, invented a new industrial chuck and took the building over as the Westcott Chuck Corporation in 1885 (Smith 1880, Smith 1899).

The author examined the structure and discussed some of its recent history with the present owners. The structure is a brick building (Fig. 5) with a heavy beam ceiling. At least part of the roof is shingled with perhaps the original slate, covered with tar-paper shingling. However, various modifications have been made recently to the building. Most of the original doors and slightly arched windows have been bricked up and a poured concrete floor put in. The structure was damaged by a fire several years ago and what appear to be original beams in the machine shop wing were charred. The roof in this part of the structure appears to have been at least partially replaced. Other changes may have been made to this building which are less obvious. Thus, it would appear that the

Westcott Chuck building is a ca. 1870's industrial structure in which most of the original brick shell and portions of the roof remain relatively intact with fairly extensive modifications to the interior which are of recent data. This structure is neither on the New York State nor the National Register of Historic Places.

North of Prospect Street, the project area crosses a low, flat area to Sconondoa Street. This portion of the project area has been massively disturbed, primarily by three actions; the creation of the present dike, the filling of a portion of the old channel of the creek and the filling of the western portion of the project area and areas to the west to allow for some measure of flood control for a series of houses. Interviews with local residents and a pedestrian survey of the area, including the examination of several large gardens, indicated the disturbed nature of this area.

North of Sconondoa Street, to the old New York Central roadbed, the project area runs through a low, marshy area, with some standing water and through a filled and disturbed town park and ballfield. No test units were excavated in these areas.

Training Dike:

The proposed training dike is also located in a filled and marshy area. It is south of the Oneida Wastewater Treat-

ment Plant. A conversation with engineers from O'Brien and Gere Engineering, Inc., who designed the plant, revealed that portions of the general area had been filled with as much as 14 feet of spoil. The proposed training dike will run through a marsh with much standing waster; as such, no shovel test units were dug.

A last aspect of this survey concerns a railroad bridge associated with the old New York Central railroad bed (Fig. 4). This bridge lies out of the project area and should not be affected by the proposed work; however, it will be noted here in case any potential plans are made to expand the project to the north. The bridge was constructed for the Syracuse and Utica Railroad in 1851. This line was in existence between the 1830's and 1853 (Smith 1880: 134-135). The line extended service through the Oneida area in 1834 and was a major spur to development in the area (Solms and Schoonmaker 1976: 68). The deck of the bridge was repaired in 1953, but much of the double-span, sandstone structure below the deck appears to be original.

Summation and Recommendations

In August, 1981, the author conducted a cultural resources survey of a proposed flood control project on Oneida Creek in Madison County, New York. A literature and records

search did not reveal the presence of any previously reported cultural resources, including historic structures, in the project area. The survey consisted primarily of pedestrian survey and interviews with local residents and officials. Thirty shovel test units were excavated in the less disturbed areas and these yielded some recent historic materials in the Ap Horizon. Almost all of the project area could be described as massively disturbed, marshy, or both. As such, the area has relatively little potential for cultural resources.

One potential historic structure may be in the project area. This is the Westcott Chuck building on the south side of Prospect Street. This structure was built sometime in the 1870's (probably in 1872 or shortly after). While the interior has been greatly modified, much of the original shell and portions of the roof appear to remain. This building lies to the west of an existing dike. If the Corps does not intend to disturb this structure in the course of the project, no additional work should be necessary. However, if the destruction of the structure is contemplated, the author would suggest that some additional work would be required to properly evaluate this structure. This would include additional archival research to identify, if possible, the architect of the structure and its significance relative to the community and to the industry of which it was a part. The structure should also be more care-

fully examined to provide more description and to more fully understand the modifications done to it, which might effect its potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Aside from this structure, no other aspects of this project should require additional investigation.

The only other potentially interesting structure is the railroad bridge which lies outside of the project area. This double-arched bridge appears to be largely intact in the original form, below the deck, and is a good example of an 1850's railroad bridge. It may qualify for the NRHP.

Curation

No archaeological materials were recovered in the course of this survey. Copies of the field notes and all related documents will be sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District.

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Site Files of the Office of the State Archaeologist of New York

Glossary

A Horizon - a horizon consisting of one or more surface mineral horizons of maximum organic accumulation; or surface or subsurface horizons that are lighter in color than the underlying horizon ahd which have lost clay minerals, iron and aluminum with resultant concentration of the more resistant minerals; or horizons belonging to both of these categories

Ap Horizon - a plowed or otherwise disturbed horizon

B Horizon - a horizon of altered material characterized by an accumulation of clay, iron or aluminum, with accessory organic material; or more or less blocky or prismatic structure together with other characteristics, such as stronger colors, unlike those of the A or the underlying horizons of nearly unchanged material; or characteristics of both these categories.

B2t Horizon - that part of the B Horizon where the properties on which the B is based are mostly clearly expressed and having an accumulation of illuvial clay.

All terms defined from the 1951 Soil Survey Manual of the United States Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Handbook No. 18

VITAE

PHILIP H. SALKIN

PII Redacted

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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Spring or Fall, 1981: Dissertation Defense, "Prehistoric Adaptations in the New Milford Area of the Housatonic River Valley, Western Connecticut

February, 1972 - May, 1981: University of Wisconsin-Madison
3/75: Defense of Dissertation Proposal
12/74: Defense of MA Thesis
Awarded 5/75
4/73: MA/PhD Exams passed on High Level

September, 1968 - December, 1971: State University of New York at Binghamton
B.A. in Social Science (Anthro.)
Certificate in Medieval Study

1965-1968: Suffern High School, Suffern, New York
Regents Diploma

FIELD EXPERIENCE

1980: Director. Numerous Surveys and Test Excavations in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa

FIELD EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

1979:	Director. Numerous Surveys and Test Excavations in Wisconsin and Iowa
Summer, 1979:	Director. Lake Farms Archaeological Project Director. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Field School
1978:	Director: Small Surveys in Wisconsin
Summer, 1978:	Survey in Minnesota and Wisconsin for the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, St. Paul District
Summer, 1977:	Director. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Field School. Conducted several small surveys in Wisconsin.
Summer-Fall, 1976:	Director. Small Surveys in southern Wisconsin
Summer, 1975:	Director. Field School in Housatonic Valley of Western Wisconsin
Summer, 1974:	Director. Field School in Housatonic Valley of Western Wisconsin
August, 1973:	Completion of Malacological Project for Cedar Mesa Project
Summer, 1973:	Assistant Anthropologist. Directed excavations at two sites in Kickapoo Valley of Wisconsin for State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Summer, 1972:	Project Assistant: Participated in the Cedar Mesa Project, Southern Utah for the Museum of Northern Arizona
Summer, 1971:	Director. Survey, primarily in the Susquehanna Valley of New York for the NYS Museum and Science Service and S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton
Spring, 1971:	Field Assistant. Excavated the Winkelman Site in Barton, N.Y. for the NYS Museum and Science Service and the S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton

PHILIP H. SALKIN

FIELD EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

Summer, 1970:	Crew Member, Participated in Survey and Excavation in the Susquehanna Valley of New York for the NYS Museum and Science Service and S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton

RELATED EXPERIENCE

1977 - Present:	Developed the Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
1972-1977:	Experience in analysis at the archaeological and environmental laboratories at the U.W.-Madison and work in computer facilities
1972:	Curatorial Assistant in the historical collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
1970-1971:	Laboratory assistant at the archaeology laboratories at the State University of New York at Binghamton
1977 - Present:	Director of the archaeological program at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Responsible for the creation and development of a field school, laboratory and new course offerings

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Academic Years 1979-1981:	Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program
Academic Year, 1978-1979:	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program
Academic Year, 1977-1978:	Visiting Assistant Professor, Marquette University
Academic Year, 1977-1978:	Lecturer. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program
Spring, 1977:	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Spring, 1977:	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

PHILIP H. SALKIN

TEACHING EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

Academic Year, 1975-1976:	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Parkside
Fall, 1973 - Spring, 1976:	Teaching Assistant for five semesters at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Taught sections of Introduction to Anthropology
Spring, 1973:	Taught two classes in method and theory in archaeology at East High School, Madison, Wisconsin
Spring, 1973:	Lecturer on Wisconsin Prehistory for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Summer, 1977, 1979:	Director. Field School for the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Summer, 1974, 1975:	Director. Field School in the Housatonic Valley in Connecticut
Spring, 1971:	Assistant on field school for S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton

PUBLIC SERVICE

1971-1980:	Numerous speaking engagements on various topics on anthropology for public groups including school groups from kindergarten to college.
1979:	Responsible for the enactment of a law protecting archaeological sites on county land in Dane County, Wisconsin

PUBLICATIONS

1979	"47Mq66: A Late Woodland Site in Montello, Wisconson". The Wisconsin Archeologist. Vol. 60, No. 4. Pg. 330-349.
1976	"Excavation of Earll Mound #1: Some Hypotheses on the Function of Vacant Mounds in the Effigy Mound Tradition". The Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 57, No. 3. Pg. 152-164.

PHILIP H. SALKIN

PUBLICATIONS (CONT.)

1975	"The Rose Rockshelter: An Effigy Mound Component in the Kickapoo Valley". The Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 56, No. 1. Pg. 55-71.
1975	"The Malacology of the Kane Springs Column and the Paleo-Ecology of Cedar Mesa, Southeastern Utah". Canyonlands Country, ed. James E. Fassett. The Four Corners Geological Society. Pg. 73-79.
1974	"The Malacology of the Kane Springs Column and its relationship to the Prehistoric Adpatations to Cedar Mesa, San Juan County, Utah". Masters Thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
1976-1980	Over Seventy reports on cultural resource management surveys, tests and excavations. Reports range from 10 to over 300 pages in length.

MANUSCRIPTS IN PRESS

"An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Erosion Control Project Sites in the Lower Chippewa River Valley in Western Wisconsin". U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, St. Paul District.

"The Cultural Resources of the Portage, Wisconsin Area" (including a popular summation). U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, St. Paul District.

MANUSCRIPTS IN PREPARATION

"Ve502: A Multicomponent Site in Vernon County, Wisconsin". Manuscript complete.

"The Cultural Resources of Dane County". In preparation for the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

"The Archaeology of the Lake Farms National Historic District".

Site reports on three sites in Western Connecticut.

PAPERS

1980	"A Preliminary Report on the Lake Farms Archaeological Project. Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society. Ann Arbor.

PHILIP H. SALKIN

PAPERS (CONT.)

1979	"The Position of Western Connecticut in the Prehistory of Southern New England". Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology in Vancouver, B.C.
1977	"Archaeological Excavations in the Madison, Wisconsin Area". Delivered at the Mid-West Archaeological Conference, Beloit, Wisconsin
1975	"Archaeological Surveys in the Madison Area". Delievered at a meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society
1974	"A Preliminary Report on the 1973 Excavations in the Kickapoo Valley, Wisconsin". Delivered with John Halsey at a meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society
1973	"The Cedar Mesa Project, Southeastern Utah". Delivered at a meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society
1971	"Cultural Stratification in Unstratified Soils". Delivered at the annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Society.

HONORS

1979	Matching Funds Grant from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for work in the Lake Farms Archaeological District
Spring, 1974	Ford Fellowship
Spring, 1972 - Spring, 1973	Tuition Remission Scholarship, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1970 - 1971	Harpur Merit Scholarship (State University of New York at Binghamton)
1968 - 1971	New York State Regents Scholarship Dean's List, all semesters at S.U.N.Y. at Binghamton

ACADEMIC SOCIETIES

Memeber, Wisconsin Archaeological Survey

Member, Wisconsin Archaeological Society

Member, Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences

Member, Northeastern Anthropological Association

Member, Society for American Archaeology

AREAS OF INTEREST AND/OR SPECIALIZATION

North American Archaeology with an emphasis on the Northeastern U.S. and the Western Great Lakes

Cultural Resource Management

Environmental Archaeology with an emphasis on problems of Prehistoric Adaptations

Cultural Ecology

North American Ethnology and Ethnohistory

Method and Theory in Archaeology

REFERENCES

1. Dr. Walter Tiffany
   Anthropology Program
   University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
   Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190

2. Dr. Herbert Harvey
   Department of Anthropology
   University of Wisconsin-Madison
   Madison, Wisconsin 53706

3. Dr. James B. Stoltman
   Department of Anthropology
   University of Wisconsin-Madison
   Madison, Wisconsin 53706

4. Dr. David A. Baerreis
   Department of Anthropology
   University of Wisconsin-Madison
   Madison, Wisconsin 53706

REFERENCES (CONT.)

5. Dr. David Buckholdt
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Marquette University
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

6. Dr. William D. Lipe
Department of Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163

7. Dr. Wayne Wendland
Department of Geography
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

RESUME

Carl Frederic Hendrickson

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Educational Background:

MA Degree in Anthropology, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1979.
BA Degree in Anthropology, University of Wisconsin - Madison, 1973. Graduated with Academic Distinction.

Field Experience:

1980 - Present	Principal Investigator for Archaeological Consulting and Services, conducting a variety of survey, mitigation and excavation projects.
1979	Assistant Director of the Lake Farms Archaeological Project, Madison, Wisconsin. Directed the excavation of 47Da459 in conjunction with a field school from U.W. Whitewater, under the direction of Philip Salkin.
1976-1977	Field Crew Supervisor on the Illinois Dept. of Transportation I-270 Project. Conducted the survey and testing of several highway alignments in the vicinity of the American Bottom, and as far east as Lake Carlyle.
1975	Field Crew Supervisor on a dam mitigation project for the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Directed the testing of several sites.
1974	Field Assistant and Teaching Assistant for the UW- Madison archaeological field school under the direction of Dr. James Stoltman.
1973	Crew member on dam mitigation project for the Wisconsin State Historical Society.
1972	Crew member on excavations conducted by Dr. Jan Spector.
1972 - 1980	During this period I was a volunteer excavator and surveyor on projects conducted by the UW - Madison, Wisconsin State Historical Society and the archaeological staff of the Illinois Dept. of Transportation. Prior to the establishment

Carl F. Hendrickson

of ACS I participated in some thirty contract surveys in Wisconsin and Iowa under several principal investigators.

Related Experience:

Current	At present I am engaged in the ceramic analysis of pottery from my excavation of 47Da459, and the collection of Midwestern clay samples as part of clay source analysis of local prehistoric pottery.
1976-1977	When not involved in field work I assisted with the direction of lab analysis of material recovered in the I-270 project, and in the preparation of several reports for the I-270 project.
1973-1974	Teaching Assistant for introductory archaeology course at UW-Madison.
1972-1976	During this period I was involved in a variety of lab projects in archaeology for UW professors and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Other Experience:

1967-1972	Member of the U.S. Army. Honorable discharge as a staff sargeant.

Academic Societies:

The Society for American Archaeology
The American Anthropological Association
The Wisconsin Archaeological Society
The Wisconsin Archaeological Survey

References:

Dr. David A. Baerreis — Graduate Advisor
Dept. of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-
Madison

Dr. James B. Stoltman — Undergraduate Advisor
Dept. of Anthropology
UW- Madison

Papers Delivered:

1980 "Preliminary Ceport on the Early Woodland Ceramics from 47Da459." Delivered at the Central States Anthropological Association meeting, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Reports:

1977 With John E. Kelly and Theresa Cartmell. "The Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed FAP-409 Alignment in St. Clair, Clinton, and Marion Counties, Illinois" Illinois Dept. of Transportation, District 8, Fairview Heights, Illinois.

1979 "The Ceramics of the Fenaia Site (Mo-1), Monroe County, Illinois." Masters Thesis on file UW-Madison.

1980 "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Relocation on River Road, Argyle Township, Lafayette County, Wisconsin" ACS Reports of Investigations # 57

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Improvement of Magnolia Avenue in Manitowoc, Wisconsin." ACS Reports of Investigations # 63

"Knife Lake Cultural Resource Survey- A Cultural Resource Assessment on Specified Areas near Knife Lake, Kanabec County, Minnesota." Conducted for the USDA Soil Conservation Service. ACS Reports of Investigations # 65. With Philip H. Salkin.

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Seepage Area for the Village of Butternut Wastewater Treatment Facility." ACS Reports of Investigations # 66

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Relocation on Hemlock Creek, Wood County, Wisconsin." ACS Reports of Investigations # 72.

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Changes in the Tomahawk River Bridge and Its Approaches, Oneida County, Wisconsin. ACS Reports of Investigations # 73

1980 "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant for the City of Markesan, Green Lake County, Wisconsin." ACS Reports of Investigations # 77

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of County Highway "K", Oneida Co., Wisconsin. ACS Reports of Investigations # 78

"An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Improvement of County Highway "W", Green Co., Wisconsin. ACS Reports of Investigations # 79.

1981 With Philip H. Salkin. "An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Project Areas in the Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota" Conducted for the USDA Forest Service, Eastern Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. ACS Reports of Investigations # 86.